14 1959

Teacher Exodus Causes Crisis In Kentucky's Secondary Schools

Other States' Pay Is Often Twice As High

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 13.—The first 12 grades of public education have been weakened by the greatest exodus of teachers ever suffered by Kentucky.

The exodus is of highly qualified teachers to other states paying up to twice as much as Kentucky offers, notably Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

The loss is far ahead of that of previous years. It grows larger day by day, even on the eve of the 1959-60 term that opens in late August and early September.

The situation was revealed in spot interviews with virtually every superintendent attending the leadership conference of the Kentucky Education Association held the first three days of this week at Eastern Kentucky State College.

From these interviews there emerged a grave picture of crisis.

The pattern of loss covers all the state. But it is intensified in East Kentucky where a sick economy shows no symptom of immediate recovery.

High schools have been hardest hit.

Librarian Bidding High

The greatest loss is in teachers with the master's degree, or a bachelor's degree plus graduate study and a good record of experience.

The highest bidding has been for qualified librarians, and for teachers of science, mathematics, music, and home economics.

Many schools will open this fall with teacher vacancies for the first time. Others will use emergency teachers for the first time. These are teachers who have finished high school, but have not enough college credits to meet minimum qualifications set by law.

Most schools with a critical shortage are trying to meet it in this manner:

They are moving elemenetary teachers with college degrees up to subject fields in high school in which they have at least 15 to 18 hours of academic credit. This means one semester (18 hours) or a little less (15 hours) of college credit in the subject they teach.

The elementary vacuum thus created will be filled, first, with qualified teachers with less than a college degree and, second, with emergency teachers.

The loss of experienced teachers is only half the crisis. The other half lies in the refusal to accept Kentucky positions by most of the 2,200 June graduates of teacher-training colleges in this state.

These young people with a degree and no experience have gone to other states at higher salaries than Kentucky pays to experienced veterans with a master's degree.

May Reach 3,000 This Year

Reporting and accounting techniques of the State Department of Education and the Teachers Retirement System are not geared for quick determination of the extent of the loss. It will be months before this information is available. Even then, it will be inconclusive as to the exact number who left for other states.

But recent loss for all reasons has been running from 2,000 to 2,200 teachers a year. It well may reach 3,000 this year.

Two massive factors underlie the Kentucky situation, and both are spelled out in terms of money.

First:

For the 1958-59 term, the National Education Association reported that only Mississippi paid lower salaries than Kentucky to classroom teachers. The average in Kentucky was $3,250, Mississippi $3,070, and the nation as a whole $4,775. Highest was the Alaska average of $6,400.

Legislature Didn't Meet

Kentucky and Mississippi were the only two states in the nation whose legislatures did not meet this year. All these 1959 sessions increased salaries, effective with the term starting this fall.

From the Kentucky viewpoint, then, salaries elsewhere have jumped sky-high for the 1959-60 term. Were this State disposed to raise salaries, it could not occur until the 1960 session, effective for the 1960-61 term.

Thus Kentucky, already second from the bottom, is now suffering the added handicap of being one full year behind the upward salary trend nationally.

Second:

The foundation program, enacted in 1954 and financed in 1956, held out to Kentucky teachers the high hope of worthwhile salaries. They have just completed three years under the fully financed program, and their average salary is still next to the nation's lowest.

Kentucky, however, has made prodigious advances. Today, 62 cents out of the general-fund dollar is spent on public education. In the past five years, State support of common schools increased from $37,227,260 to $72,259,210. In the past 10 years, State support increased 76.5 per cent. In this advance, N.E.A. ranked Kentucky 14th from the top of states.

But other states have been increasing, too. The end result is that Kentucky has run in order to stand still in second place from the bottom.

The foundation program, as now financed, is no longer enough of a magnet to hold Kentucky teachers.

Moreover, the political future augurs uncertainty. The Kentucky Council on Education and K.E.A. are advocating a $75,000,000-a-year improvement at the 1960 session.

Neither Has Pledged Tax Raise

But neither candidate for governor has been willing thus far to pledge enough new taxes to foot the bill.

There follows a condensation of the spot interviews obtained at Richmond. Unless otherwise noted, the person named is superintendent of the school system indicated.

James A. Cawood, Harlan County—Around 70 already have resigned. Perhaps half have gone to Florida, others principally to Ohio.

Librarian with master's degree making $3,500 to draw $5,800 in Florida. Those to Ohio to make about $2,000 a year more. Outlook is for 150 emergency teachers in term opening August 24.

Richmond Loss Only One

Leonard C. Taylor, Richmond—Lost one to Florida at $1,000 a year more.

Gene Garley, Glasgow — Thirteen resignations to date out of staff of 87. Lost two each to Tennessee and Missouri, one each to Michigan, Alabama, and school at Fort Knox. One made $2,950 in Glasgow, will draw $4,350 in Michigan. One made $5,000 as elementary principal, will draw $8,000 for same position in Missouri.

W. A. Stapleton, Johnson County — Twenty-five resignations, more resigning daily. Prospect is for 12 to 15 vacancies when school opens August 17. Elementary principal making $3,300 to draw $5,200 as seventh-grade teacher in Ohio. Team of young man and wife to make combined salary of $8,000 in Ohio. He has degree, but no experience, she has less than two years of college. His salary in Johnson County would have been $2,700.

Niece Making Much More

Mitchell Davis, executive secretary of Kentucky Council on Education—Has niece with bachelor's degree and 10 years' experience making $6,300 in Peoria, Ill.; would make $3,060 if she had taught in Barren County.

Roy McDonald, Trigg County—Problem not so much to keep old teachers as inability to hire young teachers just graduating from college.

Robert B. Piper, Logan County—Seven resignations to date. Lost one $3,000 teacher with master's degree to Montana for $5,200. Lost another $3,000 teacher to Arizona for $5,200. Doubtful if two vacancies can be filled with qualified teachers by time the term opens August 24.

William B. Hall, Letcher County — Lost three to Florida at $1,000 a year more each; lost another to join faculty at Eastern Kentucky State College, and another to teach in Ohio. All losses highly qualified.

Louisville's Worst Year

Lyman V. Ginger, dean of College of Education at University of Kentucky, and past president of National Education Association—"I have been connected with teacher training, in one way or another, for 15 years. The shortage of teachers in Kentucky this year is the worst I have ever seen."

Omer Carmichael, Louisville—"This has been our worst year, but we are about to get staffed. Our problem is that a teacher with a degree, but no experience, can drive across the bridge to New Albany, Ind., and make $1,150 more than we can pay." The pay scale in Louisville is the second or third highest in Kentucky.

Paul Hampton, Butler County — Five resignations to date. Lost one to Miami, Fla., at $1,500 a year more, and another to the staff of the State Department of Education at $2,000 a year more.

Seven Quit In LaRue

Ova Haney, LaRue County—Seven resignations. Lost elementary principal to Union City, Ind., at $1,800 a year more; another to Cleveland at more than double; another to the school at Fort Knox, from $2,900 to $4,500.

Compton C. Crowe, Hopkins County—No problem. Lost one teacher to Paducah and has three vacancies, but, all things considered, position has not been better in past 10 years.

Hubert Hume, Mason County—One fourth turnover in staff of 90. Eight vacancies. Have 12 emergency teachers and outlook is for eight more. Replacement problem could be solved with teachers who live in Mason County and commute across Ohio River at Maysville to teach in Ohio schools. These commuters make from $600 to $1,500 more than the Mason County scale.

Owensboro Loss 45

Kenneth A. Estes, Owensboro—About 45 resignations in staff of 293. Half went to better-paying jobs in other states; qualified librarian to Illinois for $1,000 more; young man with no experience to Rockport, Ind., for $1,000 more; two went to Florida. Resignations started back in March after voters defeated a general-purpose local tax levy of 60 cents.

Lee Robertson, Barren County—Turnover of 27 in staff of 140, but none lost to other states.

Jesse Lay, Knox County—Six resignations; that is a guess, as he had been away from office two days. Science teacher making $2,945 went to Ohio for $5,000. In order to make enough to live on in Barbourville, this teacher had supplemented his salary by running a motion-picture projector at night.

Lynch Raised Pay Scale

Mrs. Arthur H. Johnson, Lynch—Lost one to industry, one to graduate study, and one to teach in Florida. Situation not serious, as she forestalled crisis by raising base pay for degree teachers from $2,900 to $3,100, plus $25 a year for experience. This is possible because Lynch, site of coal mine owned by United States Steel, has special tax rate of $1.50 in addition to the regular tax of $1.50. This $3 rate is the highest in Kentucky.

Darrell Carter, Monroe County—Lost one to Louisville; lost a $2,950 fourth-grade teacher to Florida for $5,800; lost a $2,930 first-grade teacher to Indianapolis for $6,200.

Douglass Miller, Estill County—(He is the Republican nominee for State superintendent of public instruction). Five resignations, something new for this county. One, with less than a degree and making $2,200, went to Ohio for $4,250. Eight vacancies; doubtful if they can be filled with qualified teachers.

'Happening All Over'

Wendell P. Butler, Democratic nominee for superintendent of public instruction—"This thing is happening all over Kentucky. I hear it every place I go."

Virgil Turner, Floyd County—Ten resignations. Lost music teacher to Indiana at double salary; $5,500 principal at Prestonsburg to make $6,600 as sixth-grade teacher in Michigan.

Harry Banks, Pikeville—Lost four degree teachers. One left profession because unable to live on salary; another went back to housekeeping. Lost mother-and-daughter team to Florida. Mother, with 30 years'

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experience, made $3,100 at Pikeville, will draw $4,720 in Florida. Daughter will rise from $3,000 to $4,720.

Sedley Stewart, Lee County—Twelve resignations. Two went to Ohio; one from $3,200 to $5,500, the other from $2,900 to $5,000.

Nine Quit, All Left State

C. V. Snapp, Jenkins — Nine resignations, all lost to other states. Three Negro teachers went to Chicago, Cleveland, and Minneapolis at $1,000 more each; four went to Ohio, and the two at Oxford will draw $1,000 more each; the other two went to West Virginia. All nine losses highly qualified, none with less than a degree. Outlook is for 11 emergency teachers in staff of 66.

C. D. Harmon, McCreary County — Fifteen resignations, all with degrees. None will make less than 50 per cent more. Home-economics teacher making $3,800 will draw $6,200 at Bellefontaine, Ohio. This is $200 a month more than the superintendent's salary in McCreary County.

Writes of Economic Gains

Mrs. Gladys Lay, Pine Knott, taught five years in McCreary County while she continued her education at Eastern Kentucky State College. She was graduated in June. Her husband, Boyce Lay, was a lumberman, but not able to find a job at home. So they left Kentucky and went to Winston, Ore.

Mrs. Lay wrote back to Eastern for her transcript in order to get a teaching job. In a return letter she thanked the college for promptness and reported she had secured a nice position. A passage from this letter sums up the economic bleakness she and her husband left behind them in Kentucky. It follows:

"Teachers' salaries are very good here. I will make about $2,000 more here than I would in McCreary County. My husband got a good job, too, in a large plywood mill."

Bailey Undisturbed by Threat of Suits

Spankings OKd by State School Chief

Herald Miami, Fla. Tue. 9-1-59 P. 1.

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

A rousing defense of spankings for school children who misbehave was made Monday by State School Superintendent Thomas Bailey.

"I wouldn't be a school principal again unless I could use a paddle," he told 3,000 Dade teachers who jammed the County Auditorium for a district meeting of the Florida Education Association.

"A paddle speaks the only language some students understand."

Bailey was interrupted by enthusiastic applause eight times while he departed from his original subject matter — school public relations — to defend spanking.

The Dade School Board recently changed its rules to allow school officials to paddle erring pupils without consulting parents. Some parents protested and threatened to test the board action in court.

"Let 'em go to court," said Bailey. "The sooner we get some of these fundamental issues settled, the better."

"I know enough about our state's Supreme Court that I don't think they'll get anywhere there."

Pepping up an otherwise routine meeting, Bailey cited the need for "a moral basis" to education.

"One of the fundamental needs of our school system today is to teach respect for authority," he said. "If we don't do it in the school system, God knows where the children are going to get it.

"Formal education should be based on a high standard of morality. Otherwise it is one of the most dangerous things in the world."

To illustrate that point, Bailey told a story of a clever but uneducated thief who stole a bucket of coal from a railroad.

"If he had been an educated thief, he'd have stolen the whole railroad," he said.

In the same speech, Bailey cited the high cost of education and predicted that "schools are going to continue to cost a lot of money."

This will be especially true in fast-growing Dade County, he said.

"Dade needs the equivalent of an 11-room school every Monday morning," he said. "And if Dade Superintendent Joe Hall starts adding up birth statistics to find what it'll be like six years from now, he may be ready to resign."

Bailey challenged the theory that most new arrivals in Florida are retirees who put no added burden on the public school system.

"If all these new people are retired, they've sure started families at a late age," he said. "Somebody's been bringing children down here."

Strange School With A Purpose

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

It's Part Of Treatment For Unhappy Children In Chicago

Thurs. 8-20-59

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It's the most unusual school in Chicago. There probably aren't half a dozen like it in the world.

Some of the students have an IQ of a genius but talk in incomprehensible babble.

Another may talk back to the teacher and receive a tolerant smile in return.

Another may smash a window. Nobody lifts an eyebrow.

It's not the "blackboard jungle." It's all part of a well-planned treatment for a group that has been called society's unhappiest children.

Purpose Of School

These are youngsters of normal or better than normal intelligence from middle class or better homes, who even in their tender years have been overwhelmed by the problems of life.

They demonstrate their emotional maladjustment by becoming extremely withdrawn or extremely aggressive.

They have been unable to establish any satisfying relationship with anyone, particularly their parents.

They are beyond the help of child guidance clinics or psyshoanalysis.

Purpose of a unique residential school on the University of Chicago campus is to provide an artificial world in which the children can slowly be returned to the realities of life.

Known as the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, it offers the youngster a setting that is less restrictive and less competitive.

Smashing toys is recognized as a way of venting hostility toward the world. As the youngster gains confidence in himself and as he establishes closer ties with his trusted counselor, his aggressive feelings diminish.

Pushed Around

As psychologist Bruno Bettleheim, the school principal, points out, most of the children suffer from having been pushed around and made to feel utterly worthless.

Consequently, the school staff bends over backward not to push or reprove them or to affront their dignity, says Dr. Bettleheim, who believes 80 to 90 per cent of these children can be salvaged for useful living.

After about five years of residential treatment, the substructure of the child's personality can be buttressed to enable him to cope with an outside environment that may be difficult.

The school takes children from age 6 to 14. They are carefully selected because the waiting list is long.

The school's chief purpose is to conduct research and distribute findings widely.

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MODERN TRENDS FOUND IN SCHOOLS

The New York Times

Federal Study of Children in Age Group 9-11 Shows Rise in Sophistication

New York

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times

Mon. 11-9-59

P. 34

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Today's children in grades four, five and six are not only taller and heavier than those of years gone by but also more sophisticated. "Going steady" and use of lipstick are becoming commonplace in the age group of 9 through 11.

These were among the views set forth in a 215-page pamphlet issued today by the Federal Office of Education. It is entitled "Educating Children in Grades four, five and six." Its author is Gertrude M. Lewis, the agency's specialist on upper elementary grades of the schools.

The pamphlet summarizes discussions at forty conferences of educators and observations in visits to classrooms in various parts of the country.

Research Need Found

Grades four, five and six are described in the pamphlet as having been skipped over lightly by the behavioral scientists in their researches. The theory is presented that boys and girls in the age group of those grades fail to show the problems that call for serious research.

The pamphlet declares, however, that despite their inclination to laughter and play, they have many inner anxieties and are in need of security and of reassurances from parents and teachers.

The pamphlet says that the popular belief that the sexes at this age are antagonistic to each other does not hold true for the country as a whole.

"Discussions seemed to support the conclusion that in some schools boys and girls do not seem to feel a strong need to separate," the pamphlet asserts. "In fact, as low as the fourth grade, and continuing through the sixth, they frequently ask for activities such as folk dancing and table games together, and dating begins in some cases."

The review of conference discussions also has the following:

"'Parents and community groups have many out-of-school mixed (boy and girl) social affairs for children now,' said some. 'What is happening in school reflects this.' For some children as young as 10 mixed dancing lessons and dancing parties were reported, roller skating parties to which 10-year-olds go paired and remain paired all evening, hayrides to which only boys may come who have a date to bring.

'Kitchen Teas' Cited

"In some places, boys and girls gather after school in someone's home to have what they call a 'kitchen tea' before dashing off to an extracurricular activity.

"Children in grades four, five and six, said teachers in several conferences, generally talk more freely now in the presence of the teacher about marrying and having children."

The pamphlet lists the outstanding social-emotional characteristics of the age period as: 1—a tendency toward group life with peers; 2. a tendency to pull away from domination by adults toward greater independence; 3—a groping for a code of values; 4—a prevalence of fears and worries.

"Several researchers suggest," the pamphlet comments, "that the need for support in allaying their own fears drives children to seek close contact with their peers. So important is life with peers at this time that a child's mental health, or emotional well-being, depends in large part on his acceptance into a group of peers."

Four researchers were quoted on the fears of boys and girls in later childhood. Cited were a "pervasive fear of life," fear of failing tests in school, fear of parents becoming sick or losing their jobs and fear of being hurt by knives, guns, poison, fire and flood or in accidents and holdups.

Teacher Observations

"Teachers see much evidence to confirm the idea that parents are of supreme importance in the lives of children 9 through 11," the report said. "They want 'family' and they need assurance and reassurance of their parents' love."

The pamphlet says that "teachers also discussed the fact that children nowadays are so often alone during the late afternoon hours, after school but before parents return from work or other obligations."

It comments also:

"The desire to confide in the teacher and to look to her for affection was mentioned over and over in many conferences. Voiced more than a few times, sometimes by older teachers who have recently returned to teaching, was the conviction that his behavior has increased in recent years, especially but not exclusively in areas where both parents are out of the home a great deal, and among children of mobile or migrant families."

The pamphlet reports that the general belief was that children needed to confide in an adult and the teacher was chosen because accessible and sympathetic. It adds that some teachers expressed reluctance to be parent substitutes, not because of the added responsibility, but because they hesitated to preempt the privileges of the home.

The pamphlet reports that "the conviction was reiterated in every section of our country that the lives of children are too highly regulated and pressured."

There was found in the three grades increasing interest in science. The International Geophysical Year of 1957-58 was cited as an inspiration to the teaching in these grades of various phases of science.

TEACHER IS TRIED IN SCHOOL REVOLT

The New York Times

Insubordination Charged to Westchester Educator for Refusing to File Plans

New York

HE CITES INTERFERENCE

Thurs. 11-19-59.

Sees Administrative Curb on Classroom Freedom—700 Attend 2-Night Hearing

P. 37

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 18—A high school teacher's revolt against what he asserts are administrative restraints on his classroom freedom has stirred wide interest in northern Westchester.

The teacher, James R. Worley, mild-mannered, and scholarly chairman of the English Department at Fox Lane High School in Central School District No. 2, has been tried the last two nights on charges of insubordination. The trial ended at 2:15 A. M. today and the decision is now up to the Board of Education.

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Beginning last year, teachers at the school were required for the first time to file advance plans for classroom studies with the principal. At first a one-week plan was required, but this year the work had to be scheduled two weeks in advance.

Last month Mr. Worley refused to file any more plans and was suspended. He testified at his trial that to any good teachers such schedules were "sham and hypocrisy."

700 Attended Trial

Mr. Worley told the board that it should tell its administrators that they had erred in requiring the schedules.

District 2 sprawls across fifty square miles of northern Westchester, but interest in the case reaches beyond its boundaries. For the last two nights 700 commuters, housewives, college professors, pupils and teachers from many areas have attended the trial.

The proceedings took place in the auditorium of the modern Fox Lane School, on a woodland campus among estates east of Mount Kisco. The school has 1,166 pupils and seventy teachers.

At stake, in addition to a principle, is Mr. Worley's $8,650-a-year job. He is 38 years old, has a wife and two daughters, lives in Croton Falls and is a graduate of Emory and Columbia Universities. He came to Fox Lane eight years ago and has headed the English Department for the last four.

Cites Advance Planning

Mr. Worley declared that he always had long-term general plans and spent three hours every night planning in detail the next day's lessons. But repeats and changes were so commonplace, he asserted, that two weeks' detailed scheduling was impossible.

"I concede the right of administrators to compel me to guard the footbridge on the day of football games, to patrol the boys' washrooms and to supervise night basketball games," he testified. "However irksome I might consider those demands, they do not trespass on that one area of education that is mine alone—the classroom.

"I insist that the classroom is my province, so long as the product of that classroom meets with the approval of the community. As long as my competency is accepted, I am the expert in the classroom.

"To ask a teacher where he had been is reasonable. To ask him where he intends to go is also reasonable, so long as his freedom to choose the time and routes is not restricted."

Teacher-Education Standards Examined

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 12-6-59

Training Leaders Ponder Reasons For Interest Of Legislatures In Problem

Why are legislatures in many of the states getting more and more into the business of teacher education?

That question, posed at a meeting of the Southern Council on Teacher Education yesterday at the Brown Hotel, brought these responses:

Professional-teacher educators failed to recognize changing times when they set up certain requirements for teacher certification, so the public took the ball away from them, said Dr. Ralph Cherry, dean of the University of Virginia's School of Education.

People interested in teacher education often do not understand the problems because they don't know enough about it, commented J. B. White, dean of the University of Florida School of Education.

Other stories about the educators' meeting are on Page 11.

About 1,000 Attending

The layman lost confidence in the professionals because they can't agree among themselves, so he began to believe that his remedy is as good as theirs, said Howard Kirksey, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro.

The council met during the opening day of the 64th annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. About 1,000 educators are attending the four-day meeting.

Two years ago the Virginia Legislature passed a law limiting the number of college-credit hours of professional education courses the State Board of Education could require of persons with bachelor's degrees.

Law Altered Rules

The law stated that persons with bachelor's degrees who have taught successfully in the State's secondary schools for two years or more may not be required to take more than 9 hours of professional courses.

If they have taught less than two years, they may be required to take an extra 6 hours of parctice teaching.

But Cherry said he believes that after a period of going their own way, State officials now apparently are beginning to listen to the professionals in matters of teacher education.

The State Department of Education has called together representatives of institutions in Virginia engaged in teacher education to discuss various questions related to it.

A Texas educator mentioned efforts there to pass the Isaacs Bill, which would have allowed anyone with a bachelor's degree and the proper requirements in a major or minor to teach in that field. They would not be required to have studied professional-education courses for certification.

Defeated By 2 Votes

Joe Gerber, dean of the college at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Tex., said the bill was defeated by only two votes. It received "terrific support," and Gerber said he heard that much of that support came from public-school and college teachers.

Sidney Simandle, assistant director of the Division of Teacher Education and Certification, Kentucky State Department of Education, said there haven't been any such proposals in this state.

But if there were one here, Simandle said he believes it, like the Texas proposal, would receive "considerable support, including some from the teachers themselves.

"How can teachers go through our professional-education programs and come out believing it doesn't make any difference?" Simandle asked.

From what he has been able to find out from teachers, he said, it is those who feel the quality of their professional courses was poor who might support a proposal like the Isaacs Bill.

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

'Negroes Stay Longer In School,' Hansen Says

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Dec. 12-4-59

p. 12

More Negro children are staying longer in school than ever before although nearly 50 per cent of them still drop out before the 12th grade District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen resen reported yesterday.

In this year's 10th grade, he said, the colored enrollment is 98.2 per cent of what it was in last year's ninth grade. In 1954-55, the first year of integration here, the comparable percentage was 80.6, he said.

In the 11th grade, according to the superintendent, there are 73.9 per cent the number of Negro students enrolled in the ninth grade two years ago. In 1954-55, this per centage was 54.9.

At his press conference Dr. Mansen said these statistics show "the holding power of school is improving, and the motivation and desire to take advantage of school opportunities is improving."

More work is needed, he said, to keep Negro children in school beyond the 11th grade. This year's 12th grade has only 54.2 per cent the colored enrollment it had three years ago as the ninth grade, he noted.

The superintendent released two other statistical studies yesterday.

One showed that 10.9 per cent of elementary students last June failed to get promoted to the next grade. This was a decrease from 12.7 per cent the previous year, he said. The biggest decline came at the first grade level. In 1958, 19 per cent of the children in this grade had to repeat it, he said. This year the figure was 14.8 per cent.

The reason for the decrease, he said, is primarily the establishment of junior primary grades last year for children not yet ready for first-grade work.

The promotion policy throughout the school system, he said, is that students must generally meet the required standards of their grade level before moving ahead.

The second study gave a breakdown of the number of students placed in each ability-grouping track in the schools.

On the elementary level, 1,016 children are in the honors track; 63,798 in the regular track, and 2,143 in the basic track for the severely retarded.

In junior high schools, 1,045 students are taking the honors program; 17,908 the regular, and 2,729, the basic.

In the senior high schools, 878 are in honors; 3,784 in college preparatory; 5,665 in the general program, and 2,784 in basic.

The figures also showed that 12,415 elementary students and 1,960 junior high school students are about two years behind in achievement, Dr. Hansen said, although none is severely retarded.

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Third 'R' Is Big in Europe

American Schools Lag in Math

Post

United Press International

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 10-4-59

p. 1B

AMERICAN CHILDREN, by the time they finish elementary school, are a full two years behind their European counterparts in the study of arithmetic.

This assertion is made, and documented, in a report just published by the Council for Basic Education.

The Council is a nonprofit organization devoted to strengthening the academic curriculum of American schools. Its report, entitled "Teaching the 3d R," is based on a comparative study of Arithmetic textbooks used in American and European elementary schools. The authors are Charles H. Schutter, a Chicago elementary school principal, and Richard L. Spreckelmeyer, a math teacher of Ladue, Mo.

The report finds that European schools beginning with the first grade, "spend significantly more time on arithmetic than do American schools." The following table shows the approximate number of hours per week given to arithmetic instruction in the United States and various European countries:

United States	**3 to 3⅔ hours**
France	**5 hours**
Holland	**6 hours**
Hungary	**5 hours**
Denmark	**6 hours**
Belgium	**6 hours**
Ireland	**4 hours**
Yugóslavia	**5 hours**

The study also shows that European schools introduce basic mathematical concepts and processes much sooner than do American schools. For example, the multiplication tables are usually taught in the fourth grade in this country. Children in France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Poland and Sweden master them in the second grade.

AMERICAN CHILDREN as

a rule don't take up fractions until the fifth grade. Most European children learn fractions in the fourth grade, and English schools introduce them in the third.

Decimals, a sixth grade subject in America, are taken up in the fourth and fifth grades in Europe.

European children begin to study geometry as early as the third or fourth grade. By the time they finish the sixth grade, they have covered as much geometry as the average American child gets in the eighth or ninth grades.

Behind these specific differences, the authorities believe, is a fundamental divergence of education philosophy. European schools value mathematics highly as a means of sharpening a child's intellect and teaching him to think logically, clearly and quickly.

American educators tend to regard this "mental discipline" concept as old-fashioned and obsolete. They emphasize the "usefulness" of mathematics in dealing with practical problems of business, science or engineering.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, following their own philosophy, begin to expose children very early to basic mathematical principles. American schools, fearing that children cannot or will not warm up to abstract ideas, "attempt to please the pupil with interesting play-activity problems related to his experiences and to ordinary work situations."

The report argues that American children are not inherently stupid, and that they could grasp (and delight in) the exciting concepts of mathematics as early as European youngsters if given the chance.

It concludes with an urgent recommendation that American schools allot more time to the study of arithmetic, and introduce "more challenging work at earlier grade levels."

Too Much 'Professional Education'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 12-2-59

p. 4

College English Teachers In State Complain That Teacher Training Includes Too Much How-To Stuff, Too Few Hours In General Education Courses

Contributed By The Association Of College English Teachers Of Alabama

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INCREASING attention is being given today throughout the country to the curriculum of the elementary school and the high school, usually in an effort either to add more subject matter or deepen the content of the subject matter already there. In Alabama this tendency is currently high ligfhted by the interest of the Alabama P-TA Congress in curriculum study.

If there is to be greater emphasis on subject matter in the school curriculum, then there must be greater emphasis on subject matter at the college level in the training of teachers. This means that the prospective teacher should take more courses in mathematics, history, economics, political science, sociology, geography, foreign languages, chemistry, physics, biology, and English and fewer courses in professional education. It also means that his principal adviser on course of study should be a professor in the subject which he expects to teach and not a professor of education.

REDUCE THE HOURS

The present article proposes that all Alabama colleges and universities reduce the hours in professional education required of a prospective high school teacher for graduation to the number required by the State Department for certification. This number is now 24 semester hours. The hours thus gained should be devoted to subject matter.

Alabama College, the University of Alabama, and the private liberal arts colleges [which require 24 hours of professional education courses] are already pointing the way to Auburn, Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy [which require 30-36 hours—six-12 hours more than the number required by the state].

At Auburn and the former state teachers colleges the student who is preparing to teach in high school must be enrolled in the school or department of education rather than in the liberal arts college or a subject-matter department. This requirement makes it possible to boost the hours in professional education above the 24 semester hours required for certification without ever having to justify the increase.

All teachers need a broad general training in subject matter for the first two years of college, before they specialize in the subject they expect to teach. The [statistics] there reveals some difference of opinion [among Alabama colleges] over the relative emphasis to be given general education and the teaching major. Actually the hours in both need to be increased.

GENERAL EDUCATION THAT ISN'T

Occasionally the term "general education" is misinterpreted. Auburn, for example, counts two courses in professional education as general education. Under such circumstances the five semester hours represented by these two courses must be subtracted from "general education."

By the beginning of his junior year, when he usually embarks on his teaching major, the student should have a program adviser who is himself teaching that subject. At Jacksonville and at Florence, for example, subject-matter professors outside the department of education help plan the student's program. Indeed, at Jacksonville subject-matter professors plan a student's program within their own field without consultation with education professors.

This is not always the case, however. At Auburn, for example, the School of Education is in exclusive control of the student's program from the day he registers as a freshman until the day he graduates. Subject-matter professors have no share in planning a student's program within their own field.

The best that Auburn and the former state teachers colleges could do at present to improve their teacher training programs for high school teachers would be to reduce their requirements in professional education to 24 semester hours, the State Department requirement for cetification. Yet even if they did, their programs would still include 18.7% of professional education courses. This is much too high.

The only way to bring about further improvement is for the State Department to reduce the present requirement in professional education at least to 18 semester hours, the present national median. This number is also the median for the southeastern states.

Only Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas require as many as 24 semester hours. The other 10 states all require less, and 18 semester hours is the median for the Southeast.

Even before the State Department reduces the certification requirement in professional education, it should abandon a practice which discriminates against English, the social studies, and science. This is the practice of counting courses in these three areas twice, once as general education and again as part of the major or minor.

Courses in these three areas are reckoned as "general education" in Alabama, and the State Department requires 12 semester hours in each area or 36 hours in all. It also requires 24-30 semester hours for a major and 18 semester hours for a minor. This requirement seems satisfactory until one realizes that in reality a major in English, history, economics, political science, sociology, geography, biology, physics, and chemistry includes 24-30 semester hours minus 12, of 12-18. Similarly the minor includes 18 semester hours minus 12, or six. The high school teacher who teaches in his minor may thus have had only two college courses above the level required of all other students who expect to teach simply as general background.

DANGEROUSLY LOW REQUIREMENTS

Majors of 12-18 hours and minors of six hours are dangerously low for sound teaching. If the major and the minor are to have any real significance, then, their hours must be counted *in addition to* the general education requirement.

The six semester hours that could be gained by reducing the state certification requirement in professional education from 24 to 18 should be devoted to subject matter. These hours, plus the 12 semester hours that would be added to the major or minor in English, the social studies, and science if the "double dip" were eliminated, would greatly benefit the program for training high school teachers at all Alabama colleges.

ANSWERS, PLEASE

¶ When is professional education in Alabama going to change its working philosophy from one which is dominantly child-centered to one which is dominantly subject-centered?

¶ When are Auburn and the former state teachers colleges going to reduce the number of hours in professional education required for graduation to the number required by the State Department for certification?

¶ When is the State Department going to reduce the number of hours in professional education required for certification at least to the national median?

¶ When are the colleges of Alabama going to permit subject-matter professors *outside of* professional education to be program advisers for prospecive teachers beginning with the junior year?

¶ When is the State Department going to start counting the major and minor in English, the social studies, and science *in addition to* the requirement in general education as it computes hours for certification?

¶ When are the state colleges of Alabama going to give the private liberal arts colleges of the state representation on the Alabama Council on Teacher Education? After all, they too train teachers.

¶ When is the State Department going to give representation to subject-matter areas at the planning level with respect to (1) curriculum and supervision at the elementary and secondary levels, and (2) certification of teachers?

Vandiver

Constitution

Names New

Atlanta, Ga.

Rights Unit

Thurs. 10-8-59

Gov. Vandiver Wednesday named a new board to replace the once-controversial and now defunct Commission on Education.

The new board, the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Government, will study and make recommendations for legislation in the general field of states' rights.

P. 17

The old commission on education was created under former Gov. Herman Talmadge to consider legislation for preserving segregation in schools. But it became embroiled in politics last year when its director, T. V. Williams Jr., was accused of using the office to support William T. Bodenhamer's unsuccessful bid for the governorship.

Ex-officio members of the new commission are Vandiver, who will be chairman; Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, House Speaker George Smith; B. D. Murphy, chairman of the Judicial Council, and Newell Edenfield, president of the Georgia Bar Assn.

Vandiver's appointes to the commission are Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Rep. Frank Twitty of Camilla, Rep. J. Battle Hall of Rome, Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Carter Pittman of Dalton, Griffin Bell of Atlanta, Alexander A. Lawrence of Savannah, Holcomb H. Perry of Albany, Mrs. Mary C. Winter of Augusta, Miss Ira Jarrell of Atlanta, Mrs. Charles Crisp of Americus, Peter Zack Geer of Colquitt, James H. Gray of Albany and J. H. Woodall Sr. of Woodland.

The governor filled several other vacancies Wednesday:

On the Judicial Council he named Supreme Court Justice Carlton Mobley, Court of Appeals Judge Joseph D. Quillian, Superior Court Judge Samuel J. Boykin of the Coweta circuit and Robert B. Troutman, Atlanta.

Dr. R. H. Hogg of Macon and Dr. Tyre Watson Jr., of Decatur, were appointed members of the State Board of Health to succeed Dr. J. B. Butts of Milledgeville and Dr. W. W. Webb of Americus.

Lamar Dodd of Athens and Edward S. Shorter of Columbus, were reappointed members of the Georgia Art Commission, the agency created to pass on art objects proposed for the State Capitol.

Other appointments were Dr. Albert M. Deal of Bulloch County, member of the State Board of Medical Examiners; Dr. J. K. Clason of Muscogee County, reappointed a member of the State Board of Dispensing Opticians; Frank Allcorn Jr., of Meriwether County, reappointed a member of the Hospital Advisory Commission, and Shelby Myrick Jr., Chatham County, reappointed member of the Charles H. Herty Foundation.

Education Group Says

~~Birmingham World~~

Better Working Conditions

Birmingham, Ala.

Will Make Better Schools

Wed. 12-2-59. P. 1.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The National Education Association (NEA) said Thursday America will get better schools when it provides better "working conditions" for teachers.

The often publicized problem of low salaries isn't the only important factor that causes teachers to leave their profession according to answers given to a questionnaire sent to 7,000 of the NFA's members across the nation.

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"There can be no doubt that unfavorable working conditions are factors" in many of the "I've-had-it" decisions that cost schools the services of capable and experienced teachers, the NFA said.

The 155-page NEA report, entitled "Conditions of Work for Quality Education," listed many things that teachers consider undesirable, annoying or downright intolerable about working conditions in some U. S. school systems. Here are some of them:

1. Classes too large. This was a major complaint of 87 per cent of the teachers polled. They felt that overlarge classes greatly increased their workload and decreased their opportunities for effective teaching.

2. Work week too long. "Almost everywhere," the NEA said, "the teacher's weekly work schedule exceeds the 40-hour span." In computing the work week, the NEA counted not only the 30 hours that most teachers spend in classrooms but also the time they put in preparing lessons and grading papers at home, and participating in community service activities.

3. Daily schedule too continuous. Although high school teachers usually are granted a so-called "free period" during the day, many elementary teachers "are not free of responsibility for pupils from the time they arrive at school in the morning until the end of the day." Rest periods and private lunch periods are desirable for all teachers, NEA said.

P. 6

Birmingham, Ala.

4. Excessive clerical duties. Many teachers feel the enormous amount of paper work they are required to do in maintaining records, administering tests, and sending out reports is a 'hindrance to good teaching." Experiments with clerical assistants for classroom teachers "indicate this kind of relief is most valuable."

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5. Community demands on teachers for participating in out-of-school activties are often too heavy. This was listed as a "vital" or "important" concern by 68 per cent of the teachers surveyed.

POLITICAL ACTIONS URGED ON SCHOOLS

The New York Times P. 27

Flemming Tells Educators They Must Influence Path of Federal Policy

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 27—Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said today that the future of higher education depends upon the willingness of higher education to participate in political action.

Sat. 11-28-59.

"In so doing the community [of higher education] will simply be recognizing the fact that the Federal Government is not something apart," he said. "All who are a part of the community are also a part of our nation's Government."

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Addressing the seventy-third annual convention of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, he asked:

"What group is in a better position to provide leadership to the rest of the nation as we face up to our responsibilities in the field of higher education?"

Secretary Flemming said those who were active participants in the field of higher education must play an increasingly important role in bringing the Federal Government to the place where it accepts its responsibilities in the field.

"I am convinced that the Federal Government must and will play an increasingly important role in the field of higher education," he said. "I am also convinced that higher education must play an increasingly important role in influencing the Federal Government's course of action if the Federal Government is to discharge its responsibilities in such a manner as to strengthen rather than to weaken our college and universities."

Waldro J. Kindig, principal of Dwight Morrow High School, Englewood, N. J., was elected president of the association succeeding Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, president of Temple University, Philadelphia.

SCHOOL AID GROUP TO DISBAND JAN. 1

The New York Times P. 88

National Citizens Council Aroused Wide Interest in Education in 10 Years

New York.

By GENE CURRIVAN

The National Citizens Council for Better Schols, which has been active in the last decade in arousing citizen interest in school improvement, will cease operations at the end of the year.

Wed. 12-2-59.

The announcement was made yesterday by John Hersey, the author, who is chairman of the organization's interim board of trustees. The board was formed three months ago to determine whether the council should continue. It recently had curtailed its activities after making a self-study and evaluation of its program. The survey was sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, one of the council's principal supporters.

P. 88

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Where it previously conducted direct action programs working with communities, the council has been acting more recently as a clearing house for information that would help improve schools.

When the organization was founded in 1949 there were only seventeen local citizens' committees, according to a survey made at that time. The most recent count showed 18,000.

Founders of The Group

The original organization, known as the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, was founded by Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc. Dr. James B. Conant, then president of Harvard University, was credited with the idea of organizing groups of laymen at the grass-roots level.

"Both the council and the commission before it," Mr. Hersey said, "have been aware that the task they set themselves of alerting the American public to the problems of schools could never be perfectly accomplished. Yet they have always, too, sought to avoid outliving their greatest usefulness. Therefore, they have had to identify that point at which the human effort and foundation funds they spent could be more effectively used for the benefit of education in some other way.

"The board feels that this point has now been reached and therefore has decided that the council should go out of business at the end of the calendar year."

The charter, Mr. Hersey explained, will be kept alive for a limited time while the effect of the cessation is noted.

14 1959

Asian Riddle: The Overseas Chinese—IV

Host Countries Attack Separate Schools

By Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn

(Fourth of a series)

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C. p. A6
Wed. 6-10-59

What worries a Chinese in Southeast Asia more than anything else is the current attack on Chinese education.

He is right to be alarmed. For when Southeast Asian governments bar him from jobs and trades, or harass him over money matters, they only touch his pocketbook.

But when they interfere with his Chinese schools, they threaten to destroy what he values still more: the Chineseness of his children. The attack is coming close to his jugular vein.

During the past 50 years, schools built and supported by the Overseas Chinese have enabled them to preserve intact their language, traditions and sense of superiority. Generations of Chinese children have grown up in Southeast Asia as if they were foreigners, observing foreign customs and speaking no language but their own.

This is what the Southeast Asian governments cannot tolerate. They are building nations, most of them newly freed from colonial rule. They will not feel secure in their independence until they have absorbed the foreigners in their midst.

Fight for Language

Their most effective way to do it is to insist that all children, including the children of the 12 million Overseas Chinese, must learn the language, history and culture of the country in which they live.

The battle is joined in every independent country of the area. The governments are bent on imposing their will, and the Chinese are fighting back.

Americans can visualize the problem if they imagine that for the past 50 years an Italian school system had flourished in the United States; that teachers and syllabi were imported from Italy, and that millions of Italian-Americans had learned only the language, history, geography and traditions of their ancestors.

"You wouldn't stand for it in the United States," Southeast Asian leaders told us again and again. The United States, of course, didn't have to stand for it. Its public school system began absorbing immigrant groups long ago.

Vast School System

In Southeast Asia the story was different. Neither the Chinese nor the indigenous people of the area had public schools for their children while British, French and Dutch ruled them. Around the turn of this century the Chinese immigrants began to pool their money, to import Mandarin-speaking teachers from the Motherland; and to establish their own schools.

Today, Chinese education has spread as widely as the Overseas Chinese themselves. If a remote jungle village of Malaya has 10 Chinese shopkeepers, it usually has a Chinese school built and maintained by these 10 families. In the big cities, Chinese schools are bringing up thousands of keen-witted, intelligent children—as Chinese.

All this used to suit the colonial governments, but it emphatically does not suit the newly independent nations of Southeast Asia. Virtually every government is on the move, with varying speeds, to pull Chinese children out of isolation and into the life of the adopted country.

School Controls

In Indonesia, for example, President Sukarno's regime has forced 1400 out of a total of 2000 "foreign" schools (chiefly Chinese) to conduct most classes in Indonesian, with Chinese only as a second language if desired. In newly-free Malaya, where Chinese almost outnumber the Malays, English and Malay are being taught in 80 per cent of the Chinese-supported schools.

Viet Nam is cracking down hard, requiring Vietnamese language, history and social studies. In the Philippines, the

Chinese (Nationalist) embassy is forbidden to dictate the curriculum as it did until 1955.

Thailand is close to winning the battle. Not having known colonial rule, the Thais passed a law 40 years ago providing a step-by-step downgrading of Chinese education. Now Chinese schools in Thailand cannot go beyond the third grade, and any group of seven children gathered for private instruction must register as a school and teach the national course of study.

All over Southeast Asia, we asked Chinese parents and teachers why they were so afraid of losing their separate schools. One school principal, looking over his shoulder to see if police were listening, said:

"Because we are second-class citizens here. Our children may have to go back to China some day. How could they manage without their own language and culture?"

A merchant had a different explanation:

"When our sons go into business, they have to deal with Chinese firms in other countries. How will they do business if they can't read or write Chinese?"

The head of a leading family said:

"Let's be honest. We think our Chinese culture is superior to others, and we don't intend to give it up."

But in this fight the Southeast Asian governments have the upper hand. When Chinese children get the same education as those around them, the Overseas Chinese will, in time, cease to be a foreign substance in the body, a potential danger to the unity of every country in Southeast Asia.

BY VOLUSIA BOARD

Married Pupil School Limit Plan Is Rejected

Times-Union p. 29
Wed. 6-10-59
Jacksonville File

The Times-Union Bureau

DE LAND, June 9—Volusia County school board members today declined to approve a policy which would require transfer of married students to adult education programs.

Supt. John Smiley advised the board it would be impractical to adopt such a policy unless the adult education phase offered facilities equal to the regular school program.

"Adult education programs in Volusia or in any other Florida county do not come near to offering comparative educational facilities," Smiley declared.

The recommendation was originated by the county school system's administrative policies committee.

Board member Horace Riegle, a former circuit judge, concurred with Smiley and noted that while married students no longer are under limitations of minority, there is nothing in state laws which would rationalize denying them equal education privileges.

The board approved construction of a service station and restaurant on Spring Garden truck route near the DeLand Future Farmers vocational area after Smiley said the restaurant will be operated by a national chain system and will not sell alcoholic beverages.

Smiley also reported that the Volusia summer recreation program is still uncertain pending assurance of state funds. The board, however, approved the use of 11 school buses in the program for DeLand, New Smyrna Beach and Daytona Beach.

The board also appointed R. C. Spicer, Daytona Beach, as architect for the enclosing of stairways at Halifax area schools.

EACHERS TO MAP EDUCATION GOALS

New York

N.E.A. Plans Comprehensive Study of School Needs Over 3 to 4 Years

Mon. ~~6-28-59~~

10,000 AT CONVENTION

6-29-59

Delegates Cautioned About Intemperate Debate on the Integration Policy

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to The New York Times.

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ST. LOUIS, June 28—The nation's teachers and school officials plan to speak out about the kind of education they think the American people should have.

But, first, they will make a long-range study of present educational programs to determine what changes were needed.

Announcement of the project was made here today as the National Education Association opened its annual convention. More than 10,000 teachers and school administrators were expected to attend the six-day meeting. The association claims a membership of nearly 750,000.

Outside Advice Common

Miss Ruth A. Stout, president of the association, observed that many groups outside the education field had talked about American education and that it was now time for those directly concerned to give their opinions.

She said that the project would be more than just "a national survey" and would range from "specifics to general philosophy."

The project, which will also attempt to "define the purpose of education in our democracy," was expected to take three or four years to complete. The association has earmarked $50,000 for the study's exploratory first year.

In her opening address, Miss Stout attempted to heal the rift that developed over racial integration in the public schools at last year's annual meeting in Cleveland.

The 1958 convention ended with some delegates vainly attempting to get the association to take a stronger stand in favor of integration.

There have been indications that another such effort would be made at this year's meeting.

Call to Reason

Miss Stout called upon the delegates here tonight to approach the problem of integration "in terms of reason and respect and understanding of others' views." She cautioned the delegates against taking any action, however well-intentioned, that might cause more harm than good.

The National Education Association official said that the closing of schools in some sections of the country because of the integration controversy "has been one of the most tragic events in the history of our country."

She noted that the association had been firmly committed to the principle of educational opportunity for all.

"The difficulties involved in integration of the public schools, critical as they are," Miss Stout said, "are merely a manifestation of much deeper social, cultural and legal difficulties.

Opinion Gap Noted

"Clearly there is a gap between what some of us mean by equal rights in a democracy and what others mean by the same term," she went on.

"These differences must be dissipated. But differences of feelings, attitude, opinion and conviction cannot be legislated."

"In the educative process," Miss Stout declared, "lies the only hope ultimately for a change genuine enough to be enduring and consistent with democratic theory."

"School Bell Awards" for distinguished coverage of education by news media were presented at tonight's session. The awards, which this year went to twenty-seven recipients, are sponsored by seven national organizations concerned with education, and the United States Office of Education.

Prayers In Schools Are Backed

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Tues. 6-23-59

By ADON TAFT

Herald Religion Editor

P. 2C

The Greater Miami Counci of Churches voted Monday night to stand behind the Dade County School Board in its fight to keep Bible reading and prayers in Dade's public schools.

The council, in its quarterly meeting at Central Baptist voted to support the school board in a suit against it which would ban Bible readings and prayers from the schools. Hearings in the suit begin today.

The council also voted to study ways to strengthen the religious education program in the public schools.

In other action, the 155 representatives of 101 member churches joined the Greater Miami Ministerial Association, the Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance, and the Miami Baptist Association to invite Evangelist Billy Graham to Miami late in 1961 or early in 1962.

The representatives authorzed organization of committees n every church to carry on he community campaign against obscene literature by public pressure, rather than censorship.

At the urging of ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain, members of the council approved a campaign for driving under the commandment: "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Ability Groups Principle Wins In 5-2 Vote

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C.

By Erwin Knoll

Staff Reporter

Thurs.

6-25-59

District School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen's controversial 3-track plan for ability grouping of elementary and junior high school students was approved by the Board of Education yesterday.

P. 1-B

By a 5-to-2 vote the Board authorized Hansen to put the plan into effect next fall. Board members asked for complete evaluation reports at the end of the fall and spring semesters.

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The 3-track program is an effort to extend down to the grade school level the principle of ability grouping introduced in District senior high schools three years ago.

Starting at the first grade, pupils now assigned to "atypical," "over-age" and "occupational" classes—and other slow learners—will be enrolled in special remedial classes in a basic track.

Hansen said about 2400 pupils will be assigned to the basic track. Basic classes will be limited to 18 pupils each.

Honors Courses

Beginning at the 4th grade, the brightest students will be placed in fast-moving honors classes. Some 1200 are expected to enter the honors track next fall, Hansen said.

A third, or regular, track will accommodate the system's "average" pupils.

About 72 honors classes are tentatively scheduled to be taught in 24 elementary schools. Qualified pupils will be permitted to transfer—with parental consent—to the nearest school offering an honors program.

Board President Walter N. Tobriner, who cast one of the negative votes yesterday, renewed his request that the program be limited to an experiment in one or two schools.

His "fundamental objection" to immediate launching of a city-wide program, Tobriner said, was that the District schools lack the personnel needed to provide the "constant organization, supervision and evaluation" the program will require.

"Stratication" Feared

Overburdened elementary teachers and principles, unaided by any counselors, will tend to make arbitrary track assignments based primarily on IQ scores, Tobriner warned. The result, he said, will be unwarranted "stratification" of children.

Tobriner told the Board that the schools now lack qualified teachers and classroom space, and that the track plan will further drain these resources.

Col. West A. Hamilton, who cast the other minority vote, also called for further study and said the school system "should consolidate its gains before it moves forward."

The track plan was defended by Carl C. Smuck, Rowland F. Kirks, Dr. Preston A. McLendon, Dagny R. Pettit and Wesley S. Williams. Williams called it "the very core" of Hansen's program to improve the District schools.

"This is no time for us to lose courage," Kirks declared. "We have taken many daring steps in the past five years."

Flexibility Promised

In a prepared statement, Hansen assured the Board that every effort would be made to keep pupils' track assignments flexible.

Hansen said American elementary education "has been victimized by an objective that is impossible to attain. This is that every child regardless of his characteristics should be taught all subjects by one teacher in a self-contained classroom."

14 1959

'Full Day' in School Favored Over Lengthening of Year

Herald Miami, Fla. Wed. 6-3-59

P. 12-B

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP

Copyright, 1959, American Institute Of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — A longer day in the classrooms for their children has a good deal more appeal to Americans than does the idea of stretching out the school year.

This is particularly true — a nationwide Gallup Poll finds — in the case of increasing time spent in schools by high school students.

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Both a longer school day and a lengthened school year have been suggested by some educators as means by which U.S. students could "compete" with many European students in terms of the amount of basic education each group gets.

Neither proposal meets with majority public acceptance at this time. But the idea of keeping students in the classrooms longer each day is more popular than is the plan to make them go to school more days each year.

About one adult in four would be in favor of a lengthened school year, both in grade and in high school.

As part of its study of the public's attitude toward the amount of time U.S. students put in today in the classrooms, the Gallup Poll had its reporters — after reminding adults that students here spend less time on basic education than European students do — ask them this question:

"Would you favor or oppose increasing the number of hours spent in classrooms per day in grade schools? In high schools?"

Here is a comparison of views on both the longer school day and the longer school year:

IN GRADE SCHOOLS

	More hours each day?	More days each year?
Favor	32 Pct.	23 Pct.
Oppose	61 Pct.	70 Pct.
No opinion	7 Pct.	7 Pct.

IN HIGH SCHOOLS

	More hours per day	More days per year
Favor	43 Pct.	26 Pct
Oppose	49 Pct.	67 Pct
No opinion	8 Pct.	7 Pct

Some of the strongest opposition to a longer school year is found in the small towns and farms of rural America. It is common practice in many farming areas of the country to excuse children from schools during periods in which their help may be needed with farm-work.

On the question of keeping children in the classrooms longer each day, however, farm families and persons living in small towns feel much like those who live in larger towns and metropolitan areas.

The case for making the school day a little longer has been advanced by a number of leading educators. Most recently, Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch, assistant commissioner for higher education of the U.S. Office of Education, proposed that "the school's work be done the way the world's work is done" from nine to five.

The length of the school day now is determined by the number of class minutes needed to meet state regulations or regional accrediting requirements. It is usually about five hours ending in mid-afternoon.

In advocating a longer school day Dr. Blauch said he saw no reason why both students and teachers should not work a "full day" with both doing all their home work at school.

Critics of the plan contend that some school work to do at home, particularly for high school students, is helpful in developing a sense of responsibility in teenagers.

Gifted Pupils Pose Problem For Colleges

Evening Star

Wed. 6-3-59

Washington, D.C.

By G. K. HODENFIELD

Associated Press Staff Writer

P. B 22

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American universities, traditionally slow to change their ways, are being caught in a space-age controversy: What to do about the gifted student?

Ever since Russia sent Sputnik I into orbit 20 months ago, the Nation's brightest kids have been in the spotlight. They're the leaders of tomorrow, goes the refrain, and we must cultivate them as we do rare plants.

Mostly the arguments about gifted students have centered around their high school education. Now the fuss and furor have reached the collegiate level. Around the country, a number of plans are being tried out.

The most popular seems to be advanced placement—giving college freshmen credit for college-level courses they took in high school. Honors programs, wherein the brightest students progress at a much faster rate than their fellows, are also popular. So is the idea of independent study for those able to handle it.

Less Skipping

A few years ago, "early admission" was being touted as the coming thing in higher education. It is still being used, but more and more schools are deciding that it just doesn't work out to let even the brightest students skip their last year or two of high school.

The University of Chicago, under President Robert Hutchins, pioneered many radical innovations in collegiate education about 30 years ago. Many of Dr. Hutchins programs, all geared to the brightest students, are dead or dying on the Chicago campus, but versions of them are still popping up elsewhere.

American University here, for instance, only last Friday announced a new program that includes advance placement, honors programs, independent study and early admission.

Although changes are being made here and there around the country, it's too early to say that a campus revolution is under way.

Charles C. Cole, jr., dean of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., last year took a three-month look at a number of colleges and universities and came up with this conclusion; "No institution is doing an adequate job of providing guidance for its superior students.

"Too many colleges today," Dr. Cole said, "have become vast supermarkets, catering to the whims of the public, packaging their courses, marketing their wares, supplying every customer with a standardized product regardless of his interests or abilities.

"The standard curriculum may be satisfactory ,for the standard student, but at many institutions there are too many students who are bored with the work they are taking, duplicating material poorly learned in secondary school, led slowly along the path of learning when they have the intellectual muscle to race ahead of the pack."

More Effort on Poor Scholars

Colleges are spending more time, money and effort on their poorer students than on their better ones, Dr. Cole said. He said "we shouldn't begrudge the bottom one-tenth their college education. . . But to provide an education for this group . . . at the expense of the top one-tenth in ability is the wildest sort of folly."

Many gifted youngsters are able to finish their normal four-year courses in three or three and one-half years. That, however, is not the main idea of the programs being slanted toward them. The basic idea is to challenge them to work at the fastest rate possible, and learn much more in four years than they would ordinarily.

Education Today—

Better Schools Council Ends Its First 10 Years This Month

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

5-24-59

P. 12

14

By PAUL WOODRING

THE National Citizens Council for Better Schools celebrates its 10th anniversary this month. During the decade "Better Schools," which is both a slogan and the popular name for the organization, has been the focus of citizen activity for school improvement. Both have been widely publicized through a campaign sponsored by the Advertising Council, which has placed advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and public conveyances, and on radio and television.

Under the chairmanship of Roy Larsen, the organization was formed in 1949 as the National Citizens Council for the Public Schools. After several years of exploratory work it was replaced by the present permanent organization which is made up of 81 members drawn from all parts of the country and a full-time staff with offices at 9 East 40th Street in New York City.

Conflicting Demands

Since the end of World War II the schools have been caught in a cross-fire of conflicting demands — Educational leaders who want to base school policy on the will of the people have been hard put to know which way to turn. The need for organized lay support—and for informed public evaluation of school policy — has long been apparent.

Although a national citizens organization was first suggested by Dr. Conant, then president of Harvard, and other educators, the Better Schools organization was launched, fashioned, and staffed, by independent laymen, and the distinguished names on the membership list did much to make educational improvement work respectable on both national and local levels. While the staff has worked closely with professional organizations it has never been dependent on or responsible to them.

The activity of the national organization has been concurrent with the vast growth of citizens committees at the local level. Ten years ago there were only 17 local citizens committees in the nation — today there are between 15,000 and 18,000.

The relationships between local groups and the national office has been a two way street of providing information and helping when called upon rather than a formal affiliation. The national organization has felt that it could not accept the responsibility for local action that affiliation would demand.

The national office of "Better Schools" is a clearinghouse and a catalyst. Through the years it has come to be accepted as an unbiased source of information. It has distributed tens of thousands of pamphlets and booklets in response to inquiries from individuals and local groups. Interest has continued to grow.

Informative Rule

Nineteen hundred inquiries were received during the first year of the commission but 10 years later a total of nearly 7,000 were received in a single month.

The Council for Better Schools has refused to take sides on many of the more bitter controversies in education and this has at times brought criticism from those who have strong convictions and feel that a firmer statement of policy is needed.

Its leaders are convinced, however, that a neutral or at least an unbiased stand is necessary if they are to work effectively with people who hold a wide variety of conflicting opinions. They see the council's role as one of providing information and illuminating the problems rather than reaching final conclusions.

DATELINE MONTGOMERY

Who Is Going To Pay Higher School Bills? Ultimately You

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs 7-9-59
p10

MONTGOMERY

Hearings are going on in the Ways and Means Committee hearing room on the second floor of the air-conditioned state Capitol. At stake are issues of immense importance to the people of the state of Alabama.

Bluntly put, the Ways and Means Committee is very likely going to report out favorably some new tax bills for the educational system of the state. There is no mistaking the fact that if passed by the Legislature this is going to cost somebody, and ultimately it is likely the somebody is YOU.

Two of the several bills up for consideration are typical in that during a hearing a good, or at least seemingly good, case can be made against the taxes in question.

These two — selected because they are highly typical—are the proposals to put a three instead of a one per cent tax on new and used automobiles and other specific vehicles, including trucks, and the measure to put a three-cent tax on bottled soft drinks.

During the hearing on the proposed auto tax of three per cent, the automobile dealers of the state paraded an impressive array of witnesses. These men were all obviously good, sincere, enterprising Alabamians. Each fundamentally stuck to one central theme, that the tax as proposed would be an additional hardship on the automotive public of Alabama.

It was forcefully brought out that at present 40 per cent of all funds collected by the state of Alabama in one form or another—sales, parts, gasoline taxes—come from the purchase and use of automobiles.

The auto dealers argue that to increase

Some of those speaking against the bill as proposed said it would drive many dealers out of business. This really may be doubtful, but—

They had reasonable arguments from their point of view. And it is noteworthy that several of those testifying against the measure were, themselves, state legislators, and some had teachers in the family. This they pointed out, with care.

Man after man stood up to point out how much he was for tax assistance to education in Alabama. Yet time after time one or another of the members of the Ways and Means Committee would ask whether the particular spokesman for the auto dealers would care to offer a concrete suggestion as to what would be a good means of providing educational funds, if this particular auto measure were not advisable. Repeti-

the tax to three per cent instead of the present one per cent would be a handicap to a business which is now feeling acute pains of competition. Witness after witness argued this central theme.

tively these spokesmen had no hard suggestions to present.

The language was colorful. One dealer said that if you had a deal and then told the would-be buyer about such an enlarged tax he would say, "Hell, that's it." The same man, pointing out how much is spent on cars, buying them, keeping them up paying tax on them, said if many thought of this they would be walking instead of riding. The whole point he was making was that an enormous part of the Alabama citizen's dollar is spent for automotive purchases or upkeep now, and that to add to the burden would be "just too much."

There was humor, too, from an opposition comment: "Why goose the goose that lays the golden (tax) eggs?"

Then there was the hearing — with so many people it was moved to the House chamber—on the proposal to tax soft drinks three cents a bottle. A spokesman paraded out arguments as to why this would hurt the state, cost jobs, and so on.

But most impressive, as a gesture, seemed to be when he took brown paper bags and poured out on the table before the Ways and Means Committee dozens of candy bars and other items which, he said, would not be so taxed. Question: Why tax soft drinks especially and not these other things?

Said a wise old fellow of the legislative halls, not himself a legislator: "Every time somebody proposes a soft drink tax, and every time they pull the same deal."

Now, all of this sort of thing gets us—or should—to the hard nub of the situation. It is, put simply, this: There has got to be an arrangement of new taxes for education. Gov. John Patterson told this writer Monday there was no question of this, and most Alabamians will readily agree.

But who's going to be taxed? Somebody has to bear the brunt. Ultimately it undoubtedly will be the consumer—no matter what new, or additional, tax is levied, but each industry whose product is made a target for possible new tax reacts against it. This is both human and good business.

In the middle of all this is the Ways and Means Committee. This bunch of men sit and listen. It asks pertinent and penetrating questions.

We would not here want to seem to be flattering legislators for the sake of it—we may be cussing them tomorrow—but every evidence is that this group of committeemen of the Legislature, headed by Rep. Joe Smith as chairman and Ira Pruitt as co-chairman, is with a maximum of inquisitiveness approaching this problem of new educational taxes. Something is coming from all this—and what comes will probably be the result of more than a modicum of serious, deliberate, sincere cogitation.

Days in Montgomery this week show us, and we hope our reading public, that the people's business in this case is well in hand. At least so far as hearing out the issues is concerned.

When the time comes to pay that additional tax, be it on automobiles, soft drinks, a sales tax increase or what, keep that in mind. Even when it hurts?—E. L. HOLLAND, JR.

14 1959

3-Track Classes Adopted, Board Members Renamed

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

Thurs. 6-25-59

3 Reappointed To Terms on School Board

p.1-B

By John P. MacKenzie
Staff Reporter

District Court judges reappointed Rowland F. Kirks, Ruth B. Spencer and Carl C. Smuck to 3-year terms on the District Board of Education yesterday.

Board President Walter N. Tobriner called the appointments "very fine."

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"We now have a Board which may disagree at times, but it is functioning Board, able to accomplish the major objectives of the school system without rancor or bitterness," he said.

Kirks, 44, a legislative counsel and former law school dean, said he hoped to see the schools' track system perfected and more attention paid to the gifted student during his third term.

As chairman of the legislative committee, Kirks has appeared frequently as a Board representative before Congressional committees. He said he will help push the drive for Congress' approval of an expanded D. C. Teachers College.

Mrs. Spencer, 44, said she was "delighted" when told by telephone of her reappointment. She is recovering from a recent operation but said her physician has indicated that she will be ready to resume active service by September.

A mother of two children, wife of a District dentist and a former teacher, Mrs. Spencer has been the only Board member to head two committees—the Teachers College Committee and the committee which now is revising the school system's rules.

Smuck, 54-year-old savings and loan executive, was first appointed to the Board with Mrs. Spencer in 1956.

Chairman of the Finance Committee, Smuck said he regards the reappointment as "a challenge" and the school system's major problem as financial. He said the search for "adequate fiscal support for the schools" would be his main task.

The Board will meet at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday to reorganize and elect officers.

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Post Times Herald Washington D.C. Thurs. 6-25-59 p.1-B

Carl C. Smuck

Ruth B. Spencer

Rowland F. Kirks

. . . *reappointed to three-year terms*

[illegible]

RENAMED — Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer, mother of two children, Wednesday, was reappointed to the District Board of Education for her second ~~three-year~~ term. The appointment was announced by District Court Rowland F. Kirks. Mrs. Spencer recently underwent an operation and is currently recovering at home but her physician has advised her that she will be able to resume her active service in September.

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7-4-59
p.11
[illegible]

Reappointed To Education Board

W. J. Kennedy Jr., of Durham last week was reappointed a member of the ~~North Carolina~~ State Board of Education. The term is for eight years ending June 30, 1967. This marks Mr. Kennedy's second term as a member of the body. The reappointment was made by Gov. Luther Hodges.

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Mr. Kennedy is retired president of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company and is chairman of the company's board.

Rising Tuitions Raise Fears Only Rich May Go to College

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. p. A14

By Erwin Knoll

Staff Reporter

Jun. 6-21-59

College tuition costs are rising faster than the cost of living. They threaten to put higher education beyond the reach of many young Americans.

According to a Government survey, tuition and fees at private institutions have risen 76 per cent since 1949. Public colleges and universities have raised their fees 59 per cent.

In the same 10-year period the cost of living has climbed about 27 per cent.

The tuition trend raises "the danger that colleges will serve only the economically privileged group," says Ernest V. Hollis, director of college and university administration in the United States Office of Education.

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Hollis has just completed a survey of tuition and fees at 196 representative public and private institutions which enroll about 55 per cent of the Nation's college students.

His figures show that the rate of tuition increase is outstripping not only the cost of living index but also the rate of increase for family income in the age group most likely to be putting youngsters through college.

If higher education costs continue to rise at the present rate, Hollis said last week, "many institutions are going to price themselves out of the family income market they have been serving."

The 120 public institutions surveyed by Hollis had an average tuition and fee total of $249 in 1949. This year the average was $427.

At 76 private colleges and universities, the 1949 average was $465. This year's average was $820.

New Boosts in Fall

These figures do not take into account substantial tuition increases expected to go into effect next fall at many institutions. They will range up to $275 a year at some private colleges and will average $85, Hollis said.

At public institutions, fees are expected to increase an average of $10.10 for resident students and $22.64 for nonresidents.

The end of the trend is not in sight, Hollis said. Confronted by increasing operating costs and the necessity for higher faculty salaries, colleges may have doubled this year's tuitions a decade from now, he predicted.

The result, Hollis said, will be that some families "will quit trying to keep up with the Joneses" in higher education.

Public Colleges Gain

Young people who might have gone to a "high prestige" private school will settle for one where fees are lower. Others will switch their plans from private to public institutions. And still others will attend local junior colleges instead of out-of-town state universities.

Before World War II college enrollments were divided about 50-50 between public and private institutions, Hollis noted. After the war, the private schools' share rose because of the wave of students whose education was financed by the GI Bill.

But in the past 10 years the public colleges have claimed an increasing portion of the Nation's students — about 56 per cent this year.

"If the tuition trend isn't halted in some way," said Hollis, "it will depress private college enrollments by another 10 per cent."

More Must Work

A study published by Hollis two years ago showed that students' total living costs averaged about $1500 a year at public institutions and $2000 a year at private schools. Those averages have risen about 10 per cent since 1957, Hollis said.

If higher education is to avoid stratification by economic classes, more financial aid opportunities will have to be made available to students, Hollis warned.

He said increasing numbers of students will work to earn part of their college costs and supplement their income with scholarships and student loans.

The typical college student in 10 years might pay 50 per cent of his costs out of family savings; 20 per cent out of earnings while in college; 10 per cent out of scholarship assistance, and 20 per cent out of low-interest long-term loans, Hollis suggested.

14 1959

YALE RESTRICTS 4000 TO CAMPUS

Serious View Is Taken of Student-Police Melee

Times
Picayune
New Orleans
La.
3-16-59

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — City and Yale University officials took a serious view Sunday of a melee involving some 1,500 Yale students and scores of policemen.

"Boorishness," university President A. Whitney Griswold called the students' actions.

"Disgraceful," said Police Chief Francis McManus.

Mayor Richard C. Lee said he was "too upset" to discuss it.

In turn, some student leaders agreed the Yale men were off base but they also said the police were unnecessarily rough and swung clubs indiscriminately.

Meantime, the 4,000 Yale undergraduates were told by Griswold to stay on the campus until Monday morning and not be on the city streets.

JEERERS DAMPENED

The outbreak came Saturday during the annual St. Patrick's Day parade. Students jeered police marchers and threw snowballs.

They shouted "Gestapo" at officers and hung swastikas and other banners from dormitory windows. McManus estimated 1,500 students milled around the area.

Police moved to break up the gathering. City and campus police were reinforced by 60 club-carrying officers and a fire truck that doused students.

Within 35 minutes, 16 students were under arrest. Three students and a policeman were hurt by police count. None required overnight hospitalization.

TOWN-GOWN RELATIONS

Griswold promptly called a meeting for Monday morning to consider disciplinary action. He said the fight "would set back 10 years of work to improve town-gown cooperation."

He said the outbreak and a similar one Thursday night "have brought disgrace upon all of us."

Saturday's trouble had its roots in the Thursday case in which 25 students were arrested in a snowball-throwing incident. Some police officers were pelted.

Police Capt. James Dinnan said the students were "very fortunate that only that many were hit."

The Yale Daily News, student newspaper, said in an extra edition published Saturday night that both students and police were at fault.

STUDENT EDITORIAL

An editorial said an unnamed faculty member had been punched repeatedly by police and then arrested in "a case of unnecessary and unprovoked brutality."

However, a Yale spokesman said the youth, who graduated last year, was at the school on a fellowship and did only some occasional teaching. Dinnan said "he got in the melee so he was put in the wagon."

All of those arrested were freed on bond. Charges included breach of peace, resisting an officer and abusing an officer. Hearings are slated for Wednesday.

Student Body At Yale Put On Probation

14
Advertiser
P. 10 B
Mon.
3-17-59
Montgomery
Ala.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — The entire Yale undergraduate body was put on general probation Monday because of two outbursts in which 41 students were arrested.

The probation—general and indefinite—carried a threat of immediate expulsion for any of the 4,000 undergraduates who publicly misbehave in the future.

It also meant cancelation of all social functions during the probation and a ban on cutting classes.

It was, as one Yale spokesman put it, "a no-fun edict."

A statement from Yale's three deans said a "vigorous investigation" was under way to fix individual responsibility in the two incidents—a snowball melee with police and motorists on Thursday, and a jeering brawl with police after Saturday's St. Patrick's Day parade.

RESPONSIBILITY

"Before we can be in a position to fix individual responsibility," the statement said, "it is necessary to accept corporate responsibility."

The statement came from William C. DeVane, dean of Yale College; Dana Young, dean of the School of Engineering, and Harold B. Whiteman Jr., dean of the freshman class.

It promised additional action against individual students found responsible in either disturbance.

Yale President A. Whitney Griswold, who accused the students of "boorishness," met with Mayor Richard C. Lee earlier to find "ways and means" of preventing further outbursts.

RELATIONS HURT

Griswold said the incidents hurt relations between the city and the university.

In Thursday's incident, some 300 students pelted motorists and police with snowballs. Twenty-five students were arrested.

An estimated 1,500 Yale students jeered police marchers in the St. Patrick's parade, and again hurled snowballs at them. Cries of "gestapo" were heard while banners and swastikas hung from dormitory windows.

Police used clubs to break up the melee. Sixteen students were arrested and charged with breach of the peace.

A Measure Of Integration Due In Texts

Approved Books Mix History and Geography

Courier-Journal
Louisville
Ky.
Sat. 3-21-59
P. 25

Textbooks that combine the study of history and geography will be used in Grades 4, 5, and 6 starting in September in Louisville public schools.

The new policy was approved by the Louisville Board of Education yesterday on the recommendation of Superintendent Omer Carmichael at a special session on social-studies texts.

Carmichael said textbook committees composed of 58 persons from 24 schools made studies that led to his recommendations.

He said that history and geography are taught in relation to one another, and that the committees feel that textbooks combining the two subjects into "unified social studies" are advisable.

25 Selected From 178

In all, the committees recommended 25 textbooks from 14 publishers after a study of 178 books from 30 publishers. Carmichael's recommendations, all approved by the board, differed from those selected by the committees in two cases.

Books adopted this year will be used for four years.

Carmichael also reported to the board on 10 bids from venders of Conelrad radio receivers to be used for disaster warnings directly to individual schools.

He was authorized to continue to evaluate the bids and to contract for the most suitable equipment, probably on a joint purchase with the County Board of Education.

BRITON LAUDS U. S. SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Praises Maturity of American Student

14

BY JOSEPH CERUTTI
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Chicago
Tribune
Sat. 3-7-59
P. 14
Chicago
Ill.

LONDON, March 6—American school children are more mature and self confident than Britons of the same age, Minister of Education Geoffrey Lloyd said Friday.

"Americans treat their children as young adults two or three years earlier than we do here," he said.

Lloyd, newly returned from a two week tour of American schools and colleges, said he was impressed by the fact that American children stay in school two or three years later than British children.

Maturing Is Extended

"Americans allow the process of natural maturing to continue longer in the relatively sheltered and disciplined atmosphere of the school," he said.

The extra years also mean that the average American student is able to complete his education full time in high school. In Britain the average student leaves school at 15 or 16 and takes a full time job. Most of those continuing studies do so part-time at evening classes.

Of 7 million children attending state schools in Britain only about 1 in 6 can expect to qualify for grammar school, which corresponds to the American high school. And only about 10 per cent of the grammar school students will go on to a university.

Parents Are Compared

Lloyd also said British parents are behind American parents in realizing the value of education.

"The American parent long has been in favor of children staying longer at school," he said. "They came 'round to that idea much sooner than the British parent. Now our parents are moving very fast in the same direction."

Both American and British systems of education, Lloyd said, stress the development of the personality and capacities of individual boys and girls. In iron curtain countries, he said, the development of the individual takes second place to the development of skills which contribute most to material progress.

Lauds Practical Courses

He said American high schools gave wider opportunities than British schools for students to try their hands at many practical courses. "We must give the American system very high marks for this," he added, "and it is my aim to secure the same enlargement of opportunity for our modern school children."

TESTS IN 2ND YEAR

Atlanta ETV Program Serves 12,000 Pupils

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sun.
3-29-59
P 16

ATLANTA, March 28 (AP)—More than 12,000 Atlanta children of 41 elementary schools and eight high schools are receiving part of their classroom instruction through television in an experimental program now in its second year.

The experiment is part of a Ford Foundation effort to determine if classes numbering between 120-150 can be taught successfully by television. If so, the result will be a saving in teacher time and school facilities.

In addition, it is probable that the school system can afford funds for highly trained instructors who will reach larger numbers of students.

Some of the city's schools are not receiving television instruction. These are to be used as a control group to test success of the experiment.

The process is viewed as indicative of things to come throughout Georgia as other educational television stations go on the air. WETV, the first non-commercial educational television station in Georgia, went on the air Feb. 14, 1958.

Nine studio teachers handle all broadcasts for WETV. TV courses are chosen in weekly joint meetings of studio and classroom teachers. They follow the regular curriculum of Atlanta's schools. Nine local classes are taught regularly each week. The station also carries one filmed class in 12th grade physics.

Local classes include American history for the 11th grade, general science for the 9th grade, health science 8th grade, social science 7th grade, science 6th grade, social science 5th grade, French 4th grade, science 3rd grade and Spanish 2nd grade.

Following each television lesson, homework assignments are made and discussed by the classroom teacher. Frequently tests follow the program as a spot check on material absorbed. They are given and graded by the classroom teacher.

Each program is telecast live into the classrooms. The station does not yet have video tape or a filming device that would allow it to film the first performance and use it later.

All Students Are Placed On Probation

President Charges 'Boorishness' in Battle With Police

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

New York
Telegram
New York N.Y.
Mon.
3-16-59

NEW HAVEN, March 16.—Yale's entire undergraduate body of 4000 was put on indefinite probation today by Dr. A. Whitney Griswold, Yale president.

Dr. Griswold's probation order was broadcast over the campus radio today as the chilling anti-climax to a sizzling snowball fight between New Haven cops and Yale students, Saturday afternoon.

A spokesman for the Daily News, undergraduate newspaper, conceded this afternoon "that the boys will be good" from here on in, what with the probation and all.

Risk Expulsion.

That probation means that all 4000 undergraduates, whether they took part in the fight or not, risk expulsion if (1) they cut any class or (2) indulge in any "social life" after regular class hours.

Under normal conditions, every Yale student is permitted a certain number of absences from classes and "normal" social life in the evenings.

Saturday's mellee following a Thursday snowball skirmish, started as police marchers in New Haven's St. Patrick's Day parade passed between two Yale dormitories. Catcalls and jeers were flung from windows—accompanied by snowballs.

P 1
P 17

Nightstick Battle.

Police broke up the fight with fire hoses and nightsticks and arrested 16 students for breach of peace. On Thursday, 25 students were arrested as a result of another battle in the same area.

A Yale Daily News spokesman said there was "severe police brutality." President Griswold asked for a mass apology today from the entire student body and charged "boorishness" on the part of Yale men

Probation at 5 p.m.

The New Haven cops called it something unprintable. Meanwhile, the 4000 undergraduates withdrew to the probationary cooler as of 5 p.m. today.

Dr. Griswold and Mayor Richard C. Lee, of New Haven, conferred late this afternoon to find "ways and means" to prevent further such battles.

60% of Ph.D. Seekers Able to Get Degree

By JOHN A. GILES
Star Staff Writer

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Wed.
4-15-59
P A5

Only three-fifths of the students admitted as Ph.D. candidates in the country's graduate schools actually succeed in obtaining the degree, the former dean of Princeton University's Graduate School said yesterday.

Sir Hugh Stott Taylor, now president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, called on the schools to make some provisions for correcting what he called the "alarmingly" high rate of attrition.

He spoke before the seventh annual presentation of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards at a Shoreham Hotel luncheon. Ten of the eleven 1959 awards went to District area residents.

Graduate Schools Hit

Sir High scored the Nation's graduate schools for adhering to a "laissez-faire" philosophy.

"The schools owe it to themselves and to those who provide for their support, financially so expensive, to make a thorough examination of conscience in this matter, for laissez-faire in graduate education is incompatible with the urgency of our times," he said.

President Eisenhower, in a message to the gathering, said the Rockefeller program "has made a great contribution—not only to the lives of the individuals concerned, but to the strength of the Nation.

"I am glad to report that the success of this program was a major factor in the establishment of the new Federal employe training authority," the President added. "I am proud of these 11 Government employes.

An Inspiration

"They and their predecessors are an inspiration to those who believe that public service is a career worthy of the highest talent.

The awards, which carry money grants which will enable the officials to spend six to nine months at a college or university of their choice, were established at Princeton University in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller, III, who spoke at the luncheon.

Those honored are:

Dr. Charles L. Christ of 5520 Roosevelt street, Bethesda, 43-year-old staff physicist and laboratory director of the Geological Survey.

Miss Lily Mary David of 4647 Third street South, Arlington, who is completing her second decade of service as an economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Louis A. Fanget of 9416 Kingsley avenue, Bethesda, originator of the United States Information Agency's low-priced book program.

Isaiah Frank of 2418 North Rockingham street, Arlington, who is in his 15th year as a career Federal employe and is deputy director of the State Department's Office of International Trade.

Harry Heller of 3730 Appleton street N.W., a lawyer with 23 years' service with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Others Named

Dr. Louis Morton of 4600 South Thirtieth street, Arlington, deputy division chief of the Army's Military History Department and director of the service's nearly complete 11-volume series on War in the Pacific.

J. Robert Schaetzal of 2 Bay Tree lane, Tulip Hill, Md., principal State Department officer concerned with the conception and negotiation of the United States-Euratom nuclear power program.

Marvin A. Schneiderman of 6503 East Halbert road, Bethesda, chief statistician of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, National Cancer Institute, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Abner D. Silverman of 9908 Parkwood drive, Bethesda, assistant commissioner for management of the Public Housing Administration.

James H. Stover of 4215 North Fortieth street, Arlington, head of the Treasury Department's management analyst staff, which plans and directs the management improvement program.

Dr. Dean R. Chapman of Palo Alto, Calif., aeronautical research scientist of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames (Calif.) Research Center.

Negro Model Named Queen at Internation Beauty Festival

Bystander
Des Moines
Iowa
Thurs
5-21-59
P 4

Cannes, France—A pretty 20-year-old New York Negro Miss was crowned "Miss Festival" at the Annual Cannes Film Festival, outclassing some of Europe's loveliest girls in the contest held Tuesday. She is Cecelia Cooper, a fashion model.

Miss Cooper was the first American Negro to ever win the beauty contest, traditionally dominated by European white girls with competition from all over the world.

Miss Cooper was stunned and virtually speechless at winning the crown. She said she was honored by the judges' decision.

The pretty New Yorker won over 14 other girls. Her prize was a free trip to Venice and 10 days at a French resort.

Tears came to the eyes of the lone American judge when the decision was announced.

"To see an American Negro girl win an international contest over European whites is something I'll never forget," said Judge Robert Apple, a Chicago businessman.

14 1959

TEACHING GOD'S LAW HELD NEED

Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Can't Check Deliquency Without It—Cardinal

Sat. 10-17-59.

By PODINE SCHOENBERGER

A high-ranking Catholic prelate charged here Friday that progressive education policies, advocated by the National Education Association, are largely responsible for juvenile delinquency.

"In progressive education we have a situation in which the existence of God is not taught in the schools," explained J. Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archibishop of Los Angeles.

Cardinal McIntyre, who is here for the national Holy Name convention, said "You cannot combat delinquency unless you bring in the law of God."

"Why they don't even teach the Ten Commandments," added the mild - mannered prince of the church.

CANDLELIGHT MASS TONIGHT AT STADIUM

A high light of the Holy Name convention will be the annual Candlelight Mass scheduled for 7 p. m. Saturday in Tulane Stadium, at which J. Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of Los Angeles, will be the celebrant. Speaker for the occasion will be the Rev. James McLarney, O. P., who will discuss "The Holy Name Man and the Eucharist."

In the event of rain, as has been predicted by the weather bureau, an announcement will be made, according to Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, 'hat the Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in Municipal Auditorium.

If no special announcement is made, the Mass will be offered at the stadium as originally scheduled.

Interviewed between convention sessions the prelate said also:

1. The president of the United States should be a man of God—a man of deep religious beliefs.

SAYS KHRUSHCHEV SAW

2. During his recent visit to this country, Khrushchev must have noticed the many evidences of religious freedom.

3. Scientific space age discoveries should help confirm belief in God.

4. Both Pope John XXIII and his predecessor, Pope Pius XII, could be termed "deep men of God."

In deploring the failure of progressive education to recognize God's existence, the cardinal said the primary source of respect and authority comes from God; that by removing the teaching of God we are removing all reason for respect.

"And disregard for authority," the prelate added, "is the very basis of juvenile delinquency."

The Los Angeles prelate charged that such a system of education has taken out patriotism, has taken out philosophy, "has taken out respect for authority." And in doing this, he added, it is paving the way for Communism.

FAITH FREEDOM'S BASIS

"Communism does not teach philosophy,'" said the Cardinal. "Communism does not teach about God. Communism teaches only the slave-domination of body and mind. Actually there is no freedom where there is no belief in God. We are a country founded on a belief in a Divine Being."

Cardinal McIntyre said he has no quarrel with the NEA, "only with the system of progressive education which the association advocates."

"My primary complaint against them," he explained, "is that in their publications there has been a complete absence of recognition of the existence of God."

The prelate said the NEA, which is dominated by advocates of progressive education, boasts a paying membership of 70,000 and has one of the largest paid lobbies in the country.

DISCUSSES PRESIDENCY

When asked what he thought of a Catholic being president of the United States, the prelate replied, "any man considered for the presidency should be considered on his merits."

"It is important to determine if he has competence for that extremely difficult job," he added, "I believe a President should be a man of God, a man with deep religious convictions. Absence of religion in a president would be a definite detriment from the standpoint of American tradition."

Cardinal McIntyre said he hopes that the contrast between religious freedom in this country and lack of it in Russia made some impression on Khrushchev during his visit here.

Asked if he believed the present Pope is more a man of the people than his predecessor, the prelate replied that both Pope John XXIII and Pope Pius XII could be regaarded as "deep men of God."

"Comparing people is dificult," he added, "since there is always a difference in temperameint. Pope John is relaved. He has a sympathetic manner, an ingratiating smile. He makes you feel quite at home."

TALK TO SERRA CLUB

Following the interview, the Cardinal addressed members of the Serra club at their luncheon meeting at the Roosevelt hotel.

He told the Serrans that thir work in promoting vocations to the priesthood is most constructive and wholesome and will be of great service to the United States.

He also discussed with them the dangers of education without God.

Convention sessions Friday were devoted chiefly to sectional meetings.

At these meetings, speakers said:

1. A mother caring for a large family and slaving over a hot stove gets just as much credit in heaven as a missionary caring for lepers.

2. A child can help his parents become saints.

3. A correct understanding of sex is vital to a good Christian marriage.

LACK OF PRIESTS

4. One of the most critical problems facing the Catholic church today is lack of priests, brothers and sisters.

In discussing "Sanctity Through Marriage," Donald Thorman, Notre Dame Ind. editor, said "in marriage sex should be an expression of love for God."

"I begin with a discussion of sex, not because sex is the most important factor in a marriage, but because the sex-happy society in which we live almost forces us to think of sex when we consider any aspect of matrimony," added Thorman, the editor of Ave Maria.

The speaker said proper use of sex can help a couple become saints; as can their child.

"But first," he added, "the parents must see the child as part of God's plan for their marriage rather than a cute, sticky, lovable little nuisance."

108 ORDAINED IN YEAR

Another convention speaker deplored the lack of priests, sisters and brothers.

Said the Rev. Gilbert Graham O. P. of Chicago, "the unmber of pocations is not keeping pace with increased Catholic population."

Father Graham, who is director of vocations for the Dominican Order, said last year 1088 new preists were ordained.

"During the same period of time, "he added, "there were 752 called to their eternal rest. This left an increase of only 336. Yet last year the Catholic population of the United States increased by 1,460,126."

The answer? The Dominican priest believes there are several answers.

"First, prayer," he said, "then strong faith in family life. Thirdly, preparing youngsters to meet the responsibilities that any vocation entails."

Father Graham said the basic qualities which indicate a vocation include humility, generosity, interest in others, a good conscience with regard to modesty and chastity, a reverence for divine things and a true subjection to authority, both parental and ecclesiastic. There should also be strong habits of virture, he added plus an eagerness and willingness to do God's will.

Sectional meetings and business sessions will highlight the convention Saturday, with the candlelight mass scheduled for 7 p. m. Sunday there will be a big parade, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at Civic Center.

Private School Policing By D. C. Declared Casual

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

Sat. 10-3-59

School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen and School Board President Walter N. Tobriner expressed dissatisfaction yesterday with the District's efforts to police private schools and guard the public against degree mills.

"We're dealing with an important problem in a very casual manner," Hansen said.

"We're grossly neglectful here in supervising private schools," said Tobriner.

Their comments followed announcement Thursday of a Nation-wide drive against degree mills, to be spearheaded by the United States Office of Education.

Under Federal law, the School Board is charged with licensing all degree-granting institutions in the District except major universities chartered by Congress. But the school system has no funds or staff to evaluate the institutions it is called on to license.

School Supt. Hansen repeats his complaints about Merit Scholarship system. Page D1.

Over the last 30 years, the Board has authorized 25 institutions to award degrees. Hansen heads a committee of school officials which reports to the Board.

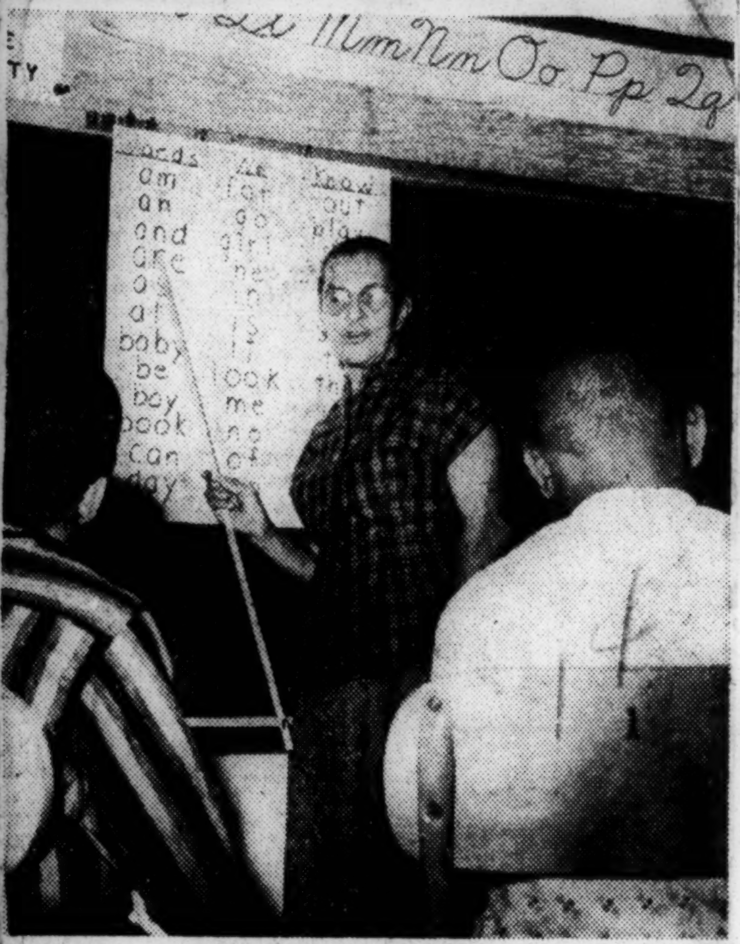
The Superintendent said the present system appears to be working "pretty well," but he said there is no opportunity for surveying the whole private school scene in the District.

He said the setup is "most ineffective" in reevaluating institutions which have already been licensed by the Board.

Hansen, at a press conference, said there was no question that Congress should provide funds for effective enforcement, but he said it is "difficult to ask for public funds for this when there are so many pressing needs in our public schools."

Tobriner said in an interview that funds and staff should be provided to determine periodically whether all private schools in the District are "operating under acceptable standards — both as to plant and instruction."

Retirement Is Not One of 3 R's


Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq

The New York Times

Mrs. Frances Jackson, at 64 has become a permanently licensed teacher, with some of her pupils at school here.

The New York Times

TEACHER STARTS HER CAREER AT 64

New York

Great-Grandmother Gets a License—Her Pupils Are Retarded Children

Sat. 11-7-59

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

P. 23

At an age when retirement is the lot of most, Mrs. Frances Jackson, a 64-year-old great-grandmother, has begun her first years as a permanently licensed teacher.

The energetic, patient Mrs. Jackson began teaching as a substitute ten years ago, when she was only 54. She was an overnight success with mentally retarded children, to whom she had been assigned by chance.

She had found her calling, but she was precluded from taking a qualifying examination for a permanent license to teach because she was more than 45 years of age.

The age restriction was lifted for her and she took the examination a year ago, finishing fifth in a city-wide competition.

Mrs. Jackson gives her pupils love and encouragement as well as instruction, and they come back to visit and report their progress.

Cites Former Students

"All retarded children have some potential, if they are only given the opportunity to develop it," Mrs. Jackson said in a recent interview in her classroom at Public School 194 at 244 West 144th Street.

"Two of my former students are copy typists, two are dress finishers, several are bus boys and salad makers in restaurants, some are mechanics' helpers, one is a porter in the post office, another is a cabinet maker."

The children came to her "hurt and rejected," Mrs. Jackson recalled. Their mothers had chided them for being slower than their brothers and sisters in learning to read, and other childen had made fun of them.

'They responded to kindness, their blank eyes brightened," she said. "They learned slowly, but they learned, and savored the joy of achievement. So many people think mentally retarded children are helpless and hopeless, but they are not."

To persuade her children that some one cares, Mrs. Jackson takes them on bus trips to museums and other points of interest, sends them Christmas cards and gives a party for them on her birthday.

When she finishes her day's work with the mentally retarded children, Mrs. Jackson takes over another group for two hours—girls from the school's regular classes, to whom she teaches sewing.

In her "spare time" Mrs. Johnson keeps house for her husband, an office worker; takes an active part in the work of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church and studies for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Teachers College.

PUBLIC COLLEGES ADVISED ON FEES

The New York Times P. 64.

Increase in Tuition Is Urged by University of Chicago Head at Convention

New York

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

Thurs. 11-12-59

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11 — The competition between private and public colleges for students was emphasized today with a recommendation by the head of one of the country's largest private institutions that public colleges increase their tuition.

The long feud was brought into the open by Dr. Lawrence Kimpton, chancellor of the University of Chicago, at the seventy-third annual convention of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities at the Jefferson Hotel. He was invited to "give the other side" of the picture.

The rivalry between the two groups of colleges has stiffened in recent years as the gap between their tuition rates has increased. In some cases it is a difference between $300 and $2,000 a year.

Differences Cited

Dr. Kimpton suggested that the students be asked to contribute to their education what they could afford. He did not indicate how this factor would be determined.

"You might ask me at this point," he said, "what difference would remain between public and private education. A world of difference would still remain, for the principle of private education would be careful selection and the principle of public education would be broad inclusion."

He conceded that there was an element of "snobbism" in private education. But he could see nothing wrong in the development of arguments both for an "intellectual élite" and for a "broad democratic majority."

The reaction was varied, but most of the college presidents asked for comment felt that the public colleges had already reached a maximum point in tuition.

This also was the feeling of Dr. C. M. Hardin, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, who was elected president of the association to succeed Dr. C. Clement French, president of Washington State University.

Dr. Kimpton asked for rises "well beyond your present level." Dr. Hardin thought recent tuition rises were all a student could take and, like Dr. French, looked forward to relief from the Federal Government.

Information Chief Speaks

The educators were addressed by George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, which includes the Voice of America and other units for disseminating official propaganda.

Mr. Allen said the recent television quiz-show scandals had had an adverse effect on operations in the foreign field. He said sharp criticism appearing in the foreign press had attributed the scandals to "a low state of public morals in the United States."

He noted that many foreigners considered educational standards in this country "very spotty." But he said they were impresesd by the Federal aid being given to higher education.

Mr. Allen said he favored Federal aid but only for public institutions. He urged closer affiliation between foreign and American universities and a greater exchange of students. He recommended that every college send at least 5 per cent of its students abroad.

On Federal aid to public and private colleges, the delegates compromised by asking for aid for academic facilities for their own colleges, with no mention of private institutions.

They also asked for increased Federal appropriations for teachers of agriculture in the land-grant colleges.

14 1959

By Board of Education

Survey of School Conduct Ranks Puerto Ricans High

By Terry Ferrer
Education Editor

New York
Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Date
4-7-59
P. 1

Despite "widespread public opinion" that Puerto Rican children in city schools are delinquents, exceed non-Puerto Rican children in court referrals and are habitual truants, a Board of Education survey revealed yesterday that the behavior record of Puerto Ricans is as good as that of their fellow pupils or even better.

However, the study said, when Puerto Ricans do break school or social rules, they are likely to go further than their mainland contemporaries.

"The Puerto Rican Study 1953-1957" was formally presented yesterday morning at an hour-and-a-half ceremony at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Financed by a $500,000 grant from the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education, the study was directed by Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, former assistant commissioner of education in New York State. The 265-page report inquired into the education and adjustment of Puerto Rican pupils over a four-year period.

Superintendent of Schools John J. Theobald, one of eight speakers at the ceremonies, said the city has 137,000 Puerto Rican children in its schools—15 per cent of the school population. He hailed the study as a "bible for all education," and not merely a study of Puerto Rican problems.

In matters of court referrals, the study reported on a nine-month survey of East and West Harlem schools enrolling more than 28,500 in 1955. Of this number, 35 per cent were Puerto Ricans and 65 per cent non-Puerto Ricans. Of the total of 376 referrals made to Children's Court, the report said, "32 per cent were Puerto Ricans. The Puerto Rican children were offenders at the rate of twelve per 1,000; the non-Puerto Ricans at the rate of fourteen per 1,000." In such cases as stealing, sex delinquency, holdup and assault.

non-Puerto Rican children in all instances led the Puerto Rican.

Attendance Record Good

Tribune
Date
4-7-59
17

The record of school attendance for the Puerto Rican population as a whole "appears to be quite as good as that of other children," Dr. Morrison concluded.

This is "especially to their credit" considering their unfamiliarity with the English language, which often increases their difficulties of adjustment, the different weather conditions in the city which create clothing problems and the fact that there is no enforcement of compulsory education in Puerto Rico, he said.

Habitual truants among Puerto Ricans, however, take up more than their quota of places in the "600" schools—institutions for maladjusted and potentially delinquent children. In 1955, when they were only 12 per cent of the total school population, Puerto Ricans made up 20 per cent of the 1,814 pupils in "600" schools.

The study also showed that many Puerto Rican pupils "were not participating in classroom activities, were not learning, were quietly and unobtrusively 'sitting out' months and years of their allotted school time." However, in learning English, performance tends to improve each year spent in New York City schools until the fourth year, when a decline starts. Bue even then, the study said, the I. Q.s of Puerto Ricans rise, which shows adaptation to the new culture.

Can't Afford to Wait

The number of Puerto Rican pupils has jumped from almost 29,000 in 1949 to 13",000 this year. Puerto Ricans can be expected to be assimilated by the third generation, the report said, and added: "But with conditions as they now are, neither the Puerto Ricans nor New York City can afford to wait three generations."

As of 1957-'58, the survey showed, there were thousands of Puerto Richan children who have been here from two to four or more years, but are still rated as language learners. Efforts must be made to reduce the "backlog" of retarded learners of English, the report recommended.

The study also proposed that schools with non-English-speaking pupils be properly staffed, with an auxiliary teacher for every 100 non-English-speaking pupils in elementary school, and one for every seventy-five in junior high school. About half of the 137,000 Puerto Ricans in the schools are now non-English speaking, with 33 per cent having some difficulty and 17 per cent unable to speak the language at all.

The Board of Education has 206 auxiliary teachers in the elementary and junior high schools to help the non-English speakers at a cost of more than $1.000.000. If the study's recommendation were followed 504 additional teachers would be needed, which, Dr. Theobald said, would cost an additional $2,500,000.

Recommendations Given

Among the twenty-three major recommendations made in the study were these:

That there be a uniform policy for reception, screening, placement and periodic assessment of non-English-speaking children. Practices now vary from school to school.

That in co-operation with New York colleges and universities there be more co-ordinated effort to train teachers for accelerating the Puerto Rican assimilation program.

That teachers be exchanged between New York and Puerto Rico under a co-operative program.

That parents who seek advice and counsel at the school be helped.

'Let School Boards Rule'

Pupil Spanking Measure Is Vetoed by Rockefeller

Herald
14
Miami, Fla.
April
4-23-59
P. 9-A

ALBANY, N. Y. —(P)— Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who says he has spanked his own children on occasion, Wednesday vetoed the Corso bill, which would have freed schoolteachers to use force on unruly pupils.

The measure would have taken the decision on use of corporal punishment away from school boards and given it to individual teachers.

"I am convinced such interference with the discretion exercised by local school boards in the establishing of rules of discipline is neither warranted, nor desirable," the governor wrote in his veto message.

State penal law now authorizes teachers to use "reasonable force" to restrain or correct a pupil. But school boards may bar teachers from doing so.

The measure, sponsored by Assemblyman Joseph R. Corso (D., Brooklyn) was aimed primarily at New York City. There, an 89-year-old rule of the Board of Education bars teachers from using corporal punishment. Only a few upstate communities have prohibited use of force.

During a hearing on the bill, supporters said it was needed to allow New York City teachers to combat hoodlum elements in classrooms. Opponents said it would be "a return to the whipping post."

Gov. Rockefeller
... paddles his kids

More Schools to Get Sex Education Classes

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

Post
Washington, D.C.
3-19-59
P. B1

The District school system's new sex education program, known officially as "Personal and Family Living," will be extended to 13 more elementary schools, nine junior highs and all of the senior high schools.

The School Board approved the extension yesterday after School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen said the program, tried in 11 schools this year, has proved to be "very valuable."

The program works through classes in physical education, social studies and science at all school levels.

Schools to added are: Anthony Bowen, Brightwood, Buchanan, Giddings - Lenox, Ketcham Moten, Nalle, Patterson Petworth, Slowe-Noyes, Walker-Jones Wheatley and Woodridge Elementary Schools; Douglass, Gordon, Jefferson, Langley, Miller, Randall, Shaw, Stuart and Woodson Junior Highs and all senior high schools.

Hansen told the Board that high school teachers "feel that students have more respect and courtesy for others than before the program began."

He said the program has been received with interest by students and parents and received "a very favorable report" after an evaluation by an officer of the American Medical Association.

In other actions the School Board changed the status of President Paul O. Carr of District Teachers College from "temporary" to "probational." The change indicated that Carr will permanently head the College. He was given the temporary appointment last year.

The following elementary principals were named:

Catherine D. Bray, principal of H. D. Cooke, named principal of Congress Heights; Fern P. Jacobi, principal of eWst, named principal of Hendley; Anne B. Dessez, principal of Wheatley, named principal of Keene.

Also Annette C. Baker, teacher at Simon, named principal West; Helen L. Debrowolski, teacher at Truesdell, named principal of Wheatley; Solomon Gnatt, teacher at LaSalle, named principal of Birney; Winston E. Turner, teacher at Truesdell, named principal of H. D. Cooke.

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World

Birmingham, Ala.

3-22-59

P. 1

Court Charges Different Criteria Used For Races

By WILLIAM B. MEAD

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — A U. S. appeals court Thursday ordered Arlington County, Va., to reconsider the applications of 26 Negro pupils who were denied admission to white schools in the Washington, D. C., suburb.

At the same time, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals again upheld the North Carolina pupil assignment plan which provides for gradual school integration on the basis of local decisions and conditions.

The North Carolina plan had been upheld by the federal courts previously as constitutional on its face. It provides for remedial action and appeals through state courts, but federal jurisdiction is maintained if racial discrimination is a factor in assigning pupils.

The appeals court told Negroes seeking admission to white schools in Raleigh and Montgomery County, N. C., that they must follow steps prescribed by the North Carolina statues before asking a federal court to order integration.

The court ordered the Arlington School Board, however, to take immediate action on the 25 Negro applications and told Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to make sure that any of the group qualified for transfer be admitted to white schools by next September.

The effect of the three rulings was to tell southern localities assignment plans would be considered valid unless it were shown they were used to thwart integration.

Evidence showed the Arlington school board had not judged white applications under the same criteria as those of Negroes, the court said. It said the North Carolina cases could not be judged until assignment procedures were shown to be discriminatory in practice.

The 26 Arlington Negroes were among thirty turned down by Arlington. Bryan ordered that the other four be admitted and they have attended the previously-white Stratford Junior High School without incident since Feb. 2.

The court said the school board and Bryan had both probably been overly cautious because of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, which automatically closed integrated schools. The laws have been ruled unconstitutional both the Virginia Supreme and a federal court.

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

5-10-59

Spotlight on education—

Academic freedom may bump into race problem

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article was education editor of the New York Times for 17 years, a Pulitzer Prize winner, and, currently, dean of the graduate school of education of Yeshiva University in New York.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FINE, North American Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, May 9—Academic freedom has returned to the American campuses.

Fewer violations of academic freedom exist today than any time in recent years, officials of the American Association of University Professors told this writer in an exclusive survey for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

AT ITS RECENT meeting in Pittsburgh, the Association censured only two institutions of higher learning. And in both instances, the censure was for violations that had taken place between 1950 and 1955.

DR. FINE

According to Dr. Robert K. Carr, professor of government at Dartmouth College for the last 22 years much of the "hysteria" found in the nation's colleges and universities soon after World War II has abated. Professor Carr, former general secretary of the AAUP, is chairman of its powerful committee on academic freedom.

The worst years for college faculties, with the most complaints from professors, were between 1948 and 1955. Many professors who joined the Henry Wallace presidential bandwagon were dismissed. Later, the campaign conducted by Sen. Joseph McCarthy to unearth subversive or "communisticly inclined faculty members resulted in a number of oustings. Teachers who took the Fifth Amendment, or in other ways refused to cooperate with the McCarthy hearings, were discharged in many instances.

At its St. Louis convention in 1956, the AAUP censured nearly a dozen institutions—a record number. Thirty-five professors had been dismissed, and came to the association for help. By contrast, this year at Pittshurgh, the AAUP found that only two faculty members were

CONTROVERSIAL political or social issues are minimized on many campuses today.

"This is a good omen," Dr. Carr observed. "Academic freedom is fundamentally healthy in this country now. Standards of academic freedom are surprisingly well observed. It appears as though the hysteria of the McCarthy era has passed."

However, Dr. Carr suggested the lack of academic freedom violations might be due, in some measure, to the fact many students and professors avoid controversial issues on their campuses. Too often, the Dartmouth educator said, the professors will avoid taking sides on issues that might lead to controversy.

"Our campuses are not as exciting as they were in the past," he continued. "Controversy is regarded as being unwise. Neither students nor teachers are sticking their necks out."

WHATEVER the reason, a temporary era of good will has descended upon the nation's campuses. Dr. William P. Fidler, the present general secretary of the AAUP, agreed with Dr. Carr that, in the main, few new cases dealing with academic freedom have arisen during the past several years.

The American Association of University Professors represents 41,000 members in 571 college and university chapters. It is the "watchdog" of the teaching profession. Although it has no legal powers, it has, through the power to "censure" an institution, considerable moral suasion. The Association gets about 100 complaints a year from professors who feel themselves aggrieved. For the most part, the Association officers, by working behind the scenes, are able to resolve the problems before they get out of hand.

"We are not getting as many complaints at present as we did during the time of the subversive investigations," Dr. Fidler pointed out. "The complaints today mainly Involve questions of tenure, not academic freedom."

A number of colleges do not have well-defined tenure policies.

Dr. Fidler outlined the tenure standards as set forth by the AAUP: If a probationary teacher is dismissed at the end of his first year, he should get three months' notice; if at the end of his second year of service, he should receive six months' notice. If a professor teaches more than two years, he should get a full year's notice before dismissal, to give him time to find another teaching post.

THE AAUP recommends that colleges adopt a maximum of seven years as the probationary period. Where there is no clearly defined tenure policy, Dr. Fidler declared, a faculty member who serves an institution for seven or more years is entitled to tenure.

Despite the present calm on the campuses, the indications are that an unhealthy conflict is in the offing. Both Dr. Carr and Dr. Fidler warned that the segregation issue threatens to destroy the current era of peace and good will. The sparks are beginning to fly in certain Southern colleges; as the segregation issue grows in intensity, the controversy over academic freedom will erupt in all its unpleasantness again.

Several cases are now being investigated by the AAUP. Three teachers were fired from Texas Technological College and one from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. According to Dr. Fidler, the controversy over desegregation was at the bottom of these cases.

Recently three professors were dismissed from Benedict College, and three from Allen University. These colleges are both in Columbia, S. C.

The State of South Carolina threatened to remove the accreditation privileges of the graduates from these two Negro colleges unless they dismissed the six faculty members. Loss of accreditation would mean that the graduates of the colleges could not teach in the state.

NO REASONS for the request were ever spelled out; however, the AAUP has heard that the House Committee on un-American Activities has a file on the ousted professors. But, Dr. Fidler told this writer, none of the discharged men has ever been indicted or called before any Washington committee.

Sixty-six faculty members at Louisiana State University signed a petition requesting that the schools of the state be kept open regardless of integration. The administration and the state have threatened reprisals. Thus far no overt action has been taken.

"I don't want to look for trouble, but I'm afraid that the issue of integration is going to cause us many headaches before it is resolved," Dr. Fidler commented.

In the meantime, though, faculty members throughout the country are enjoying a period of relative calm and peace. With few exceptions, American colleges and universities are upholding the highest AAUP standards of academic freedom.

In a world beset by a host of problems, the present cooperative spirit on the nation's compuses is to be commended. Many hope that it may continue without interruption. Democracy will be strengthened as education comes of age.

14 1959

In St. Louis this week—

News

10,000 NEA delegates to seek paths to even better schools

B'ham, Ala. Sun. 6-28-59

p 15

BY DR. BENJAMIN FINE

North American Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, June 27—This week-end, 10,000 leading teachers and school officials, from the 50 states and many foreign countries, gather in St. Louis for a week-long conference sponsored by the National Education Association. The theme is "quality education."

DR. FINE

The teacher-delegates will consider ways and means to give the youth of the nation an even better education than they are now receiving. Ruth A. Stout, president of the NEA, an organization that is chief spokesman for the one million public school teachers, stressed the importance of "high quality in standards of selection, preparation and performance of teachers."

Despite recent criticism, accentuated by Sputnik, the nation's schools are doing a commendable job. Leading educators and school superintendents immediately concerned with the business of educating children, in exclusive interviews with the North American Newspaper Alliance, agree the quality of education is high today.

AT THE SAME TIME, they do not minimize the failings of the public school system. Because the schools try to teach all children, comparisons with the "good old days," when the schools took only a small percentage of the nation's youth into the classrooms, are misleading. Educators generally believe mass education has not lowered school standards.

More elementary, high school and college age boys and girls are going to school today than ever before in our history. And from all evidence, they are getting a better education.

Dr. William G. Carr, executive director of the National Education Assn., points out that quality education requires the cooperation of many groups outside the field of education. Parents, for example, must set high standards of behavior and intellectual honesty, and must teach their children respect for excellence and hard work in school.

"We have tried to show the public," Dr. Carr adds, "that quality in education, as quality in anything else, costs more money."

If one goes back 30 years for comparison, the NEA official observes, there is no question that education today is of a higher quality than it was a generation ago. But that, he adds quickly, is not the point. He insists:

"Our problem is that the requirements of the situation, the needs of the times, have been growing very rapidly. Thirty years ago the requirements were far less difficult and demanding. What we have to ask today is not whether education is better than it was, but whether it is good enough."

Few believe that our schools are "good enough." The teacher shortage, the lack of adequate classroom facilities, and the financial crisis interfere with the best operation of the school systems, particularly in large cities. But even with these handicaps, the schools are stressing quality to a growing degree.

"THE CALIBER of success of each pupil in the light of his abilities," asserts Dr. Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, the American Assn. of School Administrators, "is superior to any other year in America's long history."

Supt. of Schools Angelo Giaudrone of Tacoma, Wash., observes: "In our schools we find many young people at the elementary level who have gone much further in such fields as science and mathematics than was the case in 'the good old days.'

"There are some weaknesses, of course, in these times of universal education. It is difficult to compare education designed for all of the children of all of the people with education designed for a select group of students. It may be true that many students are not good spellers today. However, my observation is that we we have as many good spellers in our schools today, if not more, than in former years.

"Thirty years ago and earlier the poor spellers would probably have disappeared from the school scene. Today they are still going to school."

MANY SCHOOLS are seeking ways to provide a better education for the non-academic minded. Instead of "flunking" them out, as was the case a generation ago, the children are kept in school, and special courses are offered them.

Some school systems have introduced the "track" method of teaching. Under this plan, the slow learners are separated from the intellectually gifted, and each receives an educational program in keeping with his individual differences.

To continue to improve the educational quality, educators insist, it will be essential to increase the financial support schools now receive. The constant refrain heard in educational circles today is: "We are not spending nearly enough on our schools and colleges."

THE PANEL ON EDUCATION of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Special Studies Project concluded that within a decade the amount of money spent for education would have to be doubled.

Recently the president's advisory committee reached a similar conclusion when it said: "If education is to be qualitatively improved at all levels, a larger share of the national effort and the national income must be devoted to it."

The teacher-delegates in St. Louis will grapple with this problem during the coming week. The public must continue to grapple with it during the decade ahead.

U. S. Education System Best, Flemming Declares

Washington, D.C. Fri. 6-12-59

Evening Star

p. B-3

14

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming said last night the educational system of the United States is the best in the world.

"I do not agree with the position that we are behind Europe and Russia in education," he said. "Taking the educational system as a whole, we have the best there is anywhere at the present time."

Mr. Flemming spoke during the anual banquet of the Montgomery County Civic Federation during which Cecil A. Eby of 4613 Maple avenue, Bethesda, received The Evening Star trophy for his contribution to civic improvements.

Lee Praises Eby

The cup was presented by Delegate Blair Lee III, chairman of Montgomery's delegation to the General Assembly, who described Mr. Eby as a "man of tremendous industry and integrity."

Mr. Eby is a former vice-chairman of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and has served on numerous federation committees during the last 11 years, six of them as a member of the federation's executive committee.

Newbold Noyes, jr., executive editor of The Star, told the federation the cup was first presented in 1927. He said it has been awarded each year since then to the member "performing the most outstanding public service in behalf of Montgomery County."

Mr. Flemming said during his address at the Kenwood Golf and Country Club he is "fully aware that there are weaknesses in our educational system," but added, "If you make a careful comparison, you will find that ours is second to none."

Emphasis on Sciences

Greater emphasis, he said, should be placed on science, mathematics and the social sciences. He believes there are better methods for teaching these subjects and said the Federal Government should help develop them.

Explaining the close connection of his department with communities throughout the country, Mr. Flemming said it shared with Montgomery County an interest in cleaning up the Potomac River.

"I am convinced," he said, "that enforcement provisions of the Water Pollution Control Act will get us out of the talking stage and into the action stage" on the Potomac River problem.

He said HEW "will not hesitate" to take to court any firm or jurisdiction failing to comply with the act. The Department already has filed charges against a meat-packing plant in Sioux City, Iowa, accused of failing to comply with orders to stop polluting river waters there.

No Time For Themselves

Public School Teachers Voice Some Complaints

News & Courier Thurs. 7-2-59

Charleston, S.C.

By G. K. HODENFIELD
AP Education Writer

p. 10-A

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — Public school teachers can smoke, drop into the local bar, or spend a weekend in the big city. But most of them have too many pupils, too many chores, and no time to call their own.

This composite picture of the classroom teacher was drawn Wednesday by Dr. Kenneth R. Brown, director of a six-month investigation into the working conditions of teachers and school administrators.

"School people have made tremendous gains in personal freedom over the past 20 years," Brown said. "This is especially true in the big cities. In some small communities and rural areas they still find restrictions on their personal lives."

Brown will present his findings to the annual convention of the National Education Assn. Thursday. They came from 2,200 replies to questionnaires sent last January to 6,500 school people.

"Almost 70 per cent of the grade school and junior high teachers and 60 per cent of the high school teachers thought they could do their best work with 25 students in a class," Brown told a news conference. The national average is a bit over 30.

After class size, the teachers said their biggest problem was the pupil who won't or can't learn, for whatever reason.

"They want to know how to get these pupils out of their classes, without stigmatizing them," he said. "They want to find some way of providing special education for the slow learners and disciplinary problems who hold back the rest of the class."

The teachers also said they had too many housekeeping and secretarial jobs, Brown said, and too many afterschool chores like directing clubs and meeting parents.

"They feel the solution may be to lighten their teaching load and give them a free period in which they can prepare their lessons, grade papers, make up examinations, etc.," Brown said.

Brown said the survey didn't touch on such things as teacher salaries, retirement and tenure because these subjects are under constant study.

The teachers were asked to list any other problems that worried them. Their answers covered a lot of ground, including discipline.

Said one: "The school profession started that silly notion of 'Never say don't, you might frustrate Johnny.' Now I think it would be well to own up to a mistake and turn about."

South's "Republics" Lag In School Freedom

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

The government of the Soviet Union has given direct control over universities and special high schools to its 15 republics and given them financial and curriculum direction of those institutions.

Fri. 7-3-59

This high level policy decision comes not from the seat of and best example of democratic government, the United States of America, but from the Kremlin, world center of Communism and the chief totalitarian government of the world today, perhaps in the history of civilization.

P. 6

Moscow's decree gave as its reasons, the improvement of Russian's educational system and to prepare their students more fully. This gives full consideration to the overall system and to the students to which it owes its service in any given area.

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Two other motives of the Soviet action, according to news accounts, are those of decentralization and the extension of rights to the individual republics.

Decentralization was considered a political virtue by writers of our U. S. Constitution. Only in the past 10-15 years have American men of industry recognized the equal virtue of decentralization in economy and efficiency of production, and even put it into practice in the South by location of new plants here.

The growing trend in government seems to be toward central power, which, in spite of the many advantages of that proposition, can lead toward the clumsy position of being top heavy, not to speak of the growing sacrifice of the rights of our own "republics," the states from which the country was formed.

Our schools, or rather the spokesmen for the business of running school plants, like the National Education Assn., are now seeking more centralization by asking more federal funds. Of course, they must. They are committed to the modern idea of school business—that is, the highly polished school plant as the epitome, the end-all of true education.

We do not misunderstand Soviet intentions and do not glorify that nation for this recent action. There is just the curious paradox between the two cases. If the Kremlin were faced with a Little Rock, not just a few troops would descend on the city, but legions and the result would not have been controversy, but another purge.

In Russia there would be no due recourse through the courts. There, a decision of the hierarchy does not admit, as it does here, that a court opinion is just that, an opinion and open to contradiction.

14 1959

Say They're Ill-Behaved Abroad

Forum Visitors Criticize U. S. Youth

New York

Tribune

New York N.Y.

Jan. 1-11-59

P. 32

Young Americans living abroad make poor ambassadors of the United States, three teenage delegates to the 1959 Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools agreed yesterday. A fourth delegate took a more moderate position.

The four foreign students appeared yesterday in an impromptu discussion on "Young Worlds," a half-hour program on WCBS-TV. Yesterday's program was the first of thirteen to be telecast on Saturdays from 4:30 to 5 p. m.

Asked at the start about their opinions of America before they came here, three of the delegates agreed that their previous impressions gained from observing Americans living in their own countries proved to be worse than the reality.

Miss Rafia Ayub, seventeen, of Karachi, Pakistan, said her original ideas of America came from movies, magazines and the American teenagers who live in Pakistan. These teenagers, she said, "would be going about and doing rock 'n' roll and they would be always in jeans and never dressed properly and in their homes they would be arguing with their parents and everything, every small matter."

The Finnish delegate, Miss Kaarina Honkapohja, seventeen, of Savonlinna, concurred, said: "As to the way Americans behave in Finland," she said, "it is almost the same as Rafia told us."

Nii Tetteh-Churu Quao, of Acra, Ghana, also agreed. "From our observation, it is the same in Ghana," he said.

A More Moderate View

The moderator of the discussion was Mrs. Helen Hiett Waller, director of the Forum.

The fourth delegate in the discussion, Adolfo Jose Crosa, seventeen, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, had a more moderate view of foreigners. "I think that the people more or less are the same all over the world," he said.

While agreeing that the Americans they had met since arriving here Dec. 27 had impressed them more favorably than those they had seen in their own countries, the four had some on-the-spot criticisms of young Americans. All the Forum delegates have been living with families in the New York area and attending local high schools.

Their principal complaint yesterday seemed to be what they described as the small amount of knowledge American teenagers had about other countries. Each related experiences in which he had been hurt by remarks revealing ignorance of his country by Americans. Miss Ayub thought American students should learn more geography.

However, under gentle prodding from Mrs. Waller the four delegates admitted they knew little about each others countries. Miss Ayub, for instance, located Argentina in Europe.

The four delegates seen on television yesterday are among thirty-five chosen by their respective Ministries of Education who will gather at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 21 for the Forum itself. Travel arrangements were made by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Air Lines

1/14

HERALD TRIBUNE HIGH SCHOOL FORUM DELEGATES ON TV — Participating in a discussion program over WCBS-TV yesterday were four of the foreign delegates to the thirteenth annual High School Forum. Left to right are: Adolfo Jose Crosa, seventeen, of Argentina; Kaarina Honkapohja, seventeen, of Finland; Mrs. Helen Hiett Waller, forum director and moderator of the program; Rafia Ayub, seventeen, of Pakistan, and Nii Tetteh-Churu Ouao, of Ghana.

Night School Resignations Hold Solid

Only 38 of 375 Teachers Show Up; Some Classes Set

World Telegram

Feb. 2-4-59

New York

P. 4

The mass resignation movement of night high school teachers held almost solidly last night.

A Board of Education spokesman said that of 375 teachers who had been scheduled to show up at 16 high schools last night, only 38 appeared. Two others called in that they were ill but would appear later."

The spokesman said the teacher hold-out would force a drastic change in the night school plans for the term which started Monday, but he said some classes definitely will be held.

Priority will be given to students due to graduate this spring, he said.

It was too early to tell how close the school system could come to its hope of not disappointing any spring graduates, the spokesman said.

He explained it would take time to evaluate the teaching skills of teachers willing to instruct classes, despite the refusal of most of their fellows to resume work until pay scales are increased.

The board spokesman hoped that later this week the board could announce which classes will be open and which pupils can be given instruction.

There was only one exception to the general picture of teacher hold-outs. Curtis High School in Staten Island will maintain a full schedule of classes. He said five out of the eight teachers scheduled to appear last night reported for their classes. Monday night all nine scheduled to teach

"pickets" said a teacher then put in an appearance.
spokesman, "we are placard The High School Teachers
bearers." Assn. had very sedate picket
lines at most of the schools.
But the teacher pickets were
so sedate they protested they
shouldn't be referred to as

RADICAL CHANGES IN SCHOOLS URGED

Study Proposes Secondary System Much Like That of a Progressive College

N.Y. Times
New York

A study commission yesterday recommended radical changes in the nation's secondary schools that would have them function much like progressive colleges.

New patterns of independent study, a teaching hierarchy and variable-size classes were urged in a report entitled "Images of the Future."

It was made to the National Association of Secondary School Principals at its annual meeting in Philadelphia by the organization's Commission on Experimental Study of Staff Utilization in the Secondary Schools.

The eleven-man commission is headed by Dr. J. Lloyd Trump, Professor of Education at the University of Illinois. The work was supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Calls Change Imperative

The commission declared that bold and imaginative changes were imperative because the nation had not met the challenge of quality imposed by the rapid expansion of knowledge. These measures must be taken within the next ten years, it said, or today's superior schools will be inferior ones.

2-8-59

The commission said its plan was not intended to fix the outlines of the school of the future, but rather to stimulate experimentation in attitude, research and development.

P. 542

The study's basic recommendation was to break the rigid mold of standard classes of twenty-five to thirty-five students meeting five days a week on inflexible schedules. Instead, it called for classes of 100 or more students that would account for 40 per cent of the student's time.

These would be taught by top-ranking specialist teachers, and the classes would be supplemented by small-group discussions of ten to fifteen students, which would account for 20 per cent of a student's time. The next rank, or general, teacher would sit in on these as a consultant or evaluator.

The remaining 40 per cent of a student's time, under the commission's plan, would be devoted to individual study or projects, with a minimum of constant supervision. The process, it was said, would help hasten the student's maturing.

The teacher, "more a consultant than a taskmaster," would do less telling and more pointing of directions and raising of issues. Each student would be able to go as far or as deeply as he was able.

An underlying purpose of the school, the report said, "will be to develop ability to study, think and solve problems, in contrast to today's emphasis on memorizing facts."

Students will be able to use a variety of machines and self-marking tests, the report said, instead of waiting for teachers to grade their work, and "evaluation by the faculty will occupy a less important position than it does now."

Such a future school with 400 students, the report said, would replace a conventional staff of sixteen teachers with a team of five specialist and five general teachers, supported by instruction assistants, clerks and general aides.

Salary costs, it estimated, would be nearly identical, around $88,000 a year. But instead of all sixteen getting an average of $5,500 a year, the specialist teacher would get $8,000, the general teacher $5,500 and the others lesser, hourly rates.

It's Business as Usual as Parents Tour Play Schoo

14

N.Y. Times
New York
2-14-59

The New York Times

Mrs. Bernice Davis visits class at P. S. 125. Miss Colleen Peters reads to the children.

It was play as usual yesterday when the Play Schools Association put one of its schools on display for parental approval.

Except for the frosting on a valentine cake and the jagged paper hearts that beat in the breeze in the gymnasium, activity at the Public School 125 Play School was routine.

Seventy of the 105 children enrolled in the after-school program were on their best behavior. Not a clay valentine cookie fell in the baking; not a brush stroke on hand-painted valentine cards went astray.

14

Public School 125 at 425 West 123d Street was once the Lincoln-Horace Mann school. It is now one of the private association's prize demonstration schools, operated in cooperation with the Board of Education. Materials and equipment are tested there and teachers and nurses train there.

The reaction to all the parental peering yesterday was indeed gratifying, said Rowena Shoemaker, assistant director of the association.

It was not at all like the time a high city official visited the school. The children said he asked too many questions so they hung up a sign that read: "No Visitors Allowed."

14 1959

Congress to Get New School Bills

Sun Star

By GEORGE W. OATES
Special Writer for The Star

Washington D.C.

Sun 1-4-59

p B4

Passage of significant new education legislation by the next Congress is considered more likely because of the liberal Democratic sweep in the November elections.

As projected now the school aid campaign will focus on passage of bills for school construction and teachers' salaries and something to help improve the college housing situation.

Friends of school legislation are quick to point out that success of such legislation depends to some extent on the ability of the so-called Liberal bloc in Congress to break the power of the House Rules Committee, perhaps the greatest hurdle education legislation has faced at the Capitol.

The House has been the traditional foe of education legislation In 1957 the administration's school construction bill was defeated on the floor by only five votes. In the last session Senator Hill, long-time leader in the Senate for education legislation, let the House take the lead in passing the National Defense Education Act by arguing that the Senate would adopt any program that passed the House.

House Battleground

This year the House may again be the major battleground but the election has radically altered the traditional lineup of opponents to Federal support of education. For example, of the 62 new Democratic members, it is estimated that 50 are likely to support Federal funds for school construction or teachers' salaries or both.

In fact, high administration officials concede privately that Congress will certainly pass school construction legislation. The enthusiasm of leading Democratic Congressmen who will direct the fight for school construction and teachers' salaries leads them to the conclusion that the real issue may be whether Congress can override a presidential veto.

The administration's current economy-mindedness in education—as in other things—apparently has reached the point that funds to operate several important sections of the National Defense Education Act signed by the President only last September may be entirely omitted in the coming budget.

When Congress adjourned at the end of August it appropriated only enough money to get most of the program started. Specifically, it is reliably reported that there may be no request for funds to put into effect that important section of the law authorizing payments of $70 million a year in matching grants to the States for the purchase of equipment to be used in teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages.

Of the two most serious needs for the Nation's public schools—a rise in teachers' salaries and the building of classrooms and related facilities—Secretary Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has said that he regards the salary structure as our most serious weakness and believes that the teachers' salary scale should be doubled. The average teacher in the public school system earns about $4,520 a year. This year there are 1,292,000 public school teachers in our elementary and secondary schools to instruct 34,642,000 students. It is projected that the public school population which rose 38 per cent between 1946 and 1957 will probably increase, due to the continuing extraordinary population rise, another 24.5 per cent by 1965.

Classroom Shortage

For the same reason, the classroom shortage is and will remain acute. There is a present need for approximately 132,800 additional classrooms even on the assumption that 70,500 instruction rooms scheduled to be built this year were in fact completed. In the last 12 months it is estimated that an extensive building program could only have reduced the shortage by 9,500 classrooms.

Probably the most comprehensive proposal that will receive massive backing in the coming session is the Murray-Metcalfe bill, to be introduced by the Democratic Senator and Representative from Montana. Since Senator Murray is close to the leadership, it is probable that priority will be given to early Senate hearings on his bill. He may attract a large number of co-sponsors including his fellow Montanan, Senator Mike Mansfield, the Democratic whip. In the House, the subcommittee of the Education Committee reported favorably a similar proposal during the last session.

The bill to be known as the "School Support Act of 1958" proposes Federal financial grants to the States, on the basis of each State's estimated school-age population, to be expended either for public school construction, teachers' salaries in the public schools or for academic equipment in any proportion the State's education authority may determine.

On the basis of an initial appropriation of $25 per child of school age, the first annual appropriation would cost $1.1 billion. The amounts would increase proportionately during the following three years to an annual figure of $4.7 billion, at which rate it would continue. This would mean that the District of Columbia, for example, would receive $3,657,000 in the first year on the basis of 135,000 children in public schools.

The Federal Role

The sponsors state in the bill that there will be no Federal interference in the program of instruction or administration since the Federal Government will merely channel funds to the States which the States will distribute according to their individual requirements.

To provide maximum congressional support, many Democratic proponents of large-scale Federal aid to education, like Representative Frank Thompson, jr., Democrat of New Jersey, will withhold separate bills. Also, the National Education Association plans to put the active "grass-roots" support of its 700,000 members throughout the country behind the Murray-Metcalfe bill. Post-election inquiries of its national membership reveal that in many election contests, especially in the Midwest, opponents of Federal aid were defeated. For example, Representative George McGovern, South Dakota Democrat, believes that his 14,000-vote margin was due in considerable part to his ardent backing of increased Federal support to education, a clear-cut issue in his campaign.

Authoritative sources suggest that the administration may recommend a Federal loan program for school construction, perhaps along the lines of the Hobby plan of 1953. The new proposal might provide that the Federal Government guarantee bonds of local districts that have been unsuccessful in floating their own issues so that they could proceed with building programs already planned. Or the Federal Government might support additional financing for local school districts that have reached the limit of their indebtedness.

For colleges, Congress undoubtedly will hear a renewal of last year's demand for Federally financed scholarships. However, it appears now that there may be considerably less support for this program than a year ago.

Student Loan Provision

First of all, the administration will argue that at least a year of operation must elapse before there can be a fair test of the student loan provision of the National Defense ducation Act. So far 883 colleges and universities already have indicated their desire to seek the full amount of Federal funds authorized for this purpose under the law or $47.5 million. Large universities as well as small colleges are anxious to participate. Many institutions are particularly attracted by the "forgiveness" feature which provides that half the college student's loan will be canceled if he enter school teaching full time for five years.

Enthusiasm for Federal college scholarships also has waned in academic circles because the colleges and universities have not the facilities to absorb a larger student body. Many programs in recent years have stimulated a rise in the college population—now 3,258,556 or 6.2 per cent higher than last year—which is severely taxing college capacity.

Therefore higher education authorities are pushing the Federal college loan program, started in 1950, under which almost $1 billion has been loaned to the colleges and universities for the construction of dormitories, dining facilities and student unions at a reasonable rate of interest. Since its inception the program has provided essential expansion on 650 college campuses in 46 of the 49 States, plus Hawaii and Puerto Rico, even though it only serves 5 per cent of the current college enrollment in the United States.

In the last session the College Housing Loan bill for $200 million to finance the program for the current fiscal year was lost when Congress failed to pass an omnibus housing bill. However, applications for $65 million have been filed since last June 30. The President has said he will request, and Congress will probably approve, the necessary $200 million in the coming session.

The American Council on Education regards such legislation as the most useful support Congress can give now to higher education. In addition the council will again urge passage of a $250 million Federal loan program for the construction of college academic facilities, such as classrooms, libraries and scientific laboratories.

SENATOR MANSFIELD
Will Help With Bill

SECRETARY FLEMMING
Wants Higher Salaries

To Equalize Education

Achievement Held Possible Only if Race Segregation Is Ended

N.Y. Times
N. York
14
Sat 1-10-59
P. 16-C

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The open letter from Carleton Putnam, published as an advertisement in your Jan. 5 issue by a committee opposing the Supreme Court's decision that racial segregation in education is unconstitutional attempts to make several points which require rebuttal.

Mr. Putnam asserts that the right to equal nonsegregated education is inseparably bound up with the right to associate or not with whom you please. There is not in fact or in law any such inseparable connection. The parents of school children, who may be separated, for example, by economic class rather than race, do not have to associate with each other in this or in any other part of the country on any basis of friendship. And in fact most of them do not.

Mr. Putnam makes the point that social status has to be earned. But this is just what is prevented by racially segregated education.

No matter how much above the average a Negro pupil may be, he or she has no right to an unsegregated education in the view of those who are paying for the publication of Mr. Putnam's ideas. If it is argued that brilliant pupils should not be held back by dull ones, that is—quite probably—a sound educational policy.

Washington System

The Washington schools, for example, have a four-track system of education depending on the academic achievement of each student. But pupils are put in one track or the other on the basis of achievement, the earned social status of which Mr. Putnam speaks, without regard to race.

Mr. Putnam says that he would "support improvement of education in Negro schools if and where it is inferior." But it is largely because the old "separate-but-equal" doctrine has proved unworkable that most Negroes and their friends feel impelled to seek an end to it.

During more than two generations the separate-but-equal doctrine was the law. Yet almost nowhere were the Negro schools equal in physical equipment, in school libraries, in amounts spent per pupil or in any other objective standard by which it is possible to judge education. Even payment of equal salaries to Negro teachers having equal qualifications was denied by most school districts where racially segregated education was practiced, until they were compelled to equalize salaries on the basis of academic training by lawsuits won by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two generations of experience have proved that the only way to make educational opportunities for Negro children equal to that for white children is to end racially segregated education. Mr. Putnam, who is engaged in "historical writing," ought to know that. Certainly the Southerners on the committee who are paying for his open letter know it, because they have practiced the separate but unequal education right along.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

New York, Jan. 6, 1959.

He Wants to Know Why

Morse Schedules Probe Of Hungry D. C. Pupils

Post
Washington D.C.
14
Sat. 2-21-59
P. 1-D

By John J. Lindsay
Staff Reporter

An investigation of the status of Washington's "hungry children" will be launched next week by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), head of a Senate District subcommittee on educational, welfare and health problems.

Morse said yesterday, "I want the District Commissioners to show proof of what they've done to eradicate problems of hungry children revealed by this subcommittee two years ago."

The inquiry, which is also slated to include an examination of the District Board of Education's decision on Thursday not to set up a hot lunch program for all elementary school children, is set for next Friday at 10 a. m.

Morse called for the surprise hearing after he sharply criticized both the Commissioners and the Board of Education at a meeting of his subcommittee yesterday.

Blames Both Equally

Reacting to the school board's adverse vote, Morse said, "Here is one Senator who does not propose to trade money for the empty stomachs of school children." He said the responsibility for the lunch programs rests equally on the Commissioners and the school board.

He said the Board's decision is a "step backward." He added, "I think it is a frightful thing that in the Capital of this Nation there are hungry children and that a school board . . . does not provide for school lunches. It is inhumanity to man."

Both Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Education, and Robert E. McLaughlin, President of the Board of Commissioners, said they were puzzled by the Morse blast.

Tobriner said the Board's decision Thursday dealt only with a plan for a general elementary school hot lunch program. A separate proposal, to provide free hot lunches for an estimated 7000 hungry elementary school children, is still under discussion, Tobriner said.

Meeting Set Tuesday

McLaughlin said that a meeting between the Commissioners and members of the Board of Education to discuss progress of the free lunch program for the needy children, is set for Tuesday at 11 a. m. at the District Building.

McLaughlin said that since the plight of the hungry children was disclosed two years ago by the Washington Post and the Morse subcommittee, both the Commissioners and School Board members have been working with the problem of how to provide hot lunches to needy children in elementary schools not equipped with cafeterias. The Commissioners have been asked by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (DMich.), chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, to submit a plan to begin feeding the needy elementary school children next September.

Texas Colleges Charged With Teaching Atheism

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
14
Wed. 2-25-59
P. B-4

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 24 (AP)—Some of Texas' most prominent institutions of learning, including denominational Southern Methodist University, were accused yesterday of teaching atheism.

A group of four state representatives, which made the accusations, hinted at a legislative probe as church and education leaders denied or or questioned the charges of Godlessness.

Atheism is the disbelief in or denial of the existence of a supreme being.

Pastor Replies

Reps. Bill Hollowell of Grand Saline, Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs, Ben Lewis of Dallas, and W. T. Dungan of McKinney made the charges. They said they would ask the current session of the Texas legislature to pass a bill requiring an annual oath from teachers in state schools affirming a belief in a supreme being.

Dr. Robert Raible, pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Dallas said last night, "they mean so well. They intend to be helpful. But they are innocent of history." He referred to historic persecutions over differences in religious belief.

"If they don't believe in a supreme being," Rep. Chapman told newsmen, "they should not be allowed to teach."

Chapman, an avowed segregationist, was the leader of a group of legislators who a few years ago caused a Negro girl to be dropped from a University of Texas light opera presentation.

Hollowell told reporters, "we have been advised that there are some instructors, particularly at the University of Texas, that are not only atheists but are expounding opinions in class not only about atheism but derogatory about religion."

Daughter at SMU

Dungan, who has a daughter enrolled at Southern Methodist, said he had "definite information" of atheistic teachings at the Methodist school. He would not elaborate.

Lewis also said he knew of atheism being taught at SMU. But he would not name any teachers.

Bishop William C. Martin said he was confident the legislators' statements "had no basis in fact."

University of Texas Vice President Lanier Cox said the administration had no knowledge of atheism being taught at the University. "The administration feels there is more sincere interest in religion shown now by students and faculty than there ever has been, Cox added.

14 1959

Three Dade Women Draw Up List

School Books Called 'Subversive'

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Beach

Florida school children are getting their learning from "subversive" textbooks, three Dade County women charged Saturday.

Reporting to the legislative Interim Committee on Education at Marianna, they singled out social studies books, plus a health text they said contained an illustration that was "a little too complete."

Miami, Fla

The three women, Mrs. Oscar Kennedy, Mrs. N. J. Carden and Mrs. Michael Farkas, studied 12 books. They made an oral report to the commitee, supplemented with marginal notes made in copies of the texts.

Jan 1-4-59

United Press International reported the legislators "spent hours" mulling over the books at the final meeting of a two-day session called to discuss school financing.

Questioned by telephone in Marianna, Mrs. Kennedy could not recall the names or authors of any of the books with the "subversive leanings."

P. 13

Some of the authors had belonged to groups listed by some investigators as subversive, however, she said.

"Of course there are also some good books, too," she said.

One of the books singled out for criticism was "American Problems Today," which recently replaced another book dropped from the state list after critics complained about its political leanings.

"American Problems Today" mentions class conflicts and calls the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the "Robin Hoods" of the American conscience.

Two Dade social studies teachers queried by The Herald said, however, the books lack any dangerous tendencies.

"How silly can some people be?" asked one. "You can object to any book if you look for things that you don't agree with and take them out of context."

Dade Supt. Joe Hall also refused to be alarmed by the charges.

"As far as I know, we aren't using any subversive books," he said.

Local school authorities have no choice over the textbooks used which are adopted at the state level. A Dade administrator, Miss Birdie McAllister, is a member of the State Textbook Rating Committee, but refused to comment on the charges.

"As a member of the committee, I'm not supposed to comment," she said.

At Saturday's meeting, the Dade women also criticized a fourth-grade history book as having "confused make-up and vague references."

However, Rep. Robert Mann of Hillsborough took issue with some of the sweeping criticisms and cautioned the legislators that there are "two sides" to every criticism.

Mann said he had made a "quick study" of two of the books mentioned by the women as having subversive leaning and found they had taken some of the statements out of context.

He said he doubted if the women's presentation had been worth all the time the committee spent on it when there were so many other problems it needed to deal with.

But the committee chairman, Sen. L. K. Edwards of Irvine, said he thought the problem was worth every minute spent on it.

Rex Farrior of Tampa, a lay member of the committee, also defended some of the books. He said that an adequate textbook must deal with both sides of any question.

Small School Districts

Can't Offer Balanced Curriculum

Chicago Daily Defender

By LOUIS CASSELS

(UPI) — Although U. S. education is plagued by many shortages these days, one of its worst problems concerns a surplus — a surplus of school districts.

According to a recent survey by the National Education Association, the United States now has about 48,000 school districts. Each is administered separately by its own school board, which has considerable autonomy in hiring teachers, formulating educational policies and setting school tax rates.

This system, unique to America, has the great advantage of keeping the schools close to the people they serve. It works fine—as long as a school district is large enough to function efficiently.

Sat 2-7-59

But many thousands of America's school districts today are manifestly too small to offer a well-rounded educational program at a reasonable cost.

The American Association of School Administrators says a school district should have a minimum of 1,200 students and teachers in order to operate effectively and economically.

P. 11

Nearly 90 percent of the existing school districts are below that minimum size. Half of them are trying to operate schools for fewer than 50 students.

The problem of the pygmy district is particularly serious at the high school level. In his recent report on "The American High School Today," Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard, listed the consolidation of small high schools as the "number one" educational problem facing many states.

Conant said that a high school with fewer than 100 students in its graduating class can offer a properly balanced curriculum of vocational and academic subjects "only at exorbitant expense." Most small high schools, it should be noted, do not have "exorbitant" sums to spend. They solve the problem by offering a stripped-down curriculum. This is one explanation of those widely-publicized statistics showing that one-fourth of U. S. high schools do not offer physics or chemistry, while one third do not offer advanced math courses.

By Conant's standard, only 4,000 of the nation's 21,000 public high schools are big enough to do a decent job. Fortunately, these 4,000 enroll about 70 percent of total student population. But that sill leaves 17.000 too-small high schools, serving nearly a third of America's youth.

The obvious solution — consolidating two or three adjacent small districts into one of adequate size —is easier to prescribe than to carry out.

Geography is the villain in a few sparsely-settled areas. The bus hauls would be prohibitively long for some of the students if several small local schools were eliminated in favor of one good central high school.

But there are many areas, particularly in the Midwest, where consolidation is completely feasible. The barriers in these areas are posed by such things as local pride, the desire to cling to an abnormally low tax rate, the unwillingness of superintendents or school board members to risk the loss of their jobs in a consolidation and — above all — by antiquated state laws on re-districting.

A handful of states, like New York, California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, have tackled the re-districting problem with vigor in recent years. But in most states, effective action is still severely handicapped by laws which circumscribe the powers of the state board of education to take the initiative in planning realistic new districts, or which permit each small district to wield a veto over any proposal for consolidation.

Whiffenpoofs Singing Again

Peace Returns To Yale

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
3-18-59
14

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Peace came to Yale University Tuesday.

There were no more snowballs, no more angry statements.

The 8,500 undergraduates went to classes, on probation. Public misbehavior means immediate dismissal.

Top university officials, who imposed the general probaton Monday, went about their normal jobs.

Mory's — that famous Yale eating club — was doing business as usual. The Wiffenpoofs even had their songfest there Monday night, just as they do every Monday.

And the snow—the thing that caused all the trouble — was melting. Two snowball tossing incidents last week involved Yale men in tussles with police and brought 41 arrests and the porbation order.

In fact, despite a rash of conflicting comments, it appeared the probation order would have little effect on life at Yale if there is no misbehavior.

However, a spokesman said it could mean that requests for any new social events probably would be turned down. Most social events were scheduled months ago. They are not expected to be affected.

Students arrested as a result of the outbreaks last Thursday and Saturday are due to appear in City Court Wednesday and Thursday on a variety of charges.

The Saturday incident, in which 100 policemen charged several hundred Yale students, followed a St. Patrick's parade and a period of jeers and snowball tossing.

The Rev. Edwin B. O'Brien, chaplain and counselor for Catholic students at Yale, took note of some published charges the incident was inspired by bigotry.

"This is completely false as anyone connected with Yale understands," said Father O'Brien. "An examination of the religion and nationalities of those arrested will of itself refute those statements."

The Yale Daily News, student newspaper, which has criticized both students and police for the Saturday brawl, said in an editorial: "Meanwhile, signed eyewitness reports and evidence of violent, and unprovoked, assaults by indivudual policemen are piling up at the campus police office, at the deans' office, and at this newspaper."

Police Chief Francis McManus declined comment.

University President A. Whitney Griswold has blamed students for both incidents and issued a statement of apology.

Starting Saturday, Yale is on spring vacation until April 1.

Prayer In The Public Schools

Journal
Montgomery Ala.
2-9-59
14

THE GREATEST handicap under which public schools are laboring today is that they are so public that they have to please everybody. They are supposed to equalize everybody. They are not to let it be known there is such a Being as God. They force association of pupils who do not want association. They insist on mixing what does not want to be mixed. All because they are public and must meet the wishes of everybody.

In the Long Island public school there is a great to-do about a prayer being used to open morning sessions. Some parents don't want their children to pray; others want a different kind of prayer. Some want no prayer in school at all because they claim it violates the Constitution which provides freedom of religion and freedom to have no religion.

The simple prayer used in the Long Island school has been in use several years in a number of New York schools, having been approved by the state board of regents in 1951. Here are the words of the prayer:

"Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence on Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

Children of parents who object to the prayer are advised that they may remain silent while it is being said by others. But that doesn't satisfy objectors who have gone to court to stop it.

This is but one of the long list of petty objections to introduction of any kind of religious observance however non-denominational, into the public schools. The objections usually come from less than half a dozen parents in any community, sometimes by one only. When the cases go into court the courts usually rule that introduction of any religious feature or act of reverence toward a Divine Being in a publicly supported school constitutes mixing of church and state and therefore violates the Constitution.

It is another case where a minority, a very minute minority, is permitted to override and rule the overwhelming majority of parents of a school. That it is a narrow-minded thing to do is shown by the fact that objectors see no harm in circulating, collecting and hoarding silver and paper dollars bearing the words "In God We Trust," nor to the fact that the blessing of God is invoked at the opening of every court session in the United States.

It seems that only the public schools are to bear the burden of such interference with the rights and wishes of the majority. That is another millstone added to the heavy ones already being borne by the schools.

Rank Says Move Would Help in Screening Personnel—Union Leader Objects

New York Times
New York N.Y.
Mon.
4-20-59

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Education said yesterday that it was considering a proposal to require applicants for teaching and school supervisory posts to be fingerprinted.

The proposal, which would require an addition to the by-laws, is expected to be acted upon at a meeting of the board tomorrow at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, starting at 4:30 P. M.

The new by-law, officials said, would not affect those already teaching in the system unless they applied for examinations for higher posts.

Dr. Charles F. Rank, acting president of the board, said that fingerprinting "would provide the board with another means for careful screening of its professional personnel" and enable the system to give "further protection to the children in the schools." Charles H. Silver, the president of the board, is out of the city on vacation.

"The board's proposal is no reflection of concern over the moral character of its present staff of teachers and supervisors," Dr. Rank said. "It is only a form of insurance for the future, as well as a useful and effective method of identification."

Dr. Rank added that the board believed that "persons who are interested in applying for teaching positions in our schools will accept the fingerprinting requirement."

However, a different view was expressed yesterday by Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union.

"I can't think of a single valid, legitimate reason for the proposal to fingerprint all new teachers," she declared. "How does the Board of Education expect to attract first-rate new teachers to our school system if it welcomes them as if they might be fugitives from justice?

"We can think of many better uses to which the funds it will involve can be put."

The board's announcement of the proposed measure said that all other municipal employes, including the administrative personnel of the school board, must be fingerprinted at the time of their examination and also when they are appointed. This procedure also applies, it said, when employes seek advancement.

Dr. Charles F. Rank

14

14 1959

BOARD OF EDUCATION

New Jersey Woman Is 'First' on Education Board

Courier P. 8 Sat. 2-14-59 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Mrs. Leo B. Marsh, president of the Montclair YWCA and member of the national board of the YWCA since 1952, was named to a five-year term on the Montclair Board of Education by Mayor William L. Dill Jr. Mrs. Marsh becomes the first Negro to serve in the position.

Wife of a former member of the Montclair Planning Board, Mrs. Marsh is active in many local and national civic endeavors.

She is a member of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; a member of the NAACP, and past regional director and national board member of the Council of Church Women.

She is also a member of the National Council of Negro Women. A graduate of Knoxville College, she taught school in Tennessee and Alabama.

THE MARSHES are parents of two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances Leola.

In 1957, a combined effort to have a Negro seated on the Board of Education was backed by a petition of 5,000 Negro and white residents' names.

MRS. LEO B. MARSH
. . named to Board of Education

ON EDUCATION BOARD

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Mayor William L. Dill Jr. has named **Mrs. Leo B. Marsh** to a five-year term on the Montclair Board of Education. She becomes the first of her race to be appointed to the post.

Toledo Elects First Negro To School Board

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 11-13-59

TOLEDO — (ANP) Councilman James B. Simmons Jr., overcoming his own party's opposition, was elected to his seventh term last week, while Dr. Frank N. Brown became the first Negro ever to be elected to the Toledo board of education.

The 60-year-old Simmons, repudiated by the Lucas County Democratic Party because of his stand favoring city manager government, finished eighth in a field of 18 for nine councilmanic seats.

Defender P. 9 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-14-59

MRS. WENDELL E. GREEN, wife of Judge Wendell E. Green and a member of the Chicago Board of Education, poses with members of the Phillips Evening School faculty after delivering the graduation address at Phillips Evening school to 63 evening school graduates. Standing left to right are: Dr. Otho M. Robinson, principal; Mrs. Wendell E. Green; Benjamin J. Johnson, administrative assistant; Mrs. Valeria Martin Parks, class sponsor; and Vernon E. Miller, registrar.

St. Louis Gets Negro Member Of School Board

Defender

4/14

Louisville Ky.

Thur 4-16-59

P 1

St. Louis, Mo.— St. Louisians elected a Negro minister to its school board and named five other Negroes to its board of aldermen.

The Rev. John J. Hicks, a Methodist minister, was elected to the board of education, for a six-year term. He ran second in a field of 10 persons seeking the four school board posts at stake. Hicks polled 46,512 votes. The top candidate polled 50,664 votes.

Hicks is the first Negro to be elected to a public office here in a city-wide vote. He was endorsed by the St. Louis Labor Council's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

In the 14-man aldermanic race, Negro candidates won five positions.

Elected this week were T. H. Mayberry (D), Archie Blaine (D) incumbent, Wayman F. Smith, Jr., (D) incumbent, Lawrence Woodson (D), and William Clay (D).

When the 28-man board of aldermen is sworn in April 21, six of its 28 members will be Negroes. One Negro member of the board was not up for reelection.

A total of 103,288 voters turned out for the election retaining Democrats in overwhelming control of the board of aldermen. Republicans won only two of the 15 councilmanic posts at stake.

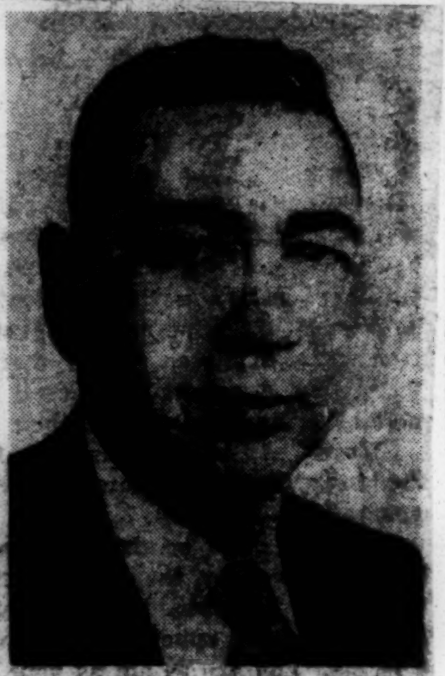
Hilburn Makes History in Bay Politics by Winning School Post

California

Barney Hilburn last Tuesday, became the first Negro to be elected to the Oakland Board of Education by defeating the Rev. Matthew J. Votruba by about 7,000 votes. He succeeds Peter C. Jurs who resigned. Hilburn made further history by becoming the first Negro to be elected to any local government in Northern California.

Oakland

Calif.


BARNEY HILBURN
. . . . . Winner

TOM BERKLEY
. . . . . In Runoff

Other Negroes successful in seeking offices in the Oakland City government were Tom Berkley, attorney, who forced his opponent, Dan Marovich, to a runoff even though he trailed by 400 votes.

Fri. 4-24-59

There will also be a runoff in District 1 for the Council post, which was the closest on the ballot when School teacher Edward O. "Pete" Lee and Felix F. Chialvo will vie in May for the post being vacated by retiring Vice Mayor Peter M. Tripp.

P 1

In an exclusive statement to the California Voice, victorious Barney Hilburn said:

"I am deeply grateful for the total Oakland community support in this election. Election results indicate that the majority of our citizens place the education and welfare of the child above partisan politics and personal differences.

"With deep humility, I am especially mindful of the responsibility which the position of School Board Director places upon me, and I shall endeavor to live up to the pledges and platform upon which my candidacy was based.

"It is with the most sincere appreciation and tremendous gratification that I call attention to the able leadership of our campaign manager, Leon Miller, and the co-operation of committee chairmen, and the many persons who worked so faithfully throughout this campaign."

White House Urges Doubled School Outlay

Sunday Star

Washington D.C.

Sun 5-24-59

Science Stressed In Report Asking $30 Billion a Year

P 1

By FRANK CAREY

Associated Press Staff Writer

A jacking up of the entire American educational system, with new emphasis on science, was urged by the White House yesterday to help maintain the security of the free world.

Proposed was a financial outlay by the Nation of at least $30 billion a year, double the present annual expenditure for education.

Excerpts From the Report. Page A-6

The call was made by President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee in an 18,000-word report entitled "Education for the Age of Science." It was made public with an approving statement by Mr. Eisenhower.

Specific recommendations ranged from one urging do-it-yourself science experiments in the home by students after school hours to a suggestion for caravans of science—mobile museums transported by trailer trucks to bring the story of science to the hinterlands.

In advocating new stress on science, the committee said:

"We emphasize that we are not urging that other fields of intellectual importance be reduced or diminished, but only that a proper balance be maintained in our educational offerings. We fear that in the past there has been inadequate emphasis on mathematics and science."

Eisenhower Statement

Mr. Eisenhower's statement said:

"This report makes clear that the strengthening of science and engineering education requires the strengthening of all education. As an excellent statement of educational goals and needs, I hope it will be widely read and that it will stimulate a wider understanding of the importance of excellence in our educational system."

Sunday Star

Sun 5-24-59

P 6-A

Asserting that the American educational system, "fine as it is in many respects, can be, and as a whole should be, substantially improved," the report offered these five major conclusions:

1. Americans should attach greater value to intellectual excellence.

2. Every school and college should re-examine its curriculum to make sure that it is giving adequate challenge to the intellectual capacities of its students.

3. The Nation's people should do far more to enhance the prestige of the teacher and to provide him with more effective support.

4. The country should move much farther toward adapting educational programs to the widely varying competence of students, and seek especially to meet the needs of the most gifted students.

5. As a Nation, "We should improve our scientific education at all levels, attempting to give better understanding of science to the nonscientists as well as to discover and stimulate more individuals who have the talents to become scientists and engineers."

Mr. Eisenhower, referring to the section devoted to teachers, declared:

"One subject discussed in the report warrants special emphasis—the importance of raising the standing of our teachers in their communities."

"Higher salaries," the President added, "are a first requirement, but we need also to recognize the great importance of what teachers do and to accord them the encouragement, understanding, and recognition which will help to make the teaching profession attractive to increasing numbers of first rate people."

In offering specific recommendations for achieving the educational goals it outlined, the committee said the financial and moral support of all the Nation's people would be needed.

Declaring that at present the United States spends approximately $15 billion a year on formal education—or about 4 per cent of the gross national output—the report said:

". . . If we wisely spent twice that much to achieve higher quality it would be more than worth the cost. Doubling our current annual investment in education is probably a minima rather than an extravagant goal."

(Details of how the program would be financed were not spelled out in the report.)

In listing recommendations, the committee said its report was concerned specifically with science and engineering. But it indicated that much of what it said could also be applied in other fields.

Among the specific recommendations:

Revitalizing of physics and other science courses in high schools and colleges—to fit in better with current advances in science.

Greater use of television, movies, tape recordings and other teaching and learning aids—and more research on how to use them more effectively.

Provision of much less expensive science books to allow students to build up home libraries; also, provision of textbooks that are stimulating and exciting.

Substantial awards and prizes for outstanding teachers.

Allowing teachers to devote more of their working time to teaching tasks rather than administrative chores.

More attention to, guidance for, and financial aid to talented students.

More national and other prizes for gifted students.

Two Negroes Suggested For School Board Post

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

12-4-58,

The names of two Negroes were suggested to the Jackson County Democratic committee to fill the vacancy on the board of education created by the death on November 8 of Frank S. Land.

The name of Edward H. Pate, owner of radio station KPRS, was formally placed in nomination at the meeting of the Democratic committee Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, in the courtroom of the County Court on the second floor of the courthouse.

Pate was nominated by Leon M. Jordan, Democratic committeeman of the 14th ward, a member of the committee. The nomination was seconded by Mrs. Dovie Means, committeewoman of the 14th ward.

Pate's nomination followed that of James M. Kemper Jr., president of the Commerce Trust company, who was nominated by William J. Gilwee, assistant county counselor.

Kemper Wins 40 to 2

Kemper won the approval of the county committee to the school post by a vote of 40 to 2. The two votes were cast for Pate by Jordan and Mrs. Means. Following the vote, Jordan moved that the committee vote for Kemper be made unanimous.

Kemper, a member of the prominent Kansas City banking family, was the choice of the Gallagher-Phillips Democratic group.

The selection of Kemper by the Democratic committee was in the form of a recommendation to the board of education which will actually elect a successor to Land. Kemper will serve until Land's term expires in 1964.

By law, members of the school board are nominated by members of the Jackson County Democratic committee and the Jackson County Republican committee. Each party has three members on the six-man board. Each committee endorses the nominee of the other which makes nomination almost tantamount to election.

When vacancies occur between regular elections, the law provides for the board of education to fill the vacancy. Because of the long-standing practice, the school board in case of vacancies usually accepts the recommendation of the county committee although it is not bound to do so.

Dorothy Davis Mentioned

The other Negro mentioned for the vacant school board post was Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, widow of the late Dowdal H. Davis, a member of the board of police commissioners and general manager of THE CALL.

The name of Mrs. Davis was not placed in nomination but was sent to the Jackson County Democratic committee by the local branch of the NAACP.

The NAACP branch advised James L. Williams, chairman of the Democratic group, that although it was not the policy of the NAACP to designate individuals for political appointments, the branch in this instance was suggesting the name of Mrs. Davis.

A branch spokesman said this week that the NAACP has tried repeatedly to get endorsement of a Negro by both county committees without success. He added that in the next session of the legislature, the local branch will make an attempt to change the law affecting the election of school board members so that direct nomination may be made by petition or otherwise.

In his nomination speech for Pate Jordan pointed out that many northern cities and such southern cities as Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Texas, and Washington, D.C.; have Negro members on their school boards in order to utilize the special and first-hand information which they have of minority groups and their problems.

He emphasized, however, that he was not proposing Edward Pate because he is a Negro but upon "his qualification to represent all the people of Kansas City."

Jordan said that Pate, a native of Kansas City, holds his master's degree in business administration from the University of Chicago. He is a former teacher at Lincoln high school here, has served as administrator of the Wheatley-Providence hospital and from 1944-48 was manager of a housing project in Chicago.

"His experience," Jordan said, "beautifully spans the fields of education, health and housing."

Pate established radio station KPRS here in 1950. He is 44 years old, is married and is the father of three children.

Kemper, 38 years old, is a member of numerous organizations and boards. He has been president of Commerce Trust since 1955.

14 1959

STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

67 colleges on US student loan list

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Wholly or predominantly colored colleges and universities in 18 States and the District of Columbia are among the 1,227 institutions in all 49 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to which $6 million was allocated Tuesday by U.S. Commissioner Lawrence G. Derthick.

Afro-American

The allocations were made for the establishment of National Defense Student loan programs.

P. 20

The Student Loan Program is authorized by the National Defense Education Act.

College students and high school graduates wishing to obtain a student loan may apply to any of the institutions to which funds have been allocated. Each such institution will handle its own student loan fund and will select the individuals who will be granted loans to enable them to continue their education.

The National Defense Education Act requires that special consideration be given to students with superior academic backgrounds who intend to teach in elementary and high schools or those whose academic backgrounds indicate superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language.

Baltimore.

FIFTY PER CENT of each student loan would be cancelled for five years of full-time teaching in a public grade or high school, at the rate of 10 per cent for each year of such service.

Since each institution administering a student loan fund is obligated to contribute to the fund at least $1 for every $9 of Federal money, Federal expenditure of $6 million dollars for this fiscal year will establish a total fund of at least $6,667,000.

Sat. 2-14-59

Included among the 67 colored institutions to which allocations were made and the amounts are the following:

2-14-59

ALABAMA — Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, $2.512; Alabama State College, Montgomery, $2,233; Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, $1,608; Miles College, Birmingham, $3,015; Talladega College, $503; Tu~~skegee Institute, $18,145~~.

ARKANSAS — Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, Pine Bluff, $4,733; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, $526.

DELAWARE—Delaware State College, Dover, $7,174.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — District of Columbia Teachers College, $491; Howard University, $9,947.

FLORIDA — Bethune - Cookman College, Daytona Beach, $4,126; Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, $2,804; Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, St. Augustine, $1,318.

GEORGIA — Albany State College, $2,127; Atlanta University, $1,634; Clark College $5,065; Morehouse College $1,525; Morris Brown College $2,451; Paine College, Augusta, $1,838; Spelman College, $2,859.

KENTUCKY—Kentucky State College, $2,969.

LOUISIANA — Dillard University, $7,222; Grambling College, $16,801; Leland College, Baker, $2,333; Southern University, $6,565.

MARYLAND — Coppin State Teachers College, $831; Maryland State Teachers College, Bowie, $1,330; Morgan State College, $10,618.

MISSISSIPPI — Alcorn A. and M. College, $645; Rust College, Holly Springs, $2,117; Tougaloo Southern Christian College, $2,524.

MISSOURI — Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, $2,676; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, $5,710.

NORTH CAROLINA — North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, $3,227; Fayetteville State Teachers College, $498; Johnson C. Smith University, $1,660; North Carolina College at Durham, $10,475; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, $1,704; Shaw University, $3,058; State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, $1,273.

OHIO — Central State College, Wilberforce, $6,314.

OKLAHOMA —Langston University, $1,347.

PENNSYLVANIA — Lincoln University, $1,163.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Allen University, $6,437; Benedict College, $4,164; Claflin College, $1,219; Morris College, $1,463; South Carolina State College, $1,755; Voorhees School and Junior College, Denmark, $1,053.

TENNESSEE — Fisk University, $1,618; Knoxville College, $2,395; Lane College, $6,232; Meharry Medical College, $2,438; Morristown Normal and Industrial College, $1,125; Tennessee A. and I State University, $10,942.

TEXAS — Bishop College, $3,704; Huston - Tillotson College, $3,644; Paul Quinn College, $2,359; Prairie View A. and M. College, $2,622; Texas College, $7,109; Wiley College, $4.231.

VIRGINIA — Hampton Institute, $4,347; St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, $11,451; Virginia State College, $14,532; Virginia Union University, $10.619.

WEST VIRGINIA — Bluefield State College, $2,076; West Virginia State College, $3,504.

14 1959

Stands Alone Against 6 Others On School Board

Call
Kansas City
Mo
14
Fri. 5-22-59
p. 1

HOUSTON, Tex. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Charles E. White, the first colored person ever elected to the Houston school board, last week withdrew her support of two school board propositions partly because the board "to this date has made no positive steps to implement the Supreme Court decision" against segregated public schools.

By her action Mrs. White joined the fight of the city's colored leaders against a hike in school taxes and a $32,000,000 bond issue. Spokesmen for colored people contend that the two proposals are "another attempt of the school board to maintain segregation by building a sufficient number of schools to minimize the effects of desegregation."

Mrs. White stood alone against six white members of the board during the group's weekly meeting, which is televised every Monday night. The other six members voted to endorse the two propositions.

Mrs. White said she could not go along with the other members. In a prepared statement, read before thousands of televiewers, Mrs. White said:

"I voted with the board on March 23 to bring to the citizens the question of the tax raise and the bond issue, realizing the importance of a teacher raise and the need of new buildings, renovation and equipment.

"I am still most sympathetic with this point of view. However, the action of the board since that time has shaken my confidence in whether the money will be spent most advantageously for all children in the districts.

"These actions have made it necessary for me to reconsider these issues. First, the board has refused to give further consideration to the need of some students for bus transportation.

"Second, direct quotations in the newspapers from some board members lead us to believe that they feel hunger helps a child develop character.

"Thirdly, more than a year and a half ago the board accepted the decision of Judge Ben Connally to integrate with deliberate speed and made no appeal. As to this date no positive steps have been taken to implement the decision...

"In the light of these facts I cannot in good faith ask the public to support these propositions. I can only suggest that each prayerfully consider all issues involved and vote his conviction as to what is morally right for the school system."

Houston Board Hit By Negro Member

World-Telegram & Sun
Tues. 5-12-59
14
p. 12
New York

Associated Press.

HOUSTON, May 12.—Mrs. Charles White, a school board member and first Negro elected to public office here since reconstruction days, charged last night that the board is dragging its feet in response to a Federal District Court integration order.

Her action came in withdrawing her support of bond and tax-raising proposals at a board meeting.

She noted that the board accepted the decision of Federal District Judge Ben C. Connally in 1957 to integrate "with deliberate speed" and made no appeal.

But "as to this date, no positive steps have been taken to implement this decision," Mrs. White said.

The Houston school district, largest in the South, says it has drawn up plans for integration but has not made them public. Judge Connally set no time limit.

BY DADE SUIT

School Religious Rites Challenged

Times Union
Jacksonville 17 Fla.
Fri. 8-28-59
p. 19
14

MIAMI, Aug. 28 (AP)—Bible reading in Dade County public schools is headed for a constitutional test.

Circuit Judge Fritz Gordon indicated today he will not dismiss a suit against the school board questioning a wide range of religious practices.

The basic issue, Gordon said, is whether "exposure" of children to religious observances in the classroom violates the constitutional mandate of separation of church and state.

School board attorneys argued children are not compelled to participate and therefore their constitutional rights are not violated.

But Gordon said that is not sufficient ground for dismissal of the suit.

Brought by Salesman

The suit was brought by Harlow Chamberlain, a salesman, as a class action in behalf of parents of children attending Dade schools. Chamberlain has three children in school, aged 6, 9 and 14.

The suit complained of eight practices. They include: reading Bible verses in assemblies and classrooms, saying of the Lord's Prayer, singing of religious hymns, school plays about religious holidays such as Christmas and Easter, and similar items.

George Bolles, school board attorney, argued the suit would deny to other pupils the right to participate in long-established customs.

"We would have to cease opening the State Legislature with a prayer and eradicate from our coins the words 'In God We Trust,'" he said.

Mothers Campaign To Get The School Board Mixed

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3
Sat. 11-21-59
14

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Mothers Alliance turned a spotlight on the all-white Buffalo school board this week. The mothers group is conducting a campaign for Negro representation on the board of education. As part of this campaign Negro and white women gave out thousands of leaflets in a door to door drive.

The leaflet pointed out: There is no Negro on the school board, although there are thousands of Negro parents in the city whose tax money goes to the schools, and Negro children are the hardest hit by obsolete school buildings, crowded classrooms, and harsh treatment from overworked teachers.

50 YEARS OLD

According to the Buffalo Courier-Express, Nov. 3, half of the school buildings in the city are 50 years old or older. This means the educators must attempt jet-age education with at least 58 horse cart schools.

The major problems get no real consideration under the present setup, charges Mrs. Vera Spruill, president of the Mothers Alliance.

Speaking on Tuesday at the headquarters of the organization, she blasted the system of appointing the school board.

"Almost without exception," she said, "it results in board members from the ranks of wealthy white businessmen. The majority of parents have no voice at all." She outlined the need for an elected school board, as has been estab lishd in many other cities.

There is an opening on the board now since one of its members recently resigned. Mrs. Spruill concluded, "Mayor Sedita should appoint a Negro to fill the present vacancy."

The Nickle Under the Foot

145

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Significant was the resolution passed last week in Atlantic City by the American Association of School Administrators opposing the use of public schools funds for "non-public" elementary and secondary schools, and disapproving the plan of Virginia and the other Southern states to give public funds to students attending private segregated schools rather than public integrated schools.

Notably, this is the view increasingly endorsed by public school officials even in the South who are becoming more and more lukewarm toward the various "massive resistance" gimmicks thought up by politicians who find the continuation of racial segregation profitable as a mask for privilege.

Sat.
2-28-59
145

These educators are becoming more and more aware that if the public school system is destroyed, they will be among the first to suffer the loss of their jobs.

In this eventuality, the whole system of mass education would be upset, teacher tenure would be lost, and pay scales laboriously constructed over the past half century would plummet.

P. 15

Compulsory school attendance would undoubtedly be ended and in consequence the number attending even private schools would be reduced, thus necessitating a smaller number of teachers.

Lending added relevance to this view was the discussion at the above conference over whether class size should be held at 25, in which Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, vice president of the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education, said that "We can no longer afford to cling to the uncritical notion that large classes are generally undesirable" and "synonymous with poor instruction."

Negro Principal From Georgetown To Tour Russia

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 5-29-59

COLUMBIA (AP) — W. J. Miller, principal of Howard High School in Georgetown, will be one of 30 school administrators from across the nation who will tour Russia this October.

The announcement came from the Palmetto Education Assn. office here.

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Miller holds a bachelor's degree from Allen University and a master's degree from Columbia University.

The Russian visit is sponsored by the American Assn. of School Administrators, the travel committee of the National Assn. of State Teachers Assns. and the National Education Assn.

14b 1959

Fisk Heads 'Censured' By AAUP

Courier

PITTSBURGH — Committee A of the American Association of University Professors, after investigating the conditions responsible for the discharge of Prof. Lee Lorch, mathematics professor, recommended that the board of trustees of Fisk University be censured.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The association, meeting here, voted unanimously Friday to approve the recommendation of Committee A.

5-2-59

Committee A reported that, "The administration of Fisk University, in 1954-55, was guilty of serious violations of academic freedom and due process in reaching its decisions not to renew the appointment of Professor Lorch."

New York University was also censured on the same grounds.

When Fisk U. president, Dr Stephen J. Wright, heard of the action in Nashville, he asserted "Since October 1954 it (Fisk) has spent many hours deliberating many phases of this case and arrived at a decision it thought proper and just." Dr. Wright said he regretted that the AAUP had taken its action.

14b 1959

16 Negro College Presidents Attend AAC Conference Here

Twenty Negro college presidents and deans representing 16 schools attended the 45th annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, held here January 6 to 8.

The conference, bringing together heads of privately owned schools from coast to coast, had the general theme of "The Pursuit of Excellence." Meetings were held in the Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; Philips, Aladdin, Muehlebach and Continental hotels; and National college, Truman Road at Van Buren Blvd.

Dr. George Duke Humphrey, president of the University of Wyoming, ws elected president of the AAC yesterday (Thursday). He succeeds Dr. William W. Whitehouse, president of Albion college, Albion, Mich.

Dr. Humphrey has served this past year as vice president of the Association. He has been president at Wyoming since 1945. He served as president of Mississippi State college from 1934 until 1945.

Four allied groups held their annual meetings in conjunction with the AAC meeting. They are the American Conference of Academic Deans, the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges, the Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities and the college department of the National Catholic Education association. Educational commissions of nine Protestant churches also sent delegates.

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of Kansas and a recent visitor to Russia, addressed the opening session on "Some Observations on Soviet Higher Education."

Cooperation between the 2-year and the 4-year college, programs for the preparation of college teachers and the annual report as an index of institutional excellence were other topics discussed.

Among those attending the conference here were the following Negro educators:

James A. Colston, president, Knoxville, Tenn., college; S. M. Nabrit, president, Texas Southern university, Houston; S. J. Wright, president, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; A. E. Manley, president, Spellman college, Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Bacoats, Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.;

J. J. Seabrook, president, Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Texas; Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta, Ga. university; Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Rufus P. Perry, president, J. C. Smith college, Charlotte, N. C.; Howard Price, president, LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn.; Arthur Gray, president, Talledega, Ala., college; William R. Strassner, president, Shaw college, Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas Cole, president, Wiley, Texas, college; R. W. Puryear, president, Florida Normal, St. Augustine;

J. L. Wilson, dean, Fla. Normal; Cohen T. Simpson, dean, Talledega; B. R. Brazel, dean, Morehouse; George Red, dean, Fisk; Thomas Henderson, dean, Virginia Union, Richmond; and Mr. McMillan, dean, Bethune-Cookman.

Call
P. 12
Kansas City
Mo.
1-16-59

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

COLLEGE OFFICIALS GAB. — Talking shop no doubt, three college officials get their heads together just before going into another meeting at the Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium. The three — B. R. Brazeal, dean, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Beveridge, president, Monmouth, Ill., college; and James A. Colston, president, Knoxville, Tenn., college, left to right—attended the 45th annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, held from January 6 to 8.

Call P. 12
Kansas City
1-16-59

14b

Courier

Educators Install Officers

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 5-59

—At the 25th annual conference of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held in Louisville, Ky., recently, Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College, conducted the installation ceremony of association officers for 1959. From left to right are Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, secretary-teasurer; Dr. John E. Codwell, principal, Jack Yates Senior High School, Houston, Tex., outgoing president; Dr. J. A. Colston, president, Knoxville College, president-elect; W. E. Combs, state supervisor, secondary schools, Florida Department of Education, first vice president, and Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president Texas Southern University, second vice president.

Tex. Southern Dean Elected ACSS Veep

14b

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 5-59

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has announced that Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, was elected second vice president of the association at its recent meeting in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. John Codwell, outgoing president of the organization, passed the scepter of leadership to the incoming president, Dr. J. A. Colston, who is president of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. E. Coombs, state supervisor of secondary schools in the Department of Education of Tallahassee, and L. S. Cozart, president of Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., were elected first vice president and secretary to the association, respectively.

Since the presidency is a revolving appointment, Dr. Nabrit's selection will automatically move him up as the president of the ACSS in the 1960-61 school year.

14b 1959

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Stupidity In School Rating

Alabama Journal
Montgomery Ala.
[illegible]
3-26-59
P. 4A
4 L

BY WITHHOLDING what is called "accreditation," some of the Associations of Colleges and Secondary Schools seem determined to make themselves ridiculous, and to make it less an honor to get an accrediting than to be denied it.

National comment was aroused ast year when the Holland Christian High School of Holland, Michigan, an institution with superior and exacting intellectual standards, was denied accreditation by the North Central Association of Coleges and Secondary Schools because the school did not include shop and home-making in its curriculum. All appeals by the school were in vain. The school found it must start these two subjects or remain on the disaccreditation list.

This year there comes a case of somewhat similar stupidity. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has served a warning on two superior Louisville high schools of very high scholastic standards. The warning: they will not be given accreditation unless they build gymnasiums.

Some areas are already finding that they can do without public high schools if it becomes necessary. If things keep on at the present rate they may find that schools without accreditation are more respected than those who get it.

14b 1959

ASSOCIATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Science Meet Scheduled at Atlanta

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-25-59
P 3

ATLANTA, Ga.—The division of social sciences of Texas Southern University will be represented at the Association of the Social Sciences meeting in Atlanta.

Host for the meeting is Atlanta University.

Dr. William P. Robinson, president-elect of the association, will represent the TSU department of government.

Dr. Jesse E. Gloster, representing the economics area of TSU, will read a paper on the "Problems of Small Businesses."

Dr. E. S. Richards, representing the TSU department of sociology, will read a paper on "Prejudice Among Negroes," and Dr. William P. Nowlin, TSU department of government, will attend as a member of the executive committee.

14 b

These scholars have long been associated with the welfare and the academic achievements of the association.

The TSU division of social science has more than 20 members who belong to the association. Each year members of this division have submitted scholarly papers for reading at the annual meeting.

Second public relations institute set at Smith

Afro American

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The second annual College Public Relations Institute is scheduled to be held at Johnson C. Smith University on Jan. 16-17.

A new feature of the institute will be two panel discussions led by representatives of the press.

R. L. Young Jr., managing eidtor of a local paper, will head a panel on "What the daily press expects from college public relations officers." The other panel will be led by representatives of the weekly press on "What the weeklies expect from the P. R. officers."

1-10-59

* * *

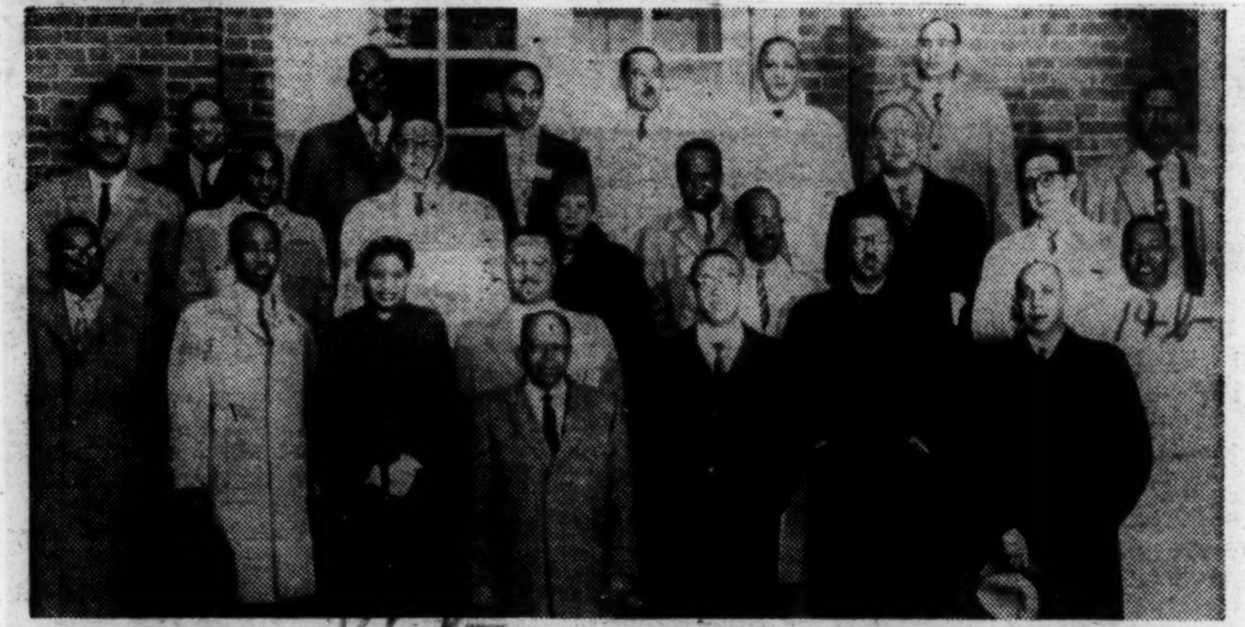
MOSES S. BELTON, director of the institute, reports that representatives from the following colleges have already confirmed their participaion in the institute:

North Carolina A. and T. and Bennett, both of Greensboro; Claflin, Orangeburg, S.C.; Fayetteville State Teachers; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Grambling of Louisiana; Hampton (Va.) Institute;

P. 17

LIVINGSTONE, Salisbury; LeMoyne, Memphis, Tenn.; Morgan, Baltimore; Morris, Sumter, S.C.; North Carolina College, Durham; St. Augustine's, Raleigh Savannah (Ga.) State;

Tennessee A. and I., Nashville, Tenn.; Virginia State of Petersburg and Wiley of Marshall, Texas.



Public Relations Officers— Shown are participants in the second annual Public Relations Institute, held at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. Front row, left to right: Moses S. Belton, Zack Weston and William M. Pace. Second row: Charles R. Jones, Bernard L. Brown, Jacqueline A. Pharr, Purdie Anders, Dr. H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, L. F. Palmer Jr., Joseph J. Brady and J. W. Hill. Third row: Dr. G. M. Sawyer, Elijah H. Gardner, Robert M. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Revella C. Briscoe, Gilbert Allen, Dr. Charles A. Ray and J. Andrew Gaulden. Back row: E. F. Corbett, W. I. Gibson, Virgil G. Wright, O. K. Beatty, C. M. Ross and John Jordan.

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

14b 1959 COLLEGE RECRUITERS, GUIDANCE COUNSELLORS

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 11-25-59
P3

COLLEGE RECRUITERS, GUIDANCE COUNSELORS AT JEFFCHO COLLEGE EMPHASIS WEEK: —Left to right: Mrs. Wilhelmina Vaughn, Miles College; Mrs. Waldo Banks, Knoxville college; Mrs Lucille Ayers, assistant supervisor of guidance, Jeffcho Public Schools; Mrs. Ludie Dowdell, elementary supervisor, Jeffcho Public Schools; Prof. Leon Kennedy, principal, Wenonah High School; Dr. Minnie L. Gaston, director of Booker T. Washington Business College; Miss Helen Kerr, representing Spelman College; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World; Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of the Negro Division, Jeffcho Public Schools.

Second row—left to right—A. C. Campbell, State Vocational Trade School; Dean Waldo Banks, Knoxville College; Mrs. Mary E. Stith Nation, visiting teacher, Jeffcho Public Schools; Dean Frank Pearson, Miles College; Mrs. Ruth Boatwright, visiting teacher, Jeffcho Public Schools; James Woodson, Tuskegee Institute; Milton Hurst, Talladge College; Walker Sellers, Central State College; Dean Charlton Hamilton, Clark College and Arthur L. Green, supervisor of the trades division, Jeffcho Public Schools. Not shown on the picture are Dean Paul Edwards, Morristown Junior College; Al Jessie, Morris Brown College; William Nix, Morehouse College; Mrs. Ossie Ware Booker T. Washington Business College; Dr. Ralph Lee, Alabama A. and M. College; Band Director Thomas V. Dawson, Alabama A. and M. College and Raymond Floyd, Xavier University.

College Emphasis Week, sponsored by the Jefferson County Public Schools, Nov. 16-19, involved Wenonah High, Rosedale High, B. M. Montgomery, principal; Moton High, John T. Smith, principal; Praco High, Thomas Shaw, principal; Brighton High School, Charles A. Brown,, principal; Westfield High School, Paul L. Ware, principal and Hooper City High School, W. J. Jackson, principal.

Approximately 870 students from the seven high schools under the direction of Dr. Jones were covered by this project. There was representation from some 17 colleges and specialized schools.

Birmingham World
B'ham Ala
11-25-59
P3

14b 1959

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS EDUCATION CONFERENCE, MARCH 5-6,1959
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Invites Experts To Conference

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
N. Ed.
1-31-59
P. 20

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than two-thirds of the participants invited to the Commission on Civil Rights education conference in Nashville, Tenn., March 5-6, have already accepted, Gordon M. Tiffany, commission staff director, announced.

Invited to the conference as participants are representative local public school officials from 13 states who have had actual experience with the administrative, scholastic, social and community problems involved in public school desegregation.

Invited as obesrevers are the 13 State school superintendents from these States, plus State superintendents from seven other States where no public schools have desegregated.

The purpose of the conference will be to gather facts on the problem to include in the Commission's report to the President and Congress, the deadline for which is Sept. 9.

A Commission spokesman said that "while the Commission does not exercise any authority to enforce desegregation, it has a responsibility under the Act of Congress which created it to study and collect information concerning legal developments under the equal protection of the laws clause, and that is the purpose of this conference."

"We are not a catalytic agency," he said, "but rather a fact-finding group."

Commission Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university, said he was "gratified" by the number of acceptances that have been received. Dr. Hannah will preside at the conference.

When all invitations have been acknowledged, the names of the participants will be released to the press.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, general attorney on the Commission staff, who has been working with Dr. Hannah on the arrangements for the conference, said that the conference will be the first time since the 1954 decision in the Brown case that Southern educators — and others who are concerned with the problem — have had an opportunity to meet with a Federal agency to discuss the complex problems posed by desegregation.

The professional public educators who already have experience in the transition are best equipped, Mrs. Cole said, to define the problem clearly and "assess results in terms of the possible effects on educational standards, on both white and Negro children touched by it, and on the community as a whole."

She added that the Commission "needs to know whether one type of desegregation plan is more successful than others, or whether one type is appropriate for the large city, another for the medium-sized city, and still another for the small city or town and the rural community."

Several relevant factors — percentage of non-white population, area economics, recent history, the type of local leadership possibly will be discussed, Mrs. Cole explained.

Each participant will be asked to prepare a statement relating the desegregated experience in his school system, and submit it to the Commission a month before the conference for study by the Commission staff.

The statements are expected to cover such matters as why the particular plan was selected; what preparation, if any, of the staff, pupils, parents or community was undertaken, and the effect of the change on both white and Negro children and the educational standards of the school.

Each participant will be asked to make a ten-minute verbal presentation summarizing his desegregation experience, after which he may be asked questions by members of the Commission or other participants.

"In brief, we hope," explained Mrs. Cole, "that the participant will tell the Commission frankly how his program has worked, what his problems were, and how he has solved or proposes to solve them."

14b 1959

GEORGIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

GEA Backs Segregation By 2-1 After Hot Fight, Raps College Age Limit

Beats Down Open-~~School~~ Constitution Amendment

By JIM SHEPPARD

Atlanta Ga

The Georgia Education Assn. Friday ~~afternoon~~ passed a hotly debated resolution pledging support for continuation of equal but separate public schools.

But at the same time the GEA opposed a new state law that puts an age limit on new students who want to enter institutions in the state university system. The law was passed during the past session of the Legislature in an attempt to combat integration.

Jnl 5-21-59

PASSED 569-257

The segregation resolution sparked nearly an hour of fireworks on the GEA convention floor before the measure was passed by more than a 2 to 1 vote, 569 to 257.

The GEA's new president, Mrs. Gladys Darling of Waycross, pledged to support the 23,140-member teacher organization's stand for maintaining segregated schools in Georgia.

A floor fight against the segregation resolution was touched off when a Clayton County high school mathematics teacher, Mrs. James Wood of College Park, called the resolution "absurd."

"The era of equal but separate schools is over," Mrs. Wood declared.

CALLS ORDER

GEA President Randall H. Minor of Rome rapped for order as the debate over the segregation resolution became confused and out-of-hand.

A Georgia Tech professor, David Comer, tried unsuccessfully to append an amendment to the segregation resolution.

Comer's amendment opposed shutting down public schools.

A vote on the segregation measure was called by William L. Haynes of Echols County 55 minutes after the resolution was first read by J. D. Salter of Waycross, resolutions committee chairman.

POLICY STATEMENT

Earlier the ~~GEA had passed with only scattered dissents, a GEA policy statement pledging~~ Constitution "to continue to support with firmness our system of public, tax supported, separate, but equal schools."

Salter, resolutions chairman, and William G. Hasty of Ball Ground, policies committee chairman, said they thought it "funny" that controversy had developed over the segregation resolution when the convention had already passed the segregation policy statement.

Jnl 5-21-59

Salter Comer

The GEA also passed a policy statement which called for "expansion of federal aid to education without federal control or integration of the races."

WARDING SIMILAR

Wording of the segregation resolution resembled wording of the policy statement: "Whereas, the delegate assembly of the GEA in its conventions throughout the years has stated its loyalty to Southern traditions and customs; therefore, be it resolved that the GEA assembly . . . reaffirm its belief in the desire for a continuation of equal but separate public schools."

Hasty

A resolution which opposed proposals placing maximum age limitations on prospective students in the University System of Georgia also was protested. The resolution finally passed after David Dyer of Sparta and T. W. Wells of Moultrie led a floor fight against it.

Recorded votes by Congressional districts showed the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Third districts heavily opposed the GEA's segregation stand.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED

The GEA unanimously passed resolutions which (1) urged establishment of a state-wide educational television network, (2) opposed "merit pay" for teachers, (3) advocated changes in state law to "professionalize" the office of county school superintendent by establishing professional qualifications.

"The schools belong to the people, and I am committed to follow all GEA official policies," said the new GEA president when asked for comment on the convention floor fight.

TELLS AIMS

Mrs. Darling, for 35 years a teacher and now principal of the Crawford Street Elementary School at Waycross, said she intends to "work for quality education and improving instruction."

It was the first time since 1953 that opposition has developed in the GEA presidential election. Mrs. Darling got 581 ballots to win over Park Hodges of Fitzgerald, who polled 282, and Emory Lunsford of Roswell, who polled 105.

"I think I'm speechless," smiled Mrs. Darling, the fourth woman president in the 92-year-old GEA. "I can't help it if I'm a woman—I was born that way!"

VANDIVER SPEAKS

Retiring President Minor and Gov. Vandiver addressed the closing session of the convention Friday night, after a concert by the All-State Band, conducted by Arthur S. Best of Cleveland, Ohio, the All-State Chorus, conducted by George Krueger of Bloomington, Ind., and the All-State Orchestra, directed by John Iuele of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Need for a balanced curriculum in the schools was stressed to GEA delegates attending a meeting of the Georgia Vocational Assn. earlier in the day.

Dr. Owen B. Kieman, Massachusetts commissioner of education, said "science and mathematics and scientists and engineers are vitally important . . . but other areas of intellectual endeavor are in need of just as much encouragement and support."

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

NEW GEA PRESIDENT

Mrs. Gladys Darling, Waycross

14b 1959

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

A Virginia Delegate

14 b

Journal & Guide P. 11

Ruth Morton, one of Virginia's two delegates to the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, an international conference for high school students, Feb. 15-18 sponsored for the second successive year by Colonial Williamsburg, is shown in front of the reconstructed colonial Capitol building at Williamsburg. Miss Morton is a student at Central High School in Charlotte Court House. The conference was attended by teenage delegates from 46 American states and 34 foreign countries.

[illegible] Sat. 2-28-59

Negro Youth To Represent Miss. At Williamsburg Student Burgesses

Students From 34 Foreign Countries To Attend

TO STUDENT BURGESSES: Arthur Johnson, local student, one of two students to represent the state at the Williamsburg Student Burgesses.

Williamsburg, Va. — Two teen-age Mississippi boys will represent their state when the Williamsburg Student Burgesses convene here February 15 through 18. They are James Crumpton of 802 Myrtle Avenue Natchez, and Arthur Johnson of 1084 Lynch Street, Jackson. Crumpton is the 16-year-old president of the Mississippi Association of Student Councils while Johnson, 17, is president of the Magnolia Association of Student Councils.

Jackson Miss

A unique and exciting educational event for young people, sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, the Student Burgesses will bring together outstanding high school students from coast to coast with their counterparts from 34 foreign countries to discuss "Individual Freedom: A Challenge to All Nations."

The American representation will consist of public, private and parochial high school students who are active in the 53 state chapters of the National Association of Student Councils, a department of the National Education Association.

Advocate

The students from abroad are members of The New York Herald-Tribune Forum for High Schools, all between 16 and 18 years of age, selected in their own countries, in national competitions held under the auspices of their Ministries of Education.

Sat 2-14-59

Colonial Williamsburg, the sponsoring organization, is the nonprofit educational corporation carrying forward the restoration of Williamsburg, Va., the 18th-century capital of the Virginia Colony. The organization was founded 32 years ago by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

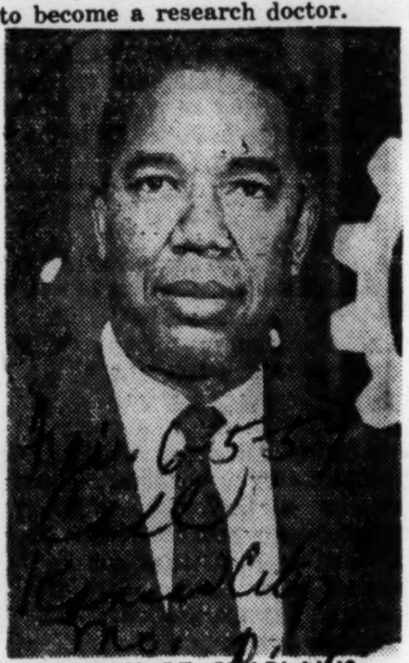
Also cooperating in the event will be the National Association of Student Councils, Scholastic Magazines, Inc., and the College of William and Mary.

The main purpose of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, being held for the second successive year, will be to help prepare young people for their adult responsibilities as citizens of democratic nations. The program will emphasize better understanding of traditions, political institutions, and the democratic heritage. The historic atmosphere of restored 18th-century Williamsburg, source of many of America's democratic ideals, will be used to dramatize the continuity of public responsibility from the days when George Washington and Thomas Jefferson met here as Burgesses to the present time.

The program of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses will include discussion sessions, talks by international authorities, and historic tours.

Crumpton, besides his numerous student government activities, is a member of the Chorus and Male Quartet at Natchez High School and lists among his special interests music, legislation, history, writing, speech and languages. He is an honor student and has been a page or delegate to two Mississippi Youth Congresses. Crumpton was the recipient of the American Legion citizenship award of Natchez Junior High Schools. After college and graduate study, he is planning a career as a Baptist missionary to South America.

Johnson is a member of the student council at Jim Hill Junior-Senior High School in Jackson, and is also active in the band, choir, chemistry club and on the basketball, baseball and track teams. He is an honor student and is listed in "Who's Who in English, Chemistry and Mathematics. He received highest class honors in his freshman and sophomore years. Johnson's ambition is to become a research doctor.



CHAIRMAN OF CHAPLAINS.— Dr. William J. Simmons, Tennessee State university's dean of men and professor of philosophy, attended the Regional Conference held at Vanderbilt's Divinity school. He is the chairman of the Natioal Association of College and University Chaplains. Thirty six other NACUC chaplains, representing Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, attended the conference. The theme for the conference was, "The Work of the Chaplains."

14b 1959

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE DEANS AND REGISTRARS

Deans, Registrars Meet At Southern; Norris Heads Unit

Daily World

14-5

Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, which held its Annual Conference on the campus of Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, elected Dr. C. W. Norris, dean-registrar St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas, as president of the group.

During their session, the educators, representing over 50 Negro colleges across the country, presented a series of discussions and symposiums, dealing with the Small College, Problems and Issues, which was the theme of the conference.

Sat

3-28-59

Among the speakers were three college Presidents, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk University; Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, Texas Southern University; and, Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University.

Other officers elected, during the final session of the three-day meeting were Dr. Foster Payne, dean, Shaw University, 1st vice president; Joseph McGhee, registrar, South Carolina College, 2nd vice president; Dr. Edwin M. Thorpe, registrar, Florida A & M Uni., secretary; Mrs. H. Mayes, Albany State College, assistant secretary; and J. J. Hedgemon, registrar, Southern University, treasurer.

p. 1

Executive officers elected were: Dr. Paul I. Clifford, registrar, Atlanta University and William A. Waters, dean, Rust College.

Jeanes Supervisors Plan For Tuskegee Anniversary May 6-8

14f

Birmingham World

14f

Birmingham

P 6 Ala

Wed

2-25-59

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Planning for the 50th Anniversary celebration here at Tuskegee Institute May 6-8, ten executive officers of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors, along with Dr. R. L. Cousins, assistant director and Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary of the Southern Education Foundation, met here to finalize program plans with the local planning committee.

Approximately 300 active and retired Jeanes Supervisors from 11 states are scheduled to attend this memorable occasion. Concurrently with their meeting, the Board of Trustees for the Southern Education Foundation will hold its annual meeting here at Tuskegee. This group, composed of many well known persons in the field of education and finance, concerns itself with the problems inherent in educational opportunities for Negroes in the lower South as did the General Education Board.

Jeanes Supervisors Set Plans For 50th Birthday Celebration

14E

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat

2-28-59

P. 4

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Planning for the 50th anniversary celebration heer at Tuskegee Institute May 6-8, executive officers of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors, along with Dr. R. L. Cousins, assistant director, and Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary of the Southern Education Foundation, met here this week to crystalize program plans with the local planning committee.

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IT WAS INCORPORATED in 1937 from a combination of four Funds then in existence. These were the Peabody, Slater, Jeanes and Randolph Funds. The vice president and executive director is Dr. J. Curtis Dixon of Atlanta, where headquarters of the Southern Education Foundation are located.

At the public program planned for the May meeting, the keynote speaker will be Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution, known internationally for the depths of his journalism on regional, national and international issues.

Here for the planning session were: Dr. R. L. Cousins, assistant director, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary, Southern Education Foundation; Mrs. Velma W. Adams, president, National Jeannes Supervisors' Association; Mrs. R. A. Crawford, treasurer, National Jeanes Supervisors' Association; Mrs. Rosalie Wyatt, secretary, National Jeanes Supervisors' Association; Mrs. Rebecca Davis, State Department of Education, Atlanta; Mrs. Clara West, supervisor, Savannah, Ga., past president, NAJS; Mrs. Ida N. Givens, past president, NAJS, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Theresa Garner, supervisor, Lincoln Parish, Grambling, La.; Mrs. Mary Lightfoote, supervisor, Macon County, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Tessie Oliver, supervisor, Bullock County, Union Springs, Ala.; Mrs. Kecara Mobley, supervisor, Bullock County, Union Springs, Ala.

The local committee is composed of Charles E. Trout, chairman; Dr. William E. Hunter, L. W. Davis, E. J. Bass, G. L. Howell, Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, Mrs. S. N. Locklair, J. Julius Flood, Mrs. Hattie S. Kelly and Valmore Nelson.

Jeanes Supervisors Slate Celebration

Advertiser

14c

Montgomery Ala

Thurs.

3-26-59

P. 4-D

UNION SPRINGS, Ala. — The Jeanes Supervision work has been in progress 50 years. As a tribute to the founder and philanthropist, plans are now being formulated by Jeanes Supervisors to celebrate the Golden Anniversary in May at Tuskegee Institute.

The following is the second in the series of articles pointing up factors about the work and history of the movement.

Article 2

By MISS TESSIE M. OLIVER and MRS. LECORA L. MOBLEY,

Jeanes Supervisors of Bullock County

JEANES SUPERVSION IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from last report)

"Late in 1907, Miss Jeanes called in Dr. H. B. Frissell and Dr. B. T. Washington and asked them to associate with themselves a group of men of their selection, which should make the trustees of a fund she proposed to create for the improvement of small schools for Negroes in the southern states. To those trustees, she gave in perpetuity the sum of $1,000,000 which was turned over to them in the spring of 1908, with the admonition that no part of the income of this fund ever should be used for any large school.

The original trustees to whom this sum was entrusted included among others, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Dr. Booker T. Washington, Hon. William Howard Taft, George Foster Peabody, Andrew Carnegie, Robert R. Moton, James C. Napier of Nashville, Dr. James Hardy Dillard of New Orleans, Robert L. Smith of Texas, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., Robert C. Ogden and Walter Hines Page.

Born in Nansmond County, Va., five years before the outbreak of the Civil War, James Hardy Dillard had at least early childhood impressions of the institution of slavery. Reared on a Virginia plantation, prepared for college at the Norfolk, Va., Academy, and educated at Washington and Lee University during the time when the tradition of the late President Robert E. Lee of that institution was real young, Dillard studied law and expected to enter that profession. Instead, he shortly became a teacher and after a normal period of progress through various positions in several institutions, found himself at Tulane University in New Orleans as professor of Greek and Latin and later as dean of graduate school. From such a background of education and experience he was called to the presidency of the newly formed Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, early in 1908, being elected at their first meeting as a corporation on Feb. 29, 1908.

It is difficult to convey in a few words an adequate picture of the man himself. James Hardy Dillard was always interested more in human nature than anything else and the cardinal principal of his life has been an insistence upon social justice to all men. This attitude found ample expression in his activities as president of the Jeanes Fund and subsequently as president of the John F. Slater Fund, and through his intimate connection with the activities of the Protestant Episcopal Church, especially in its work with Negroes. To his new task Dr. Dillard did not bring any preconceived program of fixed objectives; rather he brought an open and inquiting mind and a sympathetic attitude."

JEANES GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee grams

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Wed. 4-29-59

The National Association of Jeanes Supervisors and The Southern Education Foundation will celebrate the Jeanes Golden Jubilee at Tuskegee Institute, May 6-8.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes who realized the need for better schools for Negro children in the south invested the first million dollars that went into this program, and to insure the future of the program she named these men to the first Board of Trustees: Andrew Carnegie, Hollis Burke Frissell, George Foster Peabody, William Howard Taft, and Booker T. Washington.

Quoting from Dr. Foster's message--"In welcoming you and the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. back to Tuskegee Institute, I am reminded of the kinship which you share with Tuskegee Institute as a pioneering body which has devoted its entire energies toward improving humanity. We have shared the roles of research and experimentation in seeking a genuine understanding of the educational process, above all, of its ultimate purposes. Another concept which we hold in common is the dignity and worth of the individual in our society--the belief that there is some good in every human being and in every race."

Tuskegee Grams

Wed 4-29-59

Jeanes Supervisors Meet at Tuskegee

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

14 R

Sat. 5-23-59

P. 1

Sec. 2

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Meeting at Tuskegee Institute for its golden jubilee and eighth biennial convention, the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors heard Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Phelps-Stokes Fund and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Education Foundation, issue the call for "a new order in human relations in the world today."

Speaking at the public meeting held in Logan Hall before 2,000 persons, Dr. Patterson said, "There should not and must not be arbitrary standards for any group." In a specific reference, he said, "In all areas of endeavor, the national norms for Negroes can be no less than those for any other American."

Viewing technology and motivation as the basis for new vocations toward which we must steer our young people, Dr. Patterson challenged the Jeans Supervisors and all who presently influence the thinking and action of young people to prepare themselves to operate in a system of single standards.

■

HE SEES social responsibility as the major attribute to be achieved with all possible haste. He said that ". . . if we are to have wide and effective participation in our American society, we must accept our full role."

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, welcomed the Jeanes Supervisors and members of the board of directors of the Southern Education Foundation, the sponsoring agency.

Centered around the theme: "A Challenge for the New Era of Exploration in Education," the association, in addition to the services of Dr. Patterson as a speaker and consultant, brought in Dr. Kimball Wiles, professor of education and assistant dean of education, University of Florida, formerly of New York University, and Dr. Jane Franseth, specialist for rural education, U. S. Office of Education, as resource persons.

Attendance for the two meetings numbered 225. Thirteen of the 15 states where Jeanes Supervisors are employed had representation at the meeting.

Miss Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, served as banquet speaker.

Officers for the National Association of Jeans Supervisors are Mrs. Velma Adams, president; Mrs. Josie B. Sessions, vice president; Mrs. Rosalie Wyatt, secretary; Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary; Mrs. Rebecca Crawford, treasurer and editor of the journal; Mrs Rosa H. Fort, parliamentarian; Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland and Mrs. Ida N. Givens, founder-organizer.

NAPW Holds Meet At Jackson, Tenn.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat 5-2-59
p 2

JACKSON, Tenn.—The fifth annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers met at Lane College. The Lane College Personnel Department served as host. Membership of the association is composed of college and public school personnel workers throughout the country.

"Creating an Environment for Maximum Individual Development" was chosen as the theme of this year's conference. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Stephen Wright, president, Fisk University.

Addresses were also made by Dr. B. L. Perry Jr., president of NAPW, and dean of students at Florida A&M, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Paul MacMinns, specialist, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., and Dr. C. A. Kirkendall, president, Lane College.

Presiding over the sessions were Dr. B. L. Perry Jr., Dr. J. B. Jones, vice president of NAPW and director of student personnel services at Arkansas AM&N; Dean Carrie Harrison, secretary of NAPW and dean of women at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and Virginia Nyabonga, professor of French, Tennessee A&I University, Nashville.

At the close of the conference, memorial services for the late Dean Emma Gray of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and Dr. Sadie Yancy of Howard University, Washington, D. C., were conducted by Dean William Nix, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Receptions for the delegates attending the conference were held at the home of W. E. Jackson, dean of students, Lane College, and Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Kirkendall, president, Lane College.

AT NAPW MEETING—School personnel workers gathered for the conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers in Jackson, Tenn. Left to right, front row: W. E. Hughes, the Rev. Fred Lofton, Mrs. Marie Penn; Dr. Paul MacMinns, specialist, U. S. Department of Education; Mrs. Helen Barron, Dr. Virginia Nyabonga and Dr. B. L. Perry Jr., president, NAPW. Second row: Dr. J. B. Jones, vice president, NAPW; Mrs. Ella M. Bennett, Miss Carrie L. Harrison, secretary, NAPW; E. Nix, J. O. Harris Jr., and J. V. Ursin. Third row: W. E. Jackson, the Rev. Fred Matthews, Preston E. Stewart, Mrs. Mattie Harbert, W. Rondle, C. D. Gillespie, Mrs. Mable Crooks, J. B. Johnson and W. S. Wesley. Fourth row: W. P. Newbern, Dr. J. W. Simmons, W. L. Malone and Mrs. Katherine Clark.

Lane College Hosts Personnel Workers Meet

Birmingham World 1&4

Birmingham Ala.

Sat. 5-2-57

P. 4

JACKSON, Tenn.—The fifth annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers recently met at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. The Lane College Personnel Department served as host. Membership of the Association is composed of college and public school personnel workers throughout the country.

"Creating An Environment for Maximum Individual Development" was chosen as the theme of this year's conference. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Stephen Wright, president, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. We were also privileged to hear inspiring addresses by Dr. B. L. Perry, Jr., president, N.A.P.W. and dean of students, Florida A. and M. Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Paul MacMinns, specialist, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., and Dr. C. A. Kirkendall, president, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

Presiding over the session were: Dr. B. L. Perry, Jr.; Dr. J. B. Jones, vice president, N.A.P.W. and director of Student Personnel Services, Arkansas A. M. and N. College; Dean Carrie Harrison, secretary, N.A.P.W. and dean of women, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., and Dr. Virginia Nyabonga, professor of French, Tennessee A. and I. University, Nashville, Tenn.

At the close of the conference memorial services for the late Dean Emma Gray of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and Dr. Sadie Yancey of Howard University, Washington D.C., were conducted by Dean William Nix, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Receptions for the delegates attending the conference were held at the homes of Mr. W. E. Jackson dean of students, Lane College, and Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Kirkendall, president, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

World 1&6 Sat. 5-2-59

AT JACKSON MEETING — School Personnel Workers gathered for recent conference of the National Association of Personnel workers in Jackson, Tenn.

14b 1959 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DEANS AND REGISTRARS

Deans And Registrars Open 3-Day Conference

BATON ROUGE, La. — Southern University is host to the National Annual Conference of Deans and Registrars which opened its three-day session here Wednesday, March 18. The conference was announced last week by J. J. Hedgemon, registrar of Southern University and conference coordinator.

Theme of the conference is "The Small College: Current Problems and Issues." Membership in the organization includes the deans and registrars from colored colleges and universities throughout the nation.

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THE GROUP will register Wednesday from 9 a. m., until noon, and start its first general session at 2 p. m., with Dr. C. W. Norris, dean, St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas, presiding.

Speakers during this session will be greetings from G. L. Netterville, business manager, Southern University, with response from Ralph H. Lee, registrar, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal; and the annual address of the president, James R. Smothers Jr., registrar and director of admission, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

3-21-29

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IN THE EVENING on Wednesday, the educators will stage a panel discussion with Dr. Foster Payne, dean, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., presiding.

1.20

Discussants will be Dr. Paul I. Clifford, registrar, Atlanta University, Ga.; Dr. Reid E. Jackson, dean, Edward Waters College, Fla.; Dr. Lee L. Campbell, dean, Knoxville College, Tenn., and Dr. Eldridge E. Seales, registrar, Fort Valley State College, Ga.

• • •

THURSDAY, the educators will listen to a symposium on the subject "Curriculum and Instruction." Speakers will be Dr. E. C. Cole, dean, Grambling College, La.; Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, dean, Graduate School,, Atlanta University, and George C. Grant, dean, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. Dr. E. C. Harrison, dean of instruction, Southern University, will preside.

Highlighting the afternoon session Thursday will be an address by Dr. Daniel C. Thompson, chairman, social science division, Dillard University. A critique of the subject, "Problems of Faculty Morale," will be given by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president, Fisk University.

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THE ANNUAL banquet session Thursday evening with the organization's president presiding will present Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president, Texas Southern University,, with an address. Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern University,, will bring greetings.

Friday morning, Dr. Nabrit and Dr. Howard Jordan, dean, School of Education, South Carolina State College, will form a panel and discuss "College Administration," from the viewpoints of a president and a dean.

14b 1959

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education confab lures eminent educators

Afro-Amer

Balt. Md.

3-14-59

CHICAGO (ANP)—A number of colored educators, presidents and deans of colleges as well as heads of divisions, were in attendance at the 14th National Conference on Higher Education held at the Pick-Congress Hotel here last week.

They were scattered throughout the various sections and committees of this educational organization.

There were 15 different committees meeting Monday when a reporter visited the sessions. He selected a typical group, Committee No. 5 to observe because of its subject which was "To What Extent Should Students Be Indoctrinated in the Values of the Democratic Society."

The reason he chose that committee was because among the five points was listed a subtopic, "How Can Higher Education Deal With Problems of Which Little Rock Is A Symbol?"

* * *

THIS GROUP HAD attracted several of the colored educators. Dr. Ernest O. Melby, a distinguished leader in education from Michigan State University, was the discussion leader.

Dr. Robert F. Davidson, chairman of the department of humanities of the University of Florida, was chairman of the committee and Dean Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, noted for his leadership of the boycott fight, served as recorder. Other educators at the confab were:

* * *

LEROY B. ALLEN, president, Bluefield State college, Bluefield, W. Va.; E. R. Arnold, Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. Edward W. Brice, U.S. Office of Education, Washington; W. W. E. Blanchet, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; T.C. Bridge, Virginia State college Petersburg, Va.;

E. L. Cole, Grambling College, Grambling, La.; T. W Cole, president, Wiley college Marshall, Tex.; W. R. Coleman, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; M. K Curry Jr., president, Bisho college, Marshall, Tex.; L. S Curtis, Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.;

T. E. Elmore, Alabama A and T. College, Normal, Ala.; Harrison H. Ferrell, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, and Dean Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; George W. Gore Jr., president, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; George C. Grant, dean, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.;

T. J. Handberry, Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; M. L. Harris, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; W. A. Hunter, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lewis A. Jackson, Central State College, Wilberforce, O.; Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; E. R. Jobe (white), representative, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.;

* * *

R.W.F. JONES president Grambling College, Grambling La.; Percy L. Julian (Oak Park, Ill.), Howard University, Washington; C. A. Kirkendoll, president, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; T. E. McKinney, dean, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.;

Alonzo Moron, president, William H. Morton, dean, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; L. G. Moore, Langston University, Langston, Okla.; J. A. Morris, agriculture director, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; Virginia S. Byabongo, Tennessee A. and I. University, Nashville;

State Parents And Teachers ear Address By Dr. Partridge

By EMORY O. JACKSON

"All we want for youth is rooted in the [illegible] and spiritual values we cherish," declared Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, professor of education at Queens College, Flushing, N. Y. in the keynote speech of the 45th annual convention of the Alabama Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers Thursday night, April 2 at Parker High School.

Mrs. Partridge based her message on the theme of this 32,000-member organization, "Factors Affecting Growth in Home, School and Community." She was introduced by Mrs. Arthur Gordon Norris, of Montgomery, president of the State P-T. A.

President of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Mrs. Partridge served as 10th president of the Alabama state P-TA. group She laced her message with many of the observations she picked up while touring Russia as part of the cultural exchange program.

In Soviet Russia, Mrs. Partridge said that every parent must take a course in parent education before entering his children in school. She decried the idea that because parents were able to bring children into the world that such by itself made them competent to bring them up the way which is best.

She also sought to give her ideas of the question, "Is it really as bad behind the Iron Curtain as we hear it is?" Mrs. Partridge conceded that there is misunderstanding in this country "about our neighbors abroad" She stressed the need for cultural machinery and communication facilities "which will help develop goodwill."

The Queens College professor listed (1) physical growth and development, (2) intellectual stimulation and (3) and spiritual awarenes as factors in the building of better citizens, first-rate communities and a strong country.

Under the physical growth concept Dr. Partridge emphasized full recreational opportunities, good work habits, utilization of the physical body and sports activities. She observed that in Russia a student must spend at least two years at [illegible] work as a condition for entering in college. She said that [illegible] behind the job-sweat program in Russia was that everybody must use his body in physical labor that he can know the joy that comes from working. She said one by physical labor could develop a finer sense of human dignity and worth.

She deplored the scant recreational opportunities afforded the Negro group in Alabama, calling up her experiences while she was teaching at Tuskegee Institute and had an opportunity to travel over the state. She called upon P-T. A. leaders to do something fruitful about making available to Negro youth the recreational facilities and opportunities necessary to make them better human beings and competent citizens.

Dr. Partridge leaned upon her own experiences as a basketball and volley ball player in high school to drive home her point in sports one realizes a newer appreciation of human beings. She also pointed out that in Russia recreation and sports are given an important place in the educational and community program. She saw in sports a opportunity to demonstrate the true meaning of human relations.

"The best human relations are in sports", asserted Dr. Partridge.

"No person can afford to be a bigot because none of us knows anything", said Mrs. Partridge. She, laid a footing for the ideas of intellectual factor in the forces of growth. She said that the school was dedicated to the development of the intellect." Yet she said the home played an important part in this work. She said that it was vital for one to be able to communicate in his native tongue, yet today one needs to know more than one language.

She called attention that in Russia the study of foreign language begins in the sixth grade.

She suggested that apathy in voter registration and political suffrage stimulation was traceable to the homes where the children "never participated" in decisions, discusion and the family life. She added that the home must inspire children to become "operating citizens" and the home should serve as an influence agency if the minority group is to play a creative and energizing role in the wider community life.

In the spiritual area Dr. Partridge said she had the feeling that the United States was far superior to Russia. She said we must "give ourselves to values outside of ourselves." She deplored the distorted and confused values that asks "how much money, what make of automobile, and what price home one has rather than what kind of morals and values does this man have?"

In his welcome greetings, R. C. Johnson, principal of Parker High School said that during the 58-year Parker history, the school had sent out a total of 18,260 graduates. He credited the school's success to the "Parker High School sprit" and suggested a "oneness in Negro education that will help us accomplish things in times like these."

Dr. Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro schools of the Birmingham Public School System, told the gathering that the parents have "an inescapable and direct responsibility for two-thirds of the children's education" since the school-going population were in school six hours a day and in the custody of their parents 18 hours a day.

Mrs. Sarah J. Sanks introduced the members of the Birmingham P-T. A. Council. Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, council president.

Mrs. Norris, who is the 13th president of the State P-T. A. and attendance officers of the Montgomery public schools, made no mention of either Negro-owned business or voter-registration in her printed annual message. In none of the written reports, "The P-T. A. Bulletin" and other publications and literature of the State P-T. A. group was any mention made of voting citizens. The bulletin was printed by a white firm in Bullock County, which has only 5 Negro voters, although there are more Negro citizens than white ones.

Some 179 Future P-T. A. delegates attended their state convention held at the Bethlehem House. A total of 661 delegates registered for the adult group. Dlegates voted to hold their 1960 convention in Mobile Ala.

4-8-59

Dr. Partridge To Address State PTA On April 2nd

14 B

Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, professor of education at Queens College, Flushing, N. Y., is scheduled to deliver the keynote speech at the two-day convention of the Alabama Branch of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers April 2-3 at Parker High School Auditorium.

14 b

DR. DEBORAH C. PARTRIDGE

Her message will come at the 7:30 session Thursday night, April 2. She will be introduced by Mrs. A. M. Norris of Montgomery, state P. T. A. president. Dr. Partridge formerly taught at Tuskegee Institute.

Welcome greetings will come from Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Birmingham Public Schools; Dr. Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro Schools, Birmingham Public Schools and Prof. R. C. Johnson, Parker High School principal. President of each of the 41 P-T. A.'s in Mirmingham will pass in the welcome review.

Wed 4-1-59

The 100 piece Parker band under the conductorship of Prof. George Willis Hudson will give a concert at the opening nine o'clock opening session Thursday morning. The Parker choir under the direction of William S. Henry will furnish music at the Thursday night session.

The 74-piece Washington Elementary School band under the baton of Alvin Curtis Robertson will render a concent at the 9 a. m. Friday session. The Mothers Chorus under the direction of Mrs. Sarah J. Sanks will sing.

Mrs. Norris, who is attendance officer in Montgomery, will deliver the "President's Address" at the Thursday afternoon session. Twelve clinics are also scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

Other speakers will include Dr. R. C. Hatch of Montgomery; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell and Mrs. Marsh, state Jeanes supervisor.

A social courtesy is slated for 9 p. m. Thursday in the Parker gym. Nine district awards, one state city P-T. A. award and one state county P-T. A. award will be made at this time.

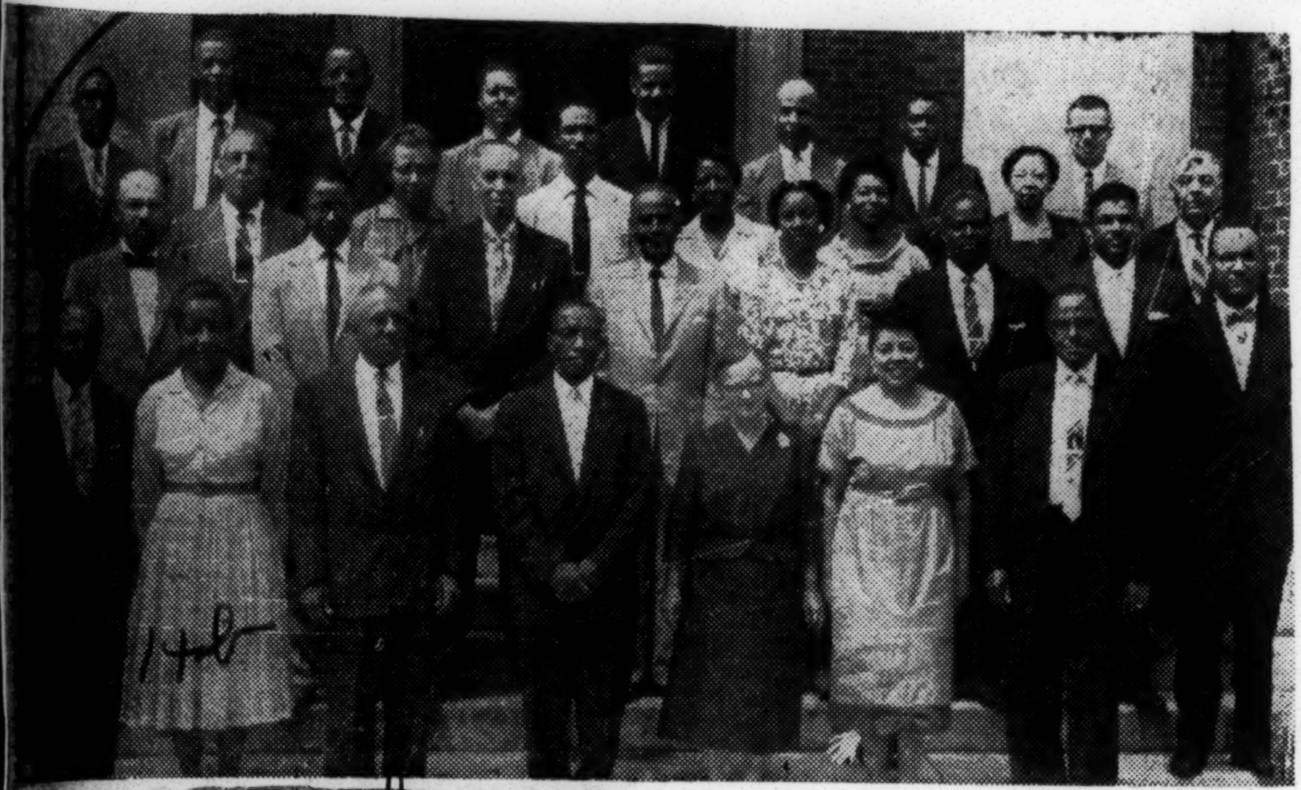
Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, president of the Birmingham P-T. A. Council said that the council represented 4, 826 P-T. A. members.

The Future P-T. A. convention will be held Thursday and Friday at the Bethlehem House. A social courtesy is scheduled for the delegates at 3 p. m. Some 200 delegates are expected to attend this meeting.

An estimated 600 delegates will attend the state P-T. A. convention.

14b 1959

PLANNING CONFERENCE OF THE COOPERATIVE INTERCOLLEGIATE EXAMINATION PROGRAM



14b

ATTENDED NINTH ANNUAL PLANNING CONFERENCE of the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program at Hampton Institute last week. First row, left to right, Moses S. Belton, Johnson C. Smith University; Miss Anna M. Sewell, Dillard University; T. J. Hanberry, Benedict College; I. E. Spraggins, St. Augustine's College; Dr. Carmen Lowry, Huston-Tillotson College; Dr. Marguerite Adams, Shaw University; Dr. J. J. Flood, Tuskegee Institute.

Second row, left to right, Dr. S. O. Roberts, Fisk University; Edward J. Brantley, Clark College; Dr. H. C. Hamilton, Morehouse College; A. A .Branch, Tougaloo Southern Christian College; Miss T. N. Braxton, Virginia Union University; Dr. W. A. McMillan, Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. Judge K. Rowley, Morris Brown College; Calvin H. Raullerson, director, CIEP, New York, N.Y.

Third row, lfet to right, Collis H. Davis, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Grace J. Perry, Spelman College; Marvin L. Head, LeMoyne College; Mrs. Anna L. Jackson, B. T. Washington High School, Atlanta; Mrs. Swan, Washington High School, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Mary L. Young, Virginia Union University; Dr. Chauncey G. Winston, Bennett Colleae.

Fourth row, left to right, J. R. Law, Johnson C. Smith University; Dr. Henry G. Cornwell, Lincoln University (Pa.); Rev. E. N. French, Livingstone College; C. H. McLendon, St. Augustine's College; Edward I. Long, St. Paul College; E. E. Wardell, Livingstone College; Milton S. Hurst, Talladega College; and W. A. Stuart, Education Testina Service. Princeton, N.J.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
9-13-59
Sun
P. 1
14b

14b 1959

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

Post

Washington D.C.

Sept. 1, 59

B3/

Writer Sees Child Bias As Ingrown

Mary E. Goodman, coordinator of Conference Studies for the 1960 White House Conference on Childhood and Youth, warned yesterday that children cannot avoid becoming prejudiced unless they are taught healthy attitudes towards racial and religious differences.

Mrs. Goodman

Prejudice is part of our culture," she said. "Children learn prejjudice just like they learn how to eat with a knife and fork instead of chopsticks."

How parents can educate their children against prejudice is the subject of an illustrated pamphlet, "A Primer for Parents," which will be published next week by the Anti-Defamation League.

In discussing the pamphlet, Mrs. Goodman said that children are aware of racial differences regardless of whether they have been exposed to racial or religious groups. Four-year-olds, she said, sometimes regard whites as "clean" and Negroes as "dirty;" 5-to-8-year-olds might offer such flat objections as "We don't want Jews on our street."

The pamphlet outlines methods by which parents can clarify their thinking and improve their attitudes toward "different" people; and how children can be taught healthy attitudes toward "any kind of people except bad people."

Mrs. Goodman, who lives at 5617 Warwick pl., Chevy Chase, commented on the pamphlet after giving a talk on the White House Conference at a meeting of the officers of the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers at Grant School. She wrote the pamphlet before her appointment in August to the Conference post.

14c 1959 ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

EDUCATORS INSTALL NEW OFFICERS

14c

Louisville, Ky.—At the 25th annual conference of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held in Louisville, Ky. recently, Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College, conducted the installation ceremony of Association officers for 1959.

Bystander

p. 6

From left they are Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, North Carolina, secretary-treasurer; Dr. John E. Codwell, principal, Jack Yates Senior High School, Houston, Texas outgoing president; Dr. J. A. Colston, president, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., president-elect; W. E. Combs, state supervisor, secondary schools, Depart of Education, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice president, and Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president, Texas Southern University, Houston, second vice president.

Des Moines
Iowa

Thurs. 1-15-59

14c 1959

DR. VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Afro American
p. 8
Philadelphia edit.
Sat, 4-11-59

14c

IN APPRECIATION — Judge Raymond Pace Alexander presents a scroll to Mrs. Hannah M. Bryan Tawber, founder and president emeritus of the Dr. Virginia M. Alexander Scholarship Foundation, a founder, during ceremonies at which the foundation received its charter. The late Dr. Alexander was the sister of Judge Alexander.

14c 1959

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION

GRANT $60,000 FOR 10 NEGROES TO BE DOCTORS

Tribune

Sloan Fund Eases a Shortage

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-12-59

14c

A $60,000 grant for 10 four year medical school scholarships for Negro college students was announced Friday by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York City, in a move to cut down the nation's massive shortage of Negro physicians and surgeons.

Announcement of the awards for the 1960-61 academic year was made by Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, executive director of the foundation, and Dr. Franklin C. McLean, emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Chicago and secretary-treasurer of National Medical Fellowship, Inc., 951 E. 58th st.

4,000 Negro Doctors

McLean accepted the contribution observing that of the 220,831 physicians thruout the country, only about 4,000 are Negro.

The ratios are one doctor to 815 people, but only one Negro physician to 4,500 Negroes.

"While Negro health needs are not and should not be met exclusively by Negro doctors, general the quality of care provided for the Negro population is directly related to the number and quality of Negro doctors," Dr. McLean said.

"From the standpoint of public health, it is clear that deficiencies in the care provided for Negroes—about 10 per cent of the total population—will be reflected in the health of all the people."

Since it was founded in 1946, National Medical Fellowships has awarded $819,333 in fellowships, scholarships, and loans to 262 Negro men and women striving for medical careers, McLean said. He added that about 25 per cent of all Negro board-certified specialists have received financial aid from National Medical Fellowships.

262 Share $819,333

The ten four-year medical scholarships will be offered to talented Negro students who have demonstrated outstanding academic ability in college, scored high in the medical college admission test to be held next Oct. 31, and have been accepted for admission to a medical school.

Today's problems center on the motivation of able Negro boys and girls toward medicine, preparation of these youngsters, and the financial ability to pay for the lengthy education, McLean said.

14c 1959 CHICAGO MARSHALL FIELD FOUNDATION

Operation Dixie Given $40,000 'Shot In Arm'

Afro Am.

Baltimore, Md

10-10-59

Stevenson heads fund

14c

NEW YORK — the Chicago Marshall Field Foundation Fund, headed $40,000 to a Northern Baptist organization to carry on an interracial and interdenominational program in the South.

The Northern Baptists organization commissioned the Rev. Julius Ceasar Herrin to organize an agency in the South to aid nine colleges which have been under strong pressure to conform to segregationist dogmas.

The Rev. Mr. Herrin was recently ousted by the Southern Baptist denomination for promoting interracial and interdenominational activities in the South.

* * *

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Mashall Field Foundation, said the main purpose of the donation was to establish a clearing house through which aid could be given to the schools to help them withstand segregationist harrassment.

The representative cited the training of colored leaders as one example of helping the schools carry on their function in the community.

The Rev. Mr. Herrin has set up an office in Chapel Hill, N.C. where he was Southern Baptist Chaplain to students at the University of North Carolina, before his ousting by the Southern clergymen.

* * *

HE WILL RE-ESTABLISH support for nine colleges that were started after the Civil War by the Northern Baptist organization, which is known as the American Baptist.

The Rev. Mr. Herrin will be working officially for the American Baptist Home Missions Societies. He will attempt to provide a home for churches and Baptists who are not welcomed by the Southern Baptist organization.

* * *

HE ALSO PLANS to start student religious organizations on the college campuses.

"If we could produce 100 Martin Luther Kings," he commented," we would be making progress.

The colored colleges receiving the support are:

Bennedict College, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.; Mather School, Baufort, S.C.; Spellman and Morehouse Colleges in Atlanta, Ga.;

Also Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College in St. Augustine Fla. Leland College, Baker, La.; Bishop College, Marshall, Tex. and Virginia Union University, Richmond.

14c 1959

CREOLE FOUNDATION

Creole Foundation Aids Research In Venezuela

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 4

Sat. 6-20-59

NEW YORK — Announcement has been made by the Creole Foundation of a three-year grant totalling $75,000 to Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology to provide technical assistance for the organization and supervision of a building materials research Laboratory in Venezuela.

14c

The Creole Foundation was established by the Creole Petroleum Corporation, a U. S. company and Venezuela's largest oil producer.

While supported by the Creole Foundation, the grant was preented to Armour by the Institute Venezolano de Investigaciones Tecnologicas e Industriales, a professional society set up for industrial research in Venezuela with the objective of supporting a sound industrial development in that country.

In 1958, a $2,500 grant from the Creole Foundation financed a preiminary investigation and survey v Armour in Venezula which led to the present program.

BUILDING MATERIALS

The building materials field was selected by the Instituto because of its urgent problems and the fact that suitable equipment was made available by local industries in Venezuela.

Under the terms of the grant, Armour will provide a full-time research specialist to work in Venezuela with specific responsibilities, among them:

To study the basic resources of raw materials in Venezuela that may be employed in the building materials industry; to determine the status of industries in this field with a view to improvng them and to developing complementary or supplementary materials;

To organize research and development programs to help fill the additional needs of the building materials industry; to study and evaluate the equipment available and to organize a laboratory for an effective research program in this field; and, to help train Venezuelan scientists and engineers.

14c 1959

CULLEN FOUNDATION

Mrs. Hugh Roy Cullen, Widow Of Oil Man, Philanthropist, Dies

The New York Times

New York

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 16—Mrs. Lillie Cranz Cullen, who with her husband, Hugh Roy Cullen, gave an estimated total of $180,000,000 to charity, died here last night. She was 77 years old.

Nov 17 59

P. 33

Mrs. Cullen and her husband, who died in 1957, set up the Cullen Foundation for the benefit of educational institutions and hospitals. Its principal beneficiaries have been the University of Houston and the Texas Medical Center here.

14c

Mr. Cullen, who rose from a $3-a-week candy wraper to become one of the country's richest oil men, attributed much of his success to his wife.

She was the daughter of German immigrants who settled in Schulenberg, Tex.

The Cullens' first donation was $260,000 to the University of Houston for a building in memory of a son, Roy Gustav Cullen, who died in an oilfield accident. The grant was made in 1938.

14c

Mrs. Cullen is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Paul Portanova of New York and Mrs. Isaac Arnold, Mrs. Douglas Marshall and Mrs. Corbin J. Robertson of Houston, fifteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

14c

Associated Press, 1947

Mrs. Hugh Roy Cullen

14c 1959

DUNCAN HINES FOUNDATION

Food Expert Duncan Hines Dies At 79

Birmingham

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., March 15 (UPI)—Duncan Hines, an internationally known gourmet and author, who built a profitable business by recommending restaurants and hotels to travelers, died at his home here today.

[illegible]

Hines, who would have been 79 March 26, had been ill for a year and under treatment for cancer of the lung.

Birmingham

A native of this western Kentucky city, Hines made the slogan "Recommended by Duncan Hines" known throughout the world by endorsing restaurants, hotels, motels and inns visited during his extensive travels.

Ala

In 1935 Hines and his wife as a Christmas gift sent a list of recommended eating places to friends. The response led to the publication of his first book, "Adventures In Good Eating." Three years later he published "Lodging for the Night," a guide to hotels and inns, followed by "Adventures In Good Cooking," several other recipe books and "The Duncan Hines Vacation Guide."

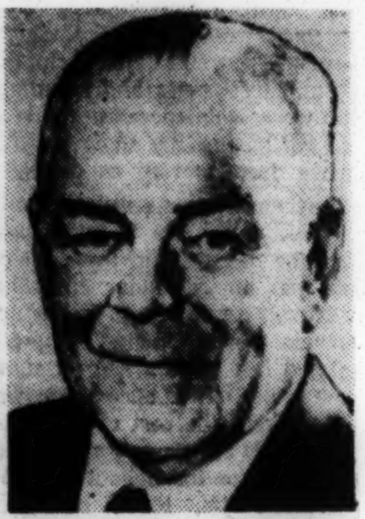
Mar 3-16-59

P7

In 1950, Hines became associated with Roy H. Park, Ithaca, N. Y., in Hines-Park Foods Inc., which produces and packages special foods and mixes. In 1957, the firm and a publishing company set up by Hines for his books, became subsidiaries of Procter and Gamble.

14C

Hines in 1943 established the Duncan Hines Foundation which awards scholarships annually to college students in hotel management.



TAKEN BY DEATH— Duncan Hines. (UPI Telephoto).

Col. M. Robert Guggenheim Dies; Ex-Ambassador to Portugal, 74

The New York Times

New York

Wed. 11-18-59

p 39

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Col. M. Robert Guggenheim, former Ambassador to Portugal, died last night at the age of 74. He was stricken while entering a taxicab after having dined with a friend in the Georgetown section. He was pronounced dead on arrival at George Washington University Hospital.

Colonel Guggenheim was an heir to the fortune amassed by his grandfather in Colorado copper mines. He was born in New York and graduated in 1907 from the Columbia University School of Mines.

In World War I he served as a major in the Army. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1925 and was on the War Department staff from 1932 to 1935, holding the rank of colonel in the Reserve.

President Eisenhower appointed Colonel Guggenheim Ambassador to Portugal in 1953. He retired the next year.

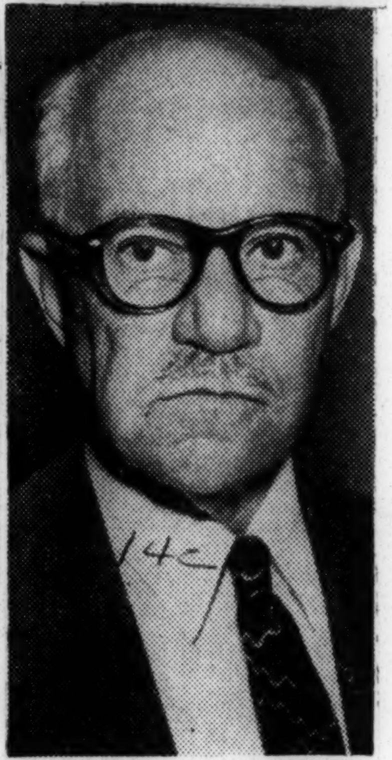
Colonel Guggenheim was a director of the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, named for his parents. The organization sponsors the Goldman Band concerts each summer in New York's Central Park.

14c

A director and member of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Colonel Guggenheim also was vice president of the United States Zinz Company.

The Guggenheim name is one of the best known in American industry and philanthropy. Colonel Guggenheim's grandfather, Meyer, founded the mining dynasty that his seven sons helped to develop in North and South America.

One of the brothers, Benjamin, perished in the sinking of the Titanic. When the oldest, Solomon, senior member of their firm, Guggenheim Brothers, died in 1949, Colonel Guggenheim became head of the family. Solomon Guggenheim set up the foundation that bears his name to encourage and popularize art, especially modern art. Another son, Simon, was a United States Senator from Colorado.



Associated Press

M. Robert Guggenheim

Colonel Guggenheim's father, Daniel, had been an active patron of aviation. He established the Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and the Dainel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim in 1942 presented her 162-acre Long Island estate to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences to become an aeronautical research center in his memory.

Colonel Guggenheim and his wife, Polly, the former Rebecca Pollard Van Lennep, were one of the best-known couples in Washington. They entertained frequently at their Tudor mansion, Firenze, on Broad Branch Road overlooking Rock Creek Park. Mrs. Guggenheim is a heart patient at the Washington Hospital Center.

Also surviving is a son, M. Robert Guggenheim Jr. of Los Angeles.

14c 1959

EDUCATIONAL FUND
LOUISIANA WEEKLY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

4 More Receive Loans From a. Weekly Educational Fund

On January 28, the Screening and Selection Committee made available loans, totalling 725, for the following persons: Mrs. Gloria C. Firmin, a senior in Dillard University; Miss Bobbie Jean Temple, a sophomore in Texas Southern University, Houston; Miss Grace V. Thompson, a junior in Southern University; and Donald J. Wesley, a junior in Xavier University. Since October 2, 1959, the Fund has lent $2680 to twelve students. These students are enrolled in the following schools: Dillard (3), Xavier (3), Talladega (1), Tuskegee (1), Southern (1), Texas Southern of Houston (1), Catholic University of Washington (1) and DePaul University of Chicago (1).

14c

2-14-59

On January 30, 1959, the Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., placed the Louisiana Weekly Educational Fund, Inc., on the list of institutions exempted from Federal Income Tax. The following excerpts from the official notification are significant:

(1) "It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes."

(2) "contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code."

(3) "Bequests, legacies, devices or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code."

We not only thank God for this encouraging information, but the Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department and the 602 members of the Fund (individuals and organizations) who have contributed $6378 in cash and have made $7275 in additional pledges. The gifts range from $1 to $500. It is of real interest to realize that we received $447 from 440 contributing members or $47 more than the $400 needed for one of our loans. We have received $2525 from 11 life members on life membership payments. The balance of $3406 came from 151 other members (associate, cooperating, supporting and sustaining). On a percentage basis, 7 per cent of the gifts came from Contributing Members; 39 per cent from Life Members; and 54 per cent from the Associate, Cooperating, Supporting and Sustaining Members.

14c

Weekly Ed. 2-14-59

GRACE V. THOMPSON

BOBBIE J. TEMPLE

GLORIA C. FIRMIN

14c 1959

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

New Foundation Established By Negro Women

WASHINGTON.—On Jan. 10, a new Education al Foundation was established by the Nationnal Council of Negro Women for community research and educational projects.

Members of the first board of trustees include Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, vice president of the Pittsburgh Courier and trustee of the Legal Defense Fund; Dr. Marian Cuthbert, New York educator; Dr. Jean Grambs, Maryland educator and author of "A Guide to School Integration"; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, trustee, Woodrow Wilson Foundation and director of the Carrie Chapman Catt Fund; Mrs. Raymond Clapper of Washington; Dr. Inabell Burns Lindsay, head of the department of social sciences, Howard university; Dr. Gertrude B. Rivers, Howard university professor; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, member of the national board, YWCA, and director of Health Services, Howard university; Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, attorney, and chairman of the legal committee, NCNW; Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president of NCNW and member of the New York State Board of Social Welfare; and Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, former president of Iota Phi Lambda sorority and prominent Washington business woman.

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leges here Saturday, January 10, at their first Intercollegiate Invitational Debate Tournament.

The University of Maryland won the tournament which was sponsored by the Morgan chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha, national forensic honor society, with assistance from the membership of the D. O. W. Holmes Debate society.

To garner the handsome team trophy, the University of Maryland orators scored six wins to no losses and amassed 252 points in three rounds of debate on the national topic, "Resolved, That the Further Development of Nuclear Weapons Should Be Prohibited by International Agreement."

Competing in the tournament in addition to Maryland were teams from King's college, the University of Delaware, New York university, Rutgers university (New Brunswick branch), Howard university, the Johns Hopkins university, Loyola college, the U. S. Merchant Marine academy and Georgetown university.

Morgan did not compete in the tournament.

14c

The crack Maryland debaters also were adjudged the "best affirmative team," and their John Coverdale won the "best affirmative speaker" prize.

"Best negative team" award was won by Rutgers university and Edward Hanlon of King's college, won the "best negative speaker" prize.

14c 1959

ESSO EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Esso Foundation To Give College $5,000 Grant

The News and Courier p. 7-B

Charleston, S. C.

The College of Charleston will receive a $5,000 capital grant from the Esso Education Foundation.

Fri. 12-4-59.

Dr. George D. Grice, president of the College, said the money was allocated in response to a specific request for a grant-in-aid to be used to renovate the interior of former Coast Guard barracks at the College's Fort Johnson Marine Biological Laboratory.

The building will be used as living quarters for visiting scientists, as well as for graduate and undergraduate students who visit Fort Johnson during the summers for instruction and research.

"We have been handicapped at Fort Johnson," Grice said, "because we did not have available funds for renovating the interior of the Coast Guard barracks. This grant will be a great help in the development of our program at the Marine Biological Laboratory.

The grant to the College of Charleston is one of 363 totaling $1,466,500 made by the Esso Education Foundation to 330 institutions for the 1959-60 academic year.

ord Foundation Grants In Alabama rofit State Institutions $3,956,171

14c

Advertiser

Jun, 11-59

P. 3

Montgomery, Ala.

A total of $3,956,171 has been out in grants in Alabama the Ford Foundation since its guration by Henry and Edsel Ford in 1936.

Of this amount, the largest sin- type of grant, totalling $1,985,- has been to supplement, and college teacher salaries.

The salary grant is open to all -year, regionally - accredited, private colleges and universities Alabama.

Next on the list of Ford's grants hospital aid, totalling $1,732,400. This figure represents moneys out to all voluntary, non- hospitals in Alabama to improve and expand their services.

DUCATIONAL TV

A relatively new innovation third place honors in Ford's of gifts—educational televi- with grants totalling $180,-

Fellowships to Alabama resi- have totalled $35,380, and university training and scholar- amounted to $23,391 since

For the first 14 years of oper- the foundation gave its largely to educational and able organizations of spe- interest to members of the family.

In 1950, as a result of in- funds from the estates founders, it was consti- as a nationwide philan-

$1 BILLION

far, it has given more billion dollars to some organizations and individ- the 49 states, Hawaii, Rico and in 47 foreign

than 90 per cent of the been granted during the years, largely to Amer- institutions. At the present foundation has 12 grant- programs, each directed more problems of nation- tance.

A board of 15 trustees is responsible for all grants, appropriations and expenditures.

In Alabama, grants from the Ford Foundation have been broken down in each of the categories to show where the money has gone.

TEACHER SALARIES

College teacher salaries, the largest single item on the Alabama budget, includes help to these institutions:

Athens College, Athens, $57,500; Birmingham - Southern College, Birmingham, $240,500, plus an accomplishment grant of $149,500; Howard College, Birmingham, $310,500; Huntingdon College, Montgomery, $178,500;

Judson College, Marion, $77,500; Miles College, Fairfield, $141,500; Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, $241,000; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, $71,000; Talladega College, Talladega, $100,000; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, $417,500.

Hospital aid, number two on Alabama's Ford Foundation budget, totalled $1,732,400, broken down as follows:

JACKSON HOSPITAL

Jackson Hospital and Clinic, Montgomery, $41,600; Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, $85,000; St. Jude's Catholic Hospital, Montgomery, $62,100; St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, $65,500;

Birmingham Baptist Hospital, $163,300; Carraway Methodist Hospital, Birmingham, $122,800; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, $27,100; Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society, Birmingham, $130,700;

St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham, $103,500; Salvation Army Home and Hospital, Birmingham, $18,100; "365" Crippled Children's Clinic, Birmingham, $50,000; Community Hospital, East Tallassee, $17,900; Holy Family Hospital, Ensley, $24,300;

GIBSON HOSPITAL

Gibson Hospital, Enterprise, $17,100; Lloyd Noland Hospital, Fairfield, $123,800; El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, $10,000; Baptist Hospital, Gadsden, $49,800; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital, Gadsden, $30,200;

Huntsville Hospital, $52,300; George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital, Langdale, $43,900; Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital, Mobile, $18,500; Mobile Infirmary, $155,200; Providence Hospital, Mobile, $80,400;

Mizell Memorial Hospital, Opp, $17,300; Good Samaritan Hospital, Selma, $36,100; Colbert County Hospital, Sheffield, $37,900; Citizens Hospital, Talladega, $34,100; John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, $63,900.

TV RANKS THIRD

Educational television ranked third in Ford Foundation activity in having spent $180,000, broken down as follows:

University of Alabama, $142,500 for faculty time used at the station, and for a statewide experiment in classroom television uses; and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $37,500 for faculty time.

Fellowships to Alabama residents for study in this country and abroad, costing $35,330, went to the following students:

Robert O. Boston, Auburn; Richard L. Chambers, Brundidge; Lewis J. Edinger, Montgomery; Sam N. Gibson, Troy; Grady H. Nunn, University, and Rudolph A. White, Birmingham.

Ford spent $23,391 for university training and scholarship which was broken down between schools in the state as follows:

University of Alabama, $11,391, and Tuskegee Institute, $12,000.

Ford Foundation to Give U. N. $6-Million Library

Herald-Tribune

New York

By John Molleson

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Ford Foundation will give $6,200,000 to the United Nations for construction of a new library building at U. N. Headquarters, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told the General Assembly today.

The marble and glass library will rise at 42d Street and First Avenue, facing the U. N. courtyard and fountain, south of the Secretariat building. It will replace an office building which has housed the U. N. library since 1950. The old building is "architecturally out of harmony" with other U. N. structures and is "unsatisfactory" as a center for storage and research, Mr. Hammarskjold said.

Preliminary sketches of the library, prepared by the architectural firm of Harrison & Abromovitz, envisage a six-story building, three above ground and three below, capable of housing 400,000 volumes and a total of 285 readers.

An underground corridor will connect the library and the Secretariat building. Anticipated date of completion of the library is 1961.

The news that the library would extend three stories below the ground led the speculation that plans might be revived for a U. N. station on the city's subway system. The I. R. T. line from Times Square and Grand Central to Queens could be made to serve the U. N., if a station were built beneath the new library, it was said.

A spokesman for Harrison & Abromovitz said construction of a U. N. station had been considered twelve years ago and had been discouraged because of the great depth of the tracks as they enter the Steinway Tunnel, under the East River at 42d St. A series of escalators would have been needed to bring passengers to the surface, he said.

The fact that the new library will require excavations to a depth of at least three stories might make it more feasible to construct the station at the present time, it was said.

Transit Authority spokesmen said the greatest drawback to a subway station had been the 3 per cent grade of the tracks as they enter the tunnel. Because of the grade, the engineers decided that any station would have to be built nearer Second Ave., and not directly beneath U. N. Headquarters.

Asked about the possibility of binding a station at the new library, the spokesman replied that it would be something the authority engineers would have to investigate. The U. N. Headquarters are occupied daily by some 3,000 secretariat employees and are visited by more than 1,000,000 tourists a year.

$70,500 Ford Grant For Advanced Study

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — The University of Chicago was among nine institutions sharing a grant of $1,179,500 for graduate fellowships over a five-year period in metecorology, oceanography and plasma physics.

Under the program, $70,500 has been granted to the University of Chicago in an effort to increase the number of advanced research scientists.

West Indies Receives $240,000 Ford Grant

Chicago Defender

A grant to the University College of the West Indies totaling $240,000 is part of the extensioin of the Overseas Development program of the Ford Foundation to Latin America and the Caribbean area, President of the Foundation Henry T. Held announced.

The grant to the West Indies is for undergraduate scholarships, economic research and faculty fellowships for study in other countries. The Ford Foundation program assists countries, at their request, in developing the educational and research instititions and programs essential for their long-range growth.

Ford Foundation Makes Grant For Juvenile Delinquent Experiment

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

NEW YORK — An experiment in treating serious juvenile delinquents without sending them away from home has received a grant of $182,000 from the Ford Foundation.

Selected youthful offenders in Provo, Utah, instead of being sentenced to institutions, continue to live at home and go to school. For two hours daily, five days a week, they meet as a grup in rehabilitation sessions. These are designed to change a delinquents standards and his attitudes in the company of others like him.

Sat 8-1-59

The Foundation grant was made to Brigham Young University for research on the effectivenesses of this approach and to continue the experiment for six years. The program was originated in 1956 by Juvenile Court Judge Monroe J. Paxman, of Provo. (Further details on Page 3.)

P. 1

The Foundation announced other new grants in its Youth Development program totaling $439,850. They are:

COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION — $149,000 grant, for social-work training of correctional personnel. The work of many persons dealing with young offenders includes social-work practices. The Council will use the Foundation grant to guide schools of social work in providing training for those lacking it and to develop reading and other teaching materials for them. It will employ a full-time staff consultant and establish an advisory committee representing, correctional institutions, probation- and parole-officer groups, and educational institutions. The Council will also seek to stimulate social-work training of probation and parole personnel through exchange of information and through research.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK — $25,000 grant, for the preparation of written guides to new approaches in the institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents. Since 1957, with the aid of an earlier grant from the Foundation, the School has been conducting an intensive study of correctional institutions for youths. Although the final report has not yet been published, the findings to date are said to throw substantial doubt on many current correctional-institutional practices. The series of guides constitute a special effort to make the basic-research findings available quickly and widely as prescriptions for action. A week-long workshop of 20 authorities in the field will also be held.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA — $11,600 grant, for the 1959 juvenile Officers Institute. The Foundation helped support similar summer institutes in 1957 and 1958 for police officers who deal with youth problems.

TUFTS UNIVERSITY — $4,250 grant, for publication and distribution of a short version of the report on a one-year study, financed by an earlier Foundation grant, of experiments in high-school programs in citizenship education.

Daily World

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH — $125,000 grant, for partial support of the program of the 1960 Conference. The program will serve as a national forum and clearinghouse for information on children and youth and will include the collection and publication of material on state and community efforts in this field since the 1950 Conference. The Foundation allocated up to another $125,000 to support further activities specifically related to its Youth Development program interests, such as studies and information on juvenile delinquency.

Sat 8-1-59

p. 4

"The Provo experiment is a most promising approach to the problem of reintroducing young delinquents to the community and helping them overcome the pressures that fostered their trouble with the law in the first place," said David Hunter, program associate in charge of the Foundation's Youth Development program.

"Authorities are coming to recognize that the usual punishment' practices don't cure delinquency. In fact, some reformatories serve as training centers for penitentiaries."

In the Provo program, youthful offenders undergo the group-rehabilitation process for a few months, in contrast to the longer periods often involved in incarceration. Besides the group discussions, sessions are devoted to athletic, handicrafts, vocational training, and where required, remedial school work. At the same time, juvenile-court officers work with the boys' families and help find jobs for the youths.

The research provided by the Foundation grant will include a comparison of the subsequent conduct of youths who participated in the program and those who underwent traditional probation or correction procedures. The project will be directed by Lamar T. Empey, associate professor of sociology.

CATION ILLS
TED BY HEALD

Foundation Head
Sees Imbalances

14c

Picayune

New Orleans, La.

1-30-59

YORK (UPI) — Both States and the world suffering from geographic in educational re- Henry T. Heald, pres- the Ford Foundation, in his annual founda- report, said that an un- 45 million Ameri- attending schools and this year, for a total of every 4, but—

United States, the ed- edifice already has by a blight of congested double shifts, and in- instruction," he said.

situation is complicated by a geographic imbal- educational resources to, though by no means extreme, as the world im-

WIDE PROBLEM

said that in the 1957-58 year, estimated spend- pupil ranged from $482 New York to $158 in Mississippi. The average teach- salary ranged from an es- $5750 in California to in Mississippi.

Education, like peace, has a world-wide problem, and indivisible with the and survival of man- he said. "Today, ignor- a burden society can no afford.

launching of artificial has brought this sit- into sharp focus. The into outer space unmis- affected the fate of all earth's inhabitants, but it the present conditions of a minute fraction of

fact is that millions not understand the sig- of the venture into see in it no relation lives. Some—and is astonishingly not even heard of it."

FOUNDATION'S SPENDING

Heald reported that in the 1958 fiscal year, the foundation spent a total of $80,278,000, both in new grants and payments on old ones. New programs and projects totalled $77,954,152, he said.

These covered a wide range of projects from experiments with educational television to assistance to overseas universities.

Heald said in an introduction to the report that the gap between the world's most advanced and least advanced areas is widening, not shrinking.

"Virtually all American children now attend elementary school, and two out of three complete high school," he said. "But only half of the earth's 500 million children between 5 and 14 have primary school facilities, and only one in 10 can look forward to secondary education."

IMBALANCE'S MEANING

Heald said this imbalance means that much greater efforts must be made to bring merely the barest rudiments of education to vast areas of the world. Such efforts are made more and more imperative, he said, as a result of the demands of peoples in these areas for self-government and a better life.

Thus, he said, "half of the world's population is trapped in a vicious circle. Shortages of educated manpower, from farmer to scientist, severely restrict development of economic resources, while limited economic resources hinder the education of teachers and the building and equipping of schools and colleges."

The United States has an impressive record, Heald said. In 1890, about 10,000 students were graduated from high school and 15,000 from college. In 1958, he said, more than a million and a half were graduated from high school and nearly 400,000 from college.

Ford Foundation Officials Meet Editors Today

14c

Daily Star

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 12-12-59

P 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — Two top officials of the Ford Foundation were scheduled to meet with a group of southern editors and educators as the board of directors of the Southern Educational Reporting Service started a meeting here Saturday.

The board is to adopt a budget and discuss work of the service at the meeting which closes Sunday.

The Ford Foundation officials are Philip H. Combs, director for the foundation for educational programs, and John J. Scanlon, program associate.

The board will meet at the SERS headquarters for business sessions Saturday morning.

Directors attending will be Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and SERS board chairman; Chancellor Harvey Branscomb of Vanderbilt; Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Henry Hill, president of Peabody College; Charles Moss, executive editor of the Nashville Banner; Dean George Redd of Fisk University; Bert Struby, general manager of the Macon, Ga. Telegraph and News; Thomas Warring, editor of the Charleston S. C. News and Courier and Henry I. Willett, superintendent of Virginia schools.

Business before the meeting will include adoption of a budget for the next biennium, approval of a book being prepared on southern education, and a report on recently completed "Facts On Film," the SERS library on microfilm.

Again, We Are To Be Analyzed

14c

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 2-27-59

P 4-A

THE FORD FOUNDATION has turned loose another $650,000 to study and uplift the poor benighted Southland.

The first $250,000 goes to Duke University to enable economists of nine Southern universities to organize "a study of the problems involved in accelerating the development of the relatively low-income region."

Another $100,000 goes to Tulane university to expand its "five-year integrated curriculum in business administration and liberal arts."

Still another $100,000 goes to Duke University "to finance a research project on the social and economic factors that limit opportunities for older persons in employment and other useful activity."

No doubt we should be grateful for this devoted attention to our welfare, and we are indeed gratified that it comes from the Ford Foundation instead of from the Ford Fund for the Republic which has done so much to finance and encourage unrest, discontent and actual violence in the Southern states in recent years.

The vice president of the Ford Foundation, Thomas H. Carroll, is kind enough to say that "the Southern grant was prompted by the region's economic strides in the last 20 years," and noting that "from 1929 to 1956 per capita income in the South increased 250 per cent compared with 176 per cent for the nation as a whole."

This fact arouses the suspicion that the Ford Foundation, seeing what the South is already doing for itself in the way of economic advancement, wants to get in on the ground floor and become identified with this advancement which continues on ever increasing scales, even without the economic going-over that these new substantial money grants propose.

The South is advancing so fast and so abundantly that there is room for everybody. Really we ought not to offer any objections to the new effort of the Ford Foundation to put in an oar and pretend to be doing a large share of the rowing.

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However, we have found by recent experience that we can take it. If we can put up with what we have gone through during the past five years of microscopic inspection and analysis we ought to be able to stand a little more of the Ford Foundation's busy-bodies.

14c 1959

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

[illegible]reedoms Foundation Presents Its Awards

News –

Raleigh, N.C.

2-23-59

7.1

[illegible] FORGE, Va. (UPI) [illegible]oms Foundation at Val[illegible] presented its [illegible] awards to Dr. [illegible] Schuck, chief scout [illegible]ive of the Boy Scouts of [illegible], and Gen. Carlos P. [illegible], Philippine ambassador [illegible] United States.

[illegible] organization also announc[illegible] the names of more than 700 [illegible]als, organizations and [illegible] selected for awards in [illegible] foundation's $100,000 awards [illegible] for their contributions [illegible] a better understanding [illegible] American way of life dur[illegible]

[illegible] received the foundation's highest honor, the George Washington Award, and a check for $5,000.

He was cited for his "monumental contribution to our constitutional republic as the spirited, revered chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America," and for "his forthright patriotism, skilled administrative works and leadership by example in character building which have made 'scouting' a beloved word in every home in America."

Schuck received the third George Washington Award presented in the foundation's 10-year history. Previous recipients were former President Herbert Hoover and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Romulo was presented the foundation's special freedom leadership award for his "unfailing" articulate, exemplary devotion to the cause of freedom.

Romulo was the sixth individual outside the United States to receive the award in the past decade. Previous winners were the late President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines, the [illegible] President Carlos Castillo [illegible] of Guatemala; Mayor [illegible] Reuter of West Berlin; [illegible]llor Konrad Adenauer of [illegible] Germany, and Sir Winston [illegible]hill.

[illegible] foundation's national [illegible] consisted of cash grants [illegible] George Washington honor [illegible] while the school awards [illegible] pilgrimmages to Valley Forge, Valley Forge freedom library awards, and George Washington honor medals.

For the first time, the foundation presented a special school leadership awards to three school system for planned system-wide citizenship programs accenting individual responsibility. These awards went to Alamo Heights, Independent School District, San Antonio, Tex.; Euclid Ohio public schools, and Tulsa, Okla. public schools.

The recipients were selected by a jury composed of 10 state Supreme Court jurists and 20 elected officers of national patriotic, veterans and service clubs and organization. Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, president of the University of Pennsylvania, was administrative chairman.

Our Opinions

American Institutions Under Spotlight

Chicago Daily News

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 1-3-59

P. 10

147

One of the bright prospects of 1958, was the decision of the Fund for the Republic to spend $4,000,000 toward identifying and clarifying the major forces in American life that affect traditional freedoms.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund, said the three-year study would aim at making the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights "real and vital to the American way of life."

He said the Fund hoped to tear down the "cliche curtain, a veil of slogans and illusions that separate us from reality." Issues will be made so clear that "rational debate may become possible."

The program is being planned, after a year of preliminary work, by a Fund body called the Consultants on the Basic Issues. The group had decided that it was imperative to examine the effects of freedom and justice of the large and powerful institutions in which we live and move and have our being.

Six specific studies have been outlined. They deal with the relationship of the individual to the corporation, the trade union, the common defense, religious institutions, the mass media and the political parties, pressure groups and professional associations.

It is Dr. Hutchins' contention that many of the institutions that deeply affect the lives of the American people "were unknown to the Founding Fathers; some they could not have dreamed of, some have altered in themselves or in their relations to institutions. Industrialization, technology and the polarization of the world have produced a new society. The conditions under which the Founding Fathers lived have disappeared forever."

Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago, said that changes in the nation's way of living had accentuated the importance of knowing the difference between illusion and reality . . . the difference between a slogan and a principle, and the difference between the eighteenth century and the second half of the twentieth century."

He maintained that the illusions of "importance or size or quantity . . . of our technical superiority . . . of our not having to think . . . and progress" are accepted because they are more comfortable and do not call for disturbing thought. As a result, Hutchins said, all the "hue and cry" about education has come to nothing "because our complacency hasn't been jolted . . . it has been temporarily nudged."

He suggested that a child "who has just about the level of a moron could acquire the diploma and certificates that are necessary to enable him to get a job and make a comfortable living—so why should we get excited about education?"

Such a study should be welcome news to all who are concerned with the ultimate destiny of this culture. America, more than any other great world power, is in sad need of a searching examination of its conscience, and of its social and political institutions. The outcome of this study might well serve to purge America's soul of the sins of omission and commission, and give such needed vitality to our profession of democracy.

14c 1959

GARDNER FOUNDATION

Diamond Gardner's Four Scholarships Announced

Butler
American
Hamilton, Ohio
Sept. 3-59

Diamond Gardner Corporation this week announced that the Gardner Foundation will again award scholarships to four graduating seniors. Two of the winners will be from Middletown and two from Greater Cincinnati.

The Gardner Foundation has awarded the four scholarships each year since 1951.

Applications for this year's competition have already been sent to public and parochial high schools in Middletown and Greater Cincinnati.

Each scholarship is $500, renewed annually for four years if the recipient remains in the upper half of his college class.

Applications must be submitted by March 1. Winners will be announced about April 1 by selection of panels. The panels, one in Middletown and one in Cincinnati, are composed of public and school officials and a representative of Diamond Gardner.

Winners are chosen on the basis of character, ability, scholastic achievement, promise of future leadership and financial need. They may take any course leading to a recognized degree at any accredited private college or university.

Thirty-two students have received scholarships since the program was instituted. Last year's winners in Greater Cincinnati were Richard Dallow, 1921 Wilaray Terrace, of Withrow High School and Winston Gould, 1736 Hopkins Ave., (Norwood), of Norwood High School. Dallow is attending Princeton University and Gould is at Oberlin College.

Last year's Middletown winners were Mary Kaye Augspurger, 1710 Church Ave., of Fenwick High School, and Stephen Geckler, 219 Curryer Rd., of Middletown High School. Geckler is enrolled at the College of Wooster and Miss Augspurger chose the University of Dayton.

14c 1959

HERNDON FOUNDATION

Herndon Foundation Grants $10,000 To 'Y'

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 1-31-59 p.1 14c

Norris B. Herndon, President of the Herndon Foundation and the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, announced Saturday that a $10,000.00 grant had been awarded to the Herndon Foundation, set up in memory of his father, Alonzo F. Herndon, the the Metropolitan YMCA Capital Fund Campaign.

This contribution was made directly to the Metropolitan Campaign and was partially responsible for the Centennial Fund achieving its total quota of $3,250,000, recently announced in the press. Mr. Herndon, in making the grant available through the Herndon Foundation, stated that he was happy to have a part in the total YMCA Expansion Program in the City of Atlanta, particularly since the Butler Street YMCA is sharing in the total campaign.

Included in Butler Street's appropriation are:

1. Renovation of the Main Building (now completed).
2. Westside Building (now under construction at the corner of Ollie and Desota Streets.
3. Acquisition and rebuilding of Summerhill Extension (completed).
4. Improvement of its camp facilities at Allatoona Reservation near Acworth, Ga. (contract pending).

Mr. Herndon further stated in making this grant available to the Metropolitan Atlanta YMCA that he was doing it as a continuation of the work begun by his late father, the Founder and First President of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. He recalled that his late father had been vitally interested in services to youth and had been of great assistance in the securing of the present site where the main building of the Butler Street YMCA is located and that, through the years, since his father's death, he has tried to maintain this interest and support of the activities, program of expansion, and service to youth of the Butler Street YMCA.

Daily World

Sat. 1-31-59

In recognition of this service of both Alonzo F. Herndon and his son, Norris B. Herndon, the Butler Street YMCA some time ago unveiled a portrait and a plaque in the Main Lobby. This ceremony took place on the occasion of the installation of the elevator in the Main Building which also was made partially possible through a contribution of Norris B. Herndon.

P.1

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Warren Cochrane, General Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA said, in commenting upon this large contribution of the Herndon Foundation to the Metropolitan YMCA Campaign Fund, that much of the success and development and expansion of the Butler St. YMCA has been made possible through the long period of support given it by the Herndons and the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.

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Atlanta World 14c

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1-25-59

P.1

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Kennedy Foundation Donates $1,000,000

Defender Louisville, Ky.

Massachusetts General Hospital Accepts Gift

Sat, 9-26-59, P, 88

14c

BOSTON, Mass. — A $1,000,000 donation has been made by the Joseph P. Kennedy, jr., Memorial Foundation to The Massachusetts General Hospital for combatting the appallingly high frequency of mental retardation among America's children, it was announced yesterday. The funds will be used to establish the "Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., Laboratories for Research on Mental Retardation."

The gift was made on the recent occasion of the birthday of Joseph P. Kennedy, sr. At the Kennedy summer home in Hyannisport (Mass.) the donation was accepted for The Massachusetts General Hospital by Francis C. Gray, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital; Dr. Raymond D. Adams, Bullard professor of Neuropathology at the Harvard Medical school and chief of the Neurology Service at the MGH; and Dr. Dean A. Clark, general director of the Hospital.

Of the total gift of a million dollars, one-half will be spent for the construction of new laboratories to be known as the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Laboratories for Research on Mental Retardation.

TWO FLOORS

These laboratories will consist of two new floors to be build atop the existing Vincent - Burnham building of the hospital. The other half million has been set up as an endowment to provide continuing operating funds. The objectives of the unit will be to conduct research in pediatric neurology to investigate the causes, treatment and prevention of diseases of the brain occurring during infancy and childhood, the major symptoms and signs of which are mental retardation, cerebral palsy and epilepsy.

Finished plans for the housing of the unit are now being prepared by the firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott, Architects. The contracts will be let before the end of the year and construction will begin early in 1960.

"There are several compelling reasons," said Robert F. Kennedy, president of the Kennedy Foundation, in discussing the million dollar gift to The Massachusetts General Hospital, "why we have to such a large extent concentrated our giving into the field of mental retardation.

PRESENT NEED

"First, the present need is enormous; almost 5,000,000 children and adults in the United States, or about 3 percent of our total population are mentally retarded. Second, the future need will continue to be enormous; authorities predict that three out of every 100 children still to be born in the United States, are, unless research can discover prevention and cure, destined to be mentally retarded. Third, the cost of caring for these afflicted children constitutes a heavy burden upon society; best estimate is that the expense of maintaining the mentally retarded in the ninety-nine institutions dedicated to their care is about $175,00,000 a year.

"The magntude of the problem," Kennedy continued, "is indicated strikingly by the medical records which show that over 10 times as many of our children are affected by mental retardation as are afflicted with polio. Much has been done for the prevention and cure of polio. It is the hope of the Kennedy family that we can succeed in stimulating similar progress in the prevention, treatment and cure of mental retardation.

Gray said, "We of The Massachusetts General Hospital are confident that the entire medical profession and the community in general will share our deep gratitude to the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Foundation for their understanding and generosity. In 1961 the Hospital will be observing its 150th birthday. One of the contribute to the scientific achiesary program is to provide for fundamental long range research.

MONEY NEEDED

"Money is needed which will enable The Massachusetts General Hospital, not only to discharge better its responsibility for the care of the patients, but also to vement and scholarship of the Hospital and to the educational institutions of the community with which it is affiliated.

"The gift from the Kennedy Foundation for the study of mental retardation is a very significant addition to the present research program of the Hospital which is supported almost entirely by a variety of grants from generous friends, federal government sources, foundations and industry."

Dr. Adams, the eminent neurologist, who has accepted the post of Director of the Kennedy Laboratories, will undertake their active administration and development, outlined the program to be instituted as a result of the gift.

SEN. JOHN B. KENNEDY

medkal progress.

Dr. Adams said: "We believe that medical progress in the prevention and treatment of mental retardation can be achieved best by increasing our knowledge of the diseases which attack the nervous system of infants and children. Three major objectives will be pursued in the Kennedy Laboratories for Research on Mental Retardation.

"First we will attempt to improve the care of infants and children with diseases of the nervous system, second to aid in the education of students and of physicians, particularly those who aspire to teaching and research in pediatric neurology. Third, to investigate the cause, treatment and prevention of diseases of the nervous system of infants and children. With our expanded facilities and increased personnel, studies will be undertaken into the encephalopathies of childhood, the normal and abnormal development of the nervous system, disordered mobility (cerebral palsy) and the mechanisms and treatment of the new Kennedy Laboratories which will be built on top of the Vincent-Burnham building of The Massachusetts General hospital. This space is ideally situated immediately above the three pediatric floors. In addition to these laboratories, which the generosity of the Kennedy Foundation will now permit us to construct and equip, laboratory space for pediatric neuropathology will be provided. With these and other facilities planned for the future, it is our belief that plans can be instituted and carried through which will have promise of freeing future generations from the immense suffering caused in today's world by our failure to understand sufficiently what causes and what could aid mental retardation."

The million dollar donation to The Massachusetts General Hospital brings to a total of $11,000,000 the funds disbursed for philanthropic purposes by the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation. Nine-million dollars of this total have been concentrated into the field of mental retardation, with emphasis up to now within the area of custodial care of the afflicted.

Notable among the institutions for this purpose established in whole or in part by the Kennedy Foundation are the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Memorial Hospital in Brighton, Mass.; Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Community Center in the Harlem district of New York; the Joseph P. Kennedy, jr. School for Exceptional Children, Palos Park, Ill.; the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Clinics in Washington, D. C.; the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Child Study Center in New York City and the Child Study Center adjoining St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif.

The Kennedy Foundation, established by Joseph P. Kennedy, sr., former Ambassador to England, was inspired by the fact that Joseph P. Kennedy, jr., a naval officer killed in action on August 12, 1944. while on a dangerous volunteer mission, had an abiding affection for children.

14c - 1959

ROBERT R. MOTON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Holly Knoll

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 5 59

The late Mrs. Robert Russa Moton looked at a group of 30-foot trees on the lawn of their seven-acre home, on the York River near Capahosic River and gave it the name Holly Knoll.

Dr. Moton (1867-1940) who headed Tuskegee Institute for 19 years, had his summer home there for 30 years.

Very recently the Moton heirs sold Holly Knoll to the Robert R. Moton Memorial Foundation for $25,000.

Sixty individuals and seven foundations contributed $81,000 to make the purchase and improvements possible.

14c

Last month, 40 national leaders of both races isolated themselves at Holly Knoll for a three-day weekend to talk informally about the human and educational implications of urban renewal in the South.

This is the purpose of the new Moton Foundation —to provide a leadership retreat where individual groups and organizations may isolate themselves for conferences and assemblies.

Accommodating as many as 40 persons, eating and sleeping under one roof, the project is fathered by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

He has long been interested in the preservation of the Moton Home. He has also been convinced of the critical need of a place at which leadership assemblies can be held throughout the year.

His success has been gratifying.

Holly Knoll becomes a national shrine dedicated to a useful purpose. If Dr. Moton were still around he would like that.

American-African relations discussed

Afro-American p. 1

Baltimore, Md.

CAPAHOSIC, Va. — Two score people met at Holly Knoll during the last weekend for an informal series of discussions regarding the contribution of the United States to African educational, economic, cultural and political development.

The group, an interracial one, consisted of Americans having various organizational relationships with Africa. It included foundation officers, government officials and business leaders, all brought together at the invitation of the Phelps - Stokes fund.

Sat. 7-18-59

Holly Knoll was formerly the residence of Dr. Robert R. Moten, who used it as a study retreat during and after his presidency of Tuskeegee Institute.

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REPRESENTING the host group, Phelps - Stokes Fund, were Dr. Emory Ross, chairman; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. Ralph O'Hara Lanier, director, project for identification and placement of colored talent; and Wilton S. Dillon, executive secretary and research specialist.

Others included George V. Allen, director, U.S. Information Agency; C. Vaughan Ferguson, Department of State; Johnson Avery, president, Liberian - Swedish - American Minerals Co.; Everett M. Bellows, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.;

Karl W. Bieglow, Columbia University; Karl F. Bode, U.S. International Cooperation Administration; Oliver J. Caldwell, U.S. Office of Education; John S. Calvert Jr., Mobil International Oil Co.; William N. Collison, World Affairs Center; Garland R. Farmer, Bomi Hills Mining Co., Liberia;

John B. Fox, Harvard University; Melvin J. Fox, Ford Foundation; Theodore Geiger, National Planning Association; Fred S. Haggerson, Metallurgy, Inc.; Harold K. Hochschild, chairman, African - American Institute; Robert W. Hudgens, president, International Development Services;

• • •

HAROLD R. ISAACS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert W. July, Rockefeller Foundation; H. Dawson Martin, Chase, International Investment Corp.; Thomas P. Melady, Duquesne University; James O. Plinton Jr., Trans - World Airlines; Arnold Rivkin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Erwin Schuller, Ford Foundation; Harold E. Snyder, International Affairs Seminar, Washington; Kenneth M. Spang, First National City Bank, New York; Hope R. Stevens, president, United Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York;

Claude A. Barnett, director of Associated Negro Press, and Liberia Co.; Donald C. Stone, dean, University of Pittsburgh; Glen L. Taggart, dean Michigan State University; John Thomas and Francis J. Colligan, acting director, Cultural Policy and Development staff.

Miss Pearl Primus, noted dancer, gave the only entertainment break during the sessions. Saturday evening, she gave a lecture - dance recital on the African dance, which was highly appreciated.

Phelps-Stokes Fund Sends Patterson, Lanier Overseas

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

6-25-59 Tues.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Phelps-Stokes fund, continuing its 41 years of interest in African educational affairs, has dispatched two of its top representatives to Africa on special study projectsthat will be launched in two independent West African countries this month.

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The inquiries, relating to the contribution of education to economic development and types of foreign assistances required are being made in the Republics of Liberia and Guinea.

To Liberia last week went Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Phelps-Stokes fund, and president emeritus, Tuskegee institute, in the role of educational consultant at the invitation of the Liberian government. He will be in the country for a month and will make recommendations about the future role of Booker T. Washington institute, Kakata, as a source of skilled manpower needed in the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

The institute was founded in 1929 with the assistance of the Phelps-Stokes fund, and is now operated by the Liberian government as a vocational training center. Its present program has been enlarged through funds and personnel supplied by the International Cooperation administration.

GUINEA STUDY

Dr. Ralph O'Hara Lanier, Phelps-Stokes project director, former U S. minister to Liberia and formerly president, Texas Southern university, is in Conakry, Guinea, to inquire into types of foreign personnel the new nation may require in its educational and economic programs.

His six-week visit will include discussions with educators, government officials and representatives of international organizations and private companies.

Another phase of Dr. Lanier's trip will be visits to other African countries and Europe, seeking information about foreign service opportunities for American Negroes. This portion will be underwritten by the Rockefeller foundation under a $70,000 grant to the Phelps-Stokes fund to continue for three years, a special project of identification and placement of Negro talent.

Accompanying Dr. Lanier to Guinea will be George Broadfield, II, economic analyst, New York, and George de Menil, Houston, Texas, sophomore at Harvard university, who will serve as interpreter.

14c 1959

PHELPS STOKES FUND

Phelps-Stokes Fund Announces Two New Grants

World p.5

NEW YORK, N. Y. (ANP)—The General Education board has given the Phelps-Stokes Fund two grants—$110,000 for a consulative service to improve secondary education in the South, and $25,000 to develop and maintain permanent conference facilities for Negro and white leaders at Holly Knoll, Virginia.

14c

Birmingham, Ala.

In 1954, the Fund initiated a program under which 16 Southern high schools for Negroes cooperated with the same number of teachers' colleges in four states to improve their instructional programs.

Wld. 8-12-59

The conference center which will be the home of the late Robert R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, will be one of the few places in the South where leaders of both races can meet informally for discussion of issues and problems of mutual concern.

TO CONTINUE TRAINING

The Southern Education Foundation, Inc., with the aid of a new $100,000 grant from the General Education Board will continue a training program for the Negro principals and supervisors of elementary and secondary schools. S. E. F. was formed in 1937 through the consolidation of four funds dedicated to the improvement of rural schools for Negroes.

14c 1959

PHELPS STIKES FUND

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Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat 8-8-59

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14c 1959 SCHENLEY WHOLESALERS FOUNDATION, INC.

Schenley Fund Aids Med Student Studying Abroad

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Nov 21 59
14C
P. 12

PHILADELPHIA — The Schenley Wholesalers Foundation, Inc., an organization composed of distributors of Schenley products throughout the U. S., has extended the arm of its assistance across the Atlantic Ocean and as a result the intense ambition of a young lady from California will be realized.

Miss Lorre Curry, currently in Lausanne, Switzerland, where she is attending the medical school of the University of Lausanne, found that a major obstacle was not one of academic ability, nor one caused by the fact that the instruction was presented in French.

Rather, her problem arose as her personnel funds became exhausted and there was no steady employment available for American students.

This came as a dismal development, since the brilliant, young student was entering the seventh of 12 semesters necessary for receiving a medical degree. She wrote of her problem to several leading citizens in Los Angeles and one of them referred her case to the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation.

The Foundation requested background information covering her educational record and any achievements. The young lady had a noteworthy record.

Graduating with honors from Howard University, where she completed the four years of undergraduate work in a little over two years, the aspiring student attended the graduate schools of the University of Minnesota, the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Anfeles. She received her master's degree at Los Angeles State College.

While studying in Los Angeles, Miss Curry was affiliated with the Los Angeles City School's Department of Special Education and worked as a specialist with Deaf and Profounndly Hard of Hearing Children.

Her absorbing ambition, however, was to study medicine abroad where she could realize "not only the acquisition of the special, technical knowledge of medicine, but at the same time expand my social and cultural education as a result of actually living in Europe."

With the assistance of occasional small scholarships as well as funds saved from steady employment, the ambitious Californian embarked for medical studies at the University of Lausanne, but her funds fell short of the goal.

The Foundation decided to provide a scholarship to this deserving and capable scholar. It seemed an invaluable investment, especially when Miss Curry later wrote, "To think that I will be able to concentrate completely on my studies without the constant, gnawing worry about even the most minimal expenditure — not even to mention the major and all important ones—seems almost too good to be true."

OUTHERN COMMITTEE LANS TO FIGHT FOR QUAL JUSTICE GOAL

ROUP DEDICATED TO NDING SEGREGATION

14c

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tue 5-12-59

p. 1

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund was formally organized at a meeting of SCEF officials and supporters at Shaw University on May 2. One of the objectives of the committee is to promote equal justice by getting facts to the general public about cases of discrimination and denial of civil rights.

This will be in addition to the gular work of the SCEF, which dedicated to breaking down all rms of segregation and discrimation based on race, creed, colr or national origin.

A delegation from Goldsboro, N. ., expressed appreciation to the orth Carolina Committee, the , and the Committee to Com- Racial Injustice for their help winning commutation of a ath sentence imposed on Dav e Hicks.

Hicks had been scheduled to ie in the gas chamber on May st on a charge of joining six her young Negroes in raping a hite woman. An interracial deleation visited Gov. Luther Hodges n April 28th. He told them he had been persuaded by a large number of letters, telegrams, and hone calls that he should comute Hick's sentence to life in rison and that he himself thought it was the right thing o do.

OTHERS SENTENCED

The six other men in the case had already been sentenced to life. The SCEF Committee voted o carry on a campaign to get ll of the men paroled. The oldsboro delegation said there as grave doubt that the men were guilty of rape.

Chairman of the SCEF North Carolina Committee is the Rev. Alexander D. Moseley, Weldon, N. who is also chairman of the Walker - Lassiter Defense Fund and a vice - president of the Progressive Civic Union.

The Walker - Lassiter Case involves denial of voting rights to a Negro woman in Northeastern North Carolina and the harassment of her Negro attorney. It is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Vice - chairman of the SCEF Committee is Miss Wilson Whitman, editor from Southern Pines and the secretary is E. R. Merrick of Durham, who has just retired as treasurer of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Members of the Executive Committee include Dr. Grady D. Davis, Dean of the School of Religion at Shaw University; the Rev. W. W. Finlator, Baptist leader in Raleigh; the Rev. N. K. Dunn, Weldon; J. H. Graham, Amaziah Howell, and Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro; John A. Harding of Pleasant Hill, and Dr. Oscar K. Rice of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Daily World

Besides supporting the Walker - Lassiter Case and the Goldsboro Case, the Committee voted to lend support to school - integration plans by fighting pupil - placement laws; to seek to interest larger numbers of people in registering and voting; to oppose racial discrimination in hospitals, especially a new one being built in Raleigh; to fight job discrimination in industry and in state employment; and to oppose legislative proposals to sterlize or otherwise unwed mothers.

Fri

5-15-59

The North Carolina Committee is the first to be formed within the framework of SCEF. Others are being organized in Tennessee and Florida, and it is planned that there will eventually be one in every Southern state.

South School Unit Urges Rights Bill

Alabama Journal

Montgomery

Mon. 5-18-59

p. 3-B

14c

ATLANTA (AP)—The board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) favors support of proposals designed to strengthen civil rights and opposes any attempts to revive state sedition laws or curb the U.S. Supreme Court.

These were the highlights of a policy statement adopted by the board during a meeting in Atlanta Sunday. The SCEF, a Southwide organization working for integration, has headquarters in New Orleans.

The Rev. Robert Palmer, Miss Alice Cobb and Miss Doris Denison, all of Nashville, Tenn., were added to the board.

FEAR BROADSIDE

The statement said that state sedition laws might be used against Southerners advocating integration.

"We are especially distressed over such legislation," the statement said, "because, while it is ostensibly aimed at subversion, it would permit a broadside attack against liberals in the South who are speaking out in support of Supreme Court decisions on segregation and for law and order.

"The country should be aware of the fact that to many people in power in the South the definition of subversion is integration," the statement said.

The board announced support of the Celler-Douglas bill and said it was "especially important because it would give the Justice Department the power to initiate deseg regation suits."

The board also favored extending the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

The board opposed a proposal by Sen Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) for a constitutional amendment to give the states complete authority over public education.

The board statement said the proposal is "patently aimed at maintaining segregation and could conceivably result in abolition of all public education."

Board members were present from Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

'They're trying to kill our hopes: we'll never surrender'

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

p. 9

Sat. 6-13-59

NEW YORK — "They are trying to kill our hope. They may kill our bodies, but they cannot kill our hopes. We shall never surrender."

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, uttered those words during a speech recently before the Southern Conference Educational Fund in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The fashionable afternoon reception was held at the Hotel Delmonico with some 200 persons in attendance. SCEF is an interracial body of southerners dedicated to the elimination of segregation and all other forms of racial injustice in America.

* * *

OTHER SPEAKERS included Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Roosevelt was the principal speaker.

Telling of the heroic struggle of the people of Birmingham in their fight for first-class citizenship, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth declared:

"I've come from the firing line." He had reference to the two bombings directed against his home and church. One blast destroyed his home.

"Despite requests, the police have refused to guard my home and church against this bestial vandalism. We have had to guard things ourselves," he told his listeners.

* * *

"THEY ARE trying to kill our hopes, but we shall never surrender," he thundered.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the group:

"Just because we don't bear the dangers that the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth and Aubrey Williams bear, we have an even heavier responsibility.

"I was shocked at the lack of indignation nationally over the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Mississippi. This is the way poeple let atrocities rise in Nazi Germany.

* * *

"STAND UP and be counted" Mrs. Roosevelt cried. "These are things we should not be quiet about. We should say it loud enough so that others know how we feel as often as we can.

"We ought not to sit back as a government and allow things like this to ahppen."

The former first lady also pointed to the dangers in pending legislation designed to curb the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court.

She urged her listeners to personally write their senators and congressman and insist they vote against such legislation.

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS, who presided over the session, talked of "hopeful signs emerging in the South," referring to the recent Little Rock, Ark, election that resulted in the recall of school board members attempting to purge 44 teachers from the public schools.

"Apparently the turning has come. Each victory has a tremendous effect," he said warning:

"But hopeful developments will also deepen and harden the opposition. It will go to greater and greater extremes and become more desperate."

SCEF has been the target of periodic attacks by segregationists and southern politicians because it espouses racial equality.

* * *

NEARLY $18,000 was contributed to the organization during this meeting. Collections were made by retired New York judge Hubert T. Delaney. Mrs. Roosevelt personally contributed $500

Jeanes Honor Founders At 50th Anniversary

Defender Chicago Ill. p.22

Sat. 6-6-59

TUSKEGEE, Ala — Officers and members of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors, in their Eighth Biennial Convention last week at Tuskegee Institute, sponsored the JEANES GOLDEN JUBILEE in recognition of 50-years of Jeanes service.

The Jeanes Fund, now known as the Southern Education Foundation, was created by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, Quaker lady of Philadelphia, through a gift of $1,000,000 in perpetuity for use in establishing and maintaining educational opportunities for rural Negro children in the South.

The NAJS was organized in 1942 in Tuskegee with Mrs. M. L. Copeland as founder-first president. Mrs. Ida Nance Givens was the first general vice president and because of the illness of the president, was responsible for most of the organizational activities during the first four years. She was elected to the presidency and served two terms. Mrs. Maggi Nance Ringgold was elected as the first counselor.

One year after the national body was organized Mrs. Givens founded the Louisiana Association of Jeanes Supervisors as a department of the Louisiana Education Association. She was elected first president with Mrs. Sadie M. Keel as the first secretary.

HONOR FOUNDERS

At the recent NAJS anniversary celebration these three local persons served as consultants and made other major contributions to the three-day program.

Under the leadership of Dr. Kara V. Jackson, national Jeanes supervisor, the NAJS president, Mrs. Velma Wiggins Adams and members of the convention Steering Committee made and implemented plans for a unique buffet supper honoring the founding officers and former and retired Jeanes supervisors. Other founding officers present were Mrs. Lelia Yancey, first treasurer, and Mrs. Louise C. Taylor, first recording secretary.

Jeanes supervisors from all parts of Louisiana attended.

Chief consultants and speakers were "top" educators from the U. S. Office of Education, State Department officials, representatives from leading colleges, professional organizations and philanthropic foundations. R. L. Cousins represented the Board of the Southern Education Foundation. Chief consultants and speakers were Miss Dorothy I. Height, Dr. Kimball Wiles, Dr. Jane Franseth and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

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477 COLLEGES JOIN IN FUND CAMPAIGN

The New York Times

Association of Schools That Are Not Tax-Supported Seeks 9 Million in Aid

New York

DRIVE IS OPENED IN IOWA

Wed. 10-14-59

Teams of Educators in Other Regions to Begin Calls on Industries in Week

p.41

The presidents of most of the nation's independent colleges started a fund-raising campaign last night that was believed without parallel in higher education. They hope to raise $9,000,000 for their non-tax-supported institutions by spring.

Whereas in the past the presidents have acted independently or within their state organizations, they are now about to move on a national basis with the Independent College Funds of America, Inc., acting as their coordinator and clearinghouse.

The organization, formed last December, includes forty state agencies representing 477 private colleges.

The New York campaign, under the sponsorship of the Empire State Foundation of Independent Liberal Arts Colleges, will open in the city on Monday and then go upstate.

The national campaign was started last night at Des Moines, where about 400 industrialists and college heads began the Iowa College Foundation's campaign for the state's nineteen colleges.

Industry Criticized

In a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner, Edmond M. Cook, president of the John Deere Foundation, had some kind words for industry, which contributed $7,934,659 to the state agencies last year, but was critical of some of its attitudes.

He reproached industry for "retreating from the public scene and into the cloister" instead of taking a more active part in public affairs. He charged that American business men were no longer the natural leaders of their communities but had become "professionals rather than proprietors."

Mr. Cook, who until his recent retirement was vice president of Deere & Co., manufacturer of farm implements, said:

"Our corporate managers must break through the imaginary barrier that corporations have erected and which has caused key employes to believe that they must abstain from public life or that if they venture into public affairs that they must reflect the views and attitudes of top management."

Chicago Work to Start

In Chicago this morning another group of presidents and trustees will start calling on 150 corporation heads.

On Tuesday the New England campaign will start with seventeen presidents visiting corporations in Boston. This will be followed by visits to Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Stamford and twenty other cities.

Other campaigns this fall include New Jersey, where presidents of eleven colleges will take to the road and in Ohio where twenty-nine college heads will participate.

The New York group, representing twenty-three colleges, will start here Monday and then head for Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady, the Finger Lakes region, Binghamton, Jamestown and the mid-Hudson region.

Shocked By N. C. Pupils Hardship

Defender

RALEIGH, N. C. — (UPI) — Friends of the Southern Conference Educational Fund voted to join in protests against the treatment of Negro school children in Yancey County and Apex, N. C.

Meeting at Shaw university here, friends of SCEF were shocked by a report that Yancey County children have been transported 40 miles to school and 40 miles home over a curving mountain road. This was done by Yancey County officials to avoid integrating their schools after the school for Negroes was condemned and closed.

A report from the regional office o fthe American Friends Service Committee at High Point, N. C., stated that the children are refusing this year to make the 80-mile round trip to Asheville.

DANGEROUS TRIP p.20

They made the dangerous journey last year on the promise that a school would be built by this fall, but no school was built. The SCEF meeting urged that the 28 children, the only Negro pupils in the county, be integrated into schools now reserved for whites. The Negro pupils have petitioned for admittance, but have been refused.

Sat. 10-17-59

The SCEF Friends voted to support efforts to pass H. R. 7957 in the U. S. Congress to provide for a Federal Voter Registration Commission. This body would register voters where local officials refuse to do so because of the applicants' race, religion, color or national origin.

Chicago

The action was taken after the Rev. Alexander D. Moseley, president of N. C. Friends of SCEF read a letter from William P. Mitchell of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The SCEF group also decided to rally support for an amendment to the U. S. Constitution to provide for free and universal sufrfage throughout the nation. Such an amendment and the federal registration plan were recommended in the recent report to Congress by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The SCEF Friends adopted a resolution protesting "The persecution of Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., and its educational director, Mrs. Septima Clark.

The integrated school is threatened with padlocking by Tennessee officials. Resolutions protesting such action have been adopted recently by the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Birmingham, Ala.

14c 1959

SOUTHEASTERN EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

3 Private Schools in '59 Planned

By TED LIPPMAN

The formation of three private schools by September is the goal of a new corporation here.

14c

Officials of the Southeastern Educational Foundation, Inc., said the schools would be located in north Atlanta, southwest Atlanta and Decatur.

Constitution

PLAN COLLEGE

"Plans at present are incomplete," James Clowdis, president of the corporation, said, "but each school will probably have between 500 and 1,000 students. It will depend on the number of applicants we have and the results of the stock sale."

P 1

Wed,

The corporation will begin selling stock here Monday.

1-7-59

The three schools will be elementary-to-high-school level. Plans also call for establishment of a one-year business college for high school graduates. The corporation also plans to open a secretarial school, primarily for adults.

Atlanta, Ga

DIRECTORS LISTED

The company's board of directors includes several Georgians with long experience in education. Directors are:

O. L. Amsler, retiring superintendent of Decatur schools; Kankakee Anderson, field representative for the Georgia Education Assn.; Shuler Antley, Marietta school official; Scott Candler Jr., Decatur attorney; H. G. Carithers, president Carithers-Wallace-Courtenay; James Clowdis, insurance company official and former educator; Raymond Hargrove, vice president of Glenwood National Bank, Decatur; Col. H. O. Nelli, U. S. A. (ret.); Bessie S. Patterson, director of teacher recruitment, University of Georgia; and Dr. Harry Ridley, Atlanta surgeon.

TO AID OTHERS

A separate function of the corporation will probably be of more interest to a majority of students and parents, however. This is a "management service to groups or agencies engaged in setting up private schools."

Constitution

Wed,

This service would involve hiring teachers, selecting textbooks, organizing courses and meeting accreditation requirements, Amsler said.

1-7-59

14c

Officials of the corporation said the establishment of their own schools is in no way related to the present school crisis in the South. The planned private schools will open regardless of the situation in the public schools, the directors said.

In a press release the corporation emphasizes strong support for the public school systems. "The success of the Foundation . . . will be greatly enhanced by the continuation of services now being rendered by our public school system," the release says.

In formulating the management service, however, the group took a long, hard look at school closures throughout the South, particularly in Virginia.

"The thing that hurt Front Royal most," Clowdis said, "was lack of leadership and funds." He indicated that if schools are ever closed in Georgia his group will be able to offer those two things to persons interested in setting up private schools.

The directors said they are presently looking at buildings and building sites in the Atlanta area for the schools they plan to open next fall.

"If we can find suitable buildings to lease, we will," one director said, emphasizing the word "suitable."

All directors present at a meeting Tuesday (Clowdis, Anderson, Amsler and Nelli) agreed that the corporation will probably build its own buildings, however.

Other than that the three private schools will be similar to existing private schools in curriculum and organization, the directors at present have no firm plans for the opening in September. Size of classes, cost per pupil, number of teachers, etc., will be determined later, they said.

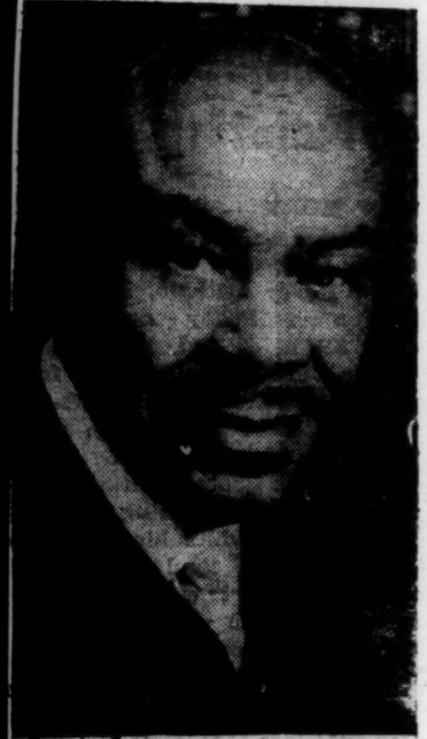
The announced plans of the new corporation follows the chartering of a private school corporation in Marietta. That group plans to open a private kindergarten-to-high-school institution in Cobb County in September.

The Southeastern Educational Foundation, Inc., is authorized to sell 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The group said this sale would result in capital and surplus of ten million dollars.

The initial stock sale that begins Monday will be of 200,000 shares (par value $2) at a cost of $5 per share.

14c 1959

STOVALL FOUNDATION



Tribune

HONORED — The Stovall Foundation is honoring Municipal Judge Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., at the Town and Gown auditorium of the University of Southern California, the school he attended, next Friday night at 7:30 p.m.

10-30-59

The testimonial banquet is given to recognize the Judge's service throughout the life of the organization and for the honor and achievement he has brought to the community on the bench.

14c

Proceeds of the banquet will go toward enlarging the services and facilities of the Senior Citizens Home in City Terrace, which is operated by the Foundation.

Deadline for those wishing to attend the affair is Saturday. Information can be obtained by calling Miss Pauline Slater and Miss Bessie Barron, co-chairmen, at DUnkirk 3-7231.

14c 1959

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

Atlanta Lawyer Is Named Fund Trustee

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ues. 10-13-59

Atlanta attorney Morris B. Abrams and historian Arthur Schlesinger have been elected as trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund, it was announced by fund headquarters in New York. The fund specializes in research and educational activtities in economic and social problems.

14c

Abrams is a partner in the law firm of Heyman, Abram and Young, general counsel for the Georgia Railroad and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co. He is also chairman of the Citizens Crime Committee of Atlanta, and president of a regional Family Service Society.

He was on the American prosecution staff at the Nuerenberg trials and was assistant to the director of the committee for the Marshall history at Harvard University. He history at Harvard University. He won a Putlitzer Prize for his book, "The Age of Jackson."

Dr. Clifford Is Wilson Foundation Representative

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 10-9-59

P5

14C

Dr. Paul I. Clifford, registrar, Atlanta University, has been named local representative to receive nominations for the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Other appointed representatives in the Atlanta University Center are Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark College; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College; Dean Prince Wilson, Morris Brown College, and Dean Irene Asbury, Spelman College.

Nominations for the 1000 graduate fellowships are made by faculty members and sent to the local representatives for forwarding to regional chairmen for screening and selection. Deadline for nominations is October 11.

The ssholarships, established to encourage college seniors of ability to consider college teaching careers, carry a stipend of $1500, plus full tuition and fees, and, in case of married fellows, a dependency allowance for wives and children. The program is open to college graduates in the natural and social sciences and in the humanities. Both men and women are eligible, and there is no limit on the age of the candidate nor the number of years he has been out of college.

ecord Enrollment Marks pening Of Local Schools or New Academic Term

News P.1

Tuskegee, Ala. Thurs. 9-3-59

Tuskegee Schools opened (Monday with the largest enrollment in its history. By the second day, 605 students had enrolled and E. W. Wadsworth, principal, said probably as many as ten more students were expected to start to school within the week. The previous record for school enrollment by the end of the first month was in 1956, when 579 students were counted.

Last year the number in school was 569 and, in 1957, the number was 561. Last year, one of the smallest classes, 24, was graduated while this year the senior class has an enrollment of 44.

Mr. Wadsworth said that the grade of 64 this year was about average and that elementary grades were about the same. The difference of some 40 more pupils, he said, was in the high school. Classes have grown to such an extent that it is now necessary to have two sections for every high school required subject. This is being accomplished without any additional teachers or class-rooms.

Several changes in the curriculum have been made this year. Two courses added are Family Living for Senior III's and Vocational Agriculture IV. Beginning this year, also, second year algebra, solid geometry and trigonometry will be offered each year instead of in alternating years. Plane geometry, in the future, will be offered only in the eleventh grade.

Student Council Activities

Officers of the Student Council this year are Arleen Raymon, president; Anne Preer, vice-president; and Dixie Alley, secretary-treasurer. This group plans regular assembly programs, which will include, within the few weeks, reports from students on Summer activities, camps, tions, Girl's and Boy's State

A bon-fire pep rally has been planned before the first home game next Thursday night, featuring the band and cheer leaders.

The council also sponsors a number of other activities during the year, including the homecoming events with the parade and float, the United Appeal drive and Twirp Week. Representatives to the council from each home-room will be elected at the end of this week.

Class Presidents

Serving as class presidents this year are Murray Steinberg, Senior III; Anita Durham, Senior II; Thomas Lawrence, Senior I; Frances Louise Wadsworth, Junior III; Randy Coley, Junior II; and "Butch" Elkins, Junior I.

School Secession Bill Passes House

Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Sent To Governor For Signature

Sat. 8-1-59

MONTGOMERY, July 31 (UPI)—The House passed and sent to the governor for signature into law today another measure to keep Alabama's color curtain hung.

The measure would permit an integration-threatened school to secede from state, county and city systems and form its own independent school district. The law is designed to enable one school to close down without forcing others to shutter their doors.

Ruling Cited

A three-judge Federal court held in Virginia recently if one school is closed to avoid integration, all schools operated by the same authority must shut down.

Under the independent school plan, only one school would be operated by that district. Sponsor of the measure, Sen. Larry Dumas of Birmingham, said the school could close without disturbing others.

However, the patrons of the school—parents and guardians of the students—would have to approve of formation of the separate district, voting on it in a special election.

Once created, it would have its own school board and superintendent and would share in state and local tax funds like city and county schools do.

Dumas calls the bill a "second line of defense" against integration.

Alabama already has a pupil placement law on its books which the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld as constitutional on its face.

SUPT. STEWART REPORTS

Journal

Schools Open; No Integration

Montgomery, Alabama

Mon. 8-31-59

Schools reopened for the fall term in most Alabama counties today with no reported attempts to enroll Negroes in white classrooms.

State Supt. Frank R. Stewart said he had received no reports of integration efforts anywhere in the state. He said he had asked city and county superintendents to notify his office if any were made.

Stewart said boys and girls returned to school in a majority of the 67 counties. Other schools will reopen later in the week and still others next week.

Some classes in north Alabama started last month so students can be off for the cotton-picking season.

Rumored attempts to enroll Negroes in white schools in Elmore County failed to materialize, but officers stood guard just in case.

County Supt. Ross McQueen said no Negroes applied for admittance to schools at Wetumpka, Tallassee or Eclectic. There had been reports earlier that an effort to enroll Negroes in those schools might be made.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee had said later he felt certain no integration effort would be made.

Police Chief Lloyd Tippett, who was at Tallassee School with two other officers, said he would have arrested any Negro trying to register.

COMBINED SCHOOLS

Tallassee school, located in Elmore County 40 miles northeast of Montgomery, is a combined elementary and high school.

Tippett said Negroes who tried to enter the white school would have violated a city ordinance, which prohibits integration at public facilities. If two or more were involved, he said they would have been charged with conspiring to violate a city ordinance, which is a separate offense.

Schools also reopened in other parts of Alabama today. Still others will start the fall term later this week or next week.

If school officials knew, they weren't saying whether they anticipate new efforts to seek admission of Negro pupils in all white schools.

But although Montgomery Negroes took the first step toward an integration program, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said no effort is planned to enroll Negroes in white schools here when they reopen Thursday.

He and other Negro leaders asked the city-county Board of Education to undertake a voluntary integration plan and said court action will be taken only as a last resort.

"We understand," King said, "that in any period of social change, there are problems of adjustment. We want it (the solution) to grow out of a sense of good will."

But he said his people "are realistic enough to know that the school board might not come up with a plan."

The Negro minster had released a letter sent by the executive committee of the MIA to the school board Saturday requesting that the board initiate a plan for integration.

King said the committee has some definite ideas about the kind of integration plan they would like to see launched. And "would be very happy to assist the school board in coming up with a plan."

He said his group had requested a meeting with the school board before the schools open but without success.

A group of 23 Negro children tried unsuccessfully to enroll in an all-white elementary school at Montgomery five years ago but they were assigned to other schools with those of their own race.

Later their parents dropped the matter and didn't try legal action.

INQUIRIES MADE

Several Negro parents have made inquiries about schools, King said, and others are prepared to seek admission in white schools.

Officials in Elmore County where runors were out that an integration attempt might come with the opening of school today say they aren't expecting one now.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said the "situation has been ironed out" in the county. He urged citizens not to gather around schools at Tallassee, Eclectic and Wetumpka which had been mentioned as places where Negroes might show up.

Several Negroes sought to be transferred to all-white schools in Birmingham but their requests were denied earlier this summer. There was no word whether they will renew their efforts.

Legal weapon—

Anti-mixing plan court-tested law

News Birmingham, Ala

Sun. 8-23-59 P. B-1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22—(AP)—Alabama has a court-tested law which may give parents a legal weapon to keep their children from being forced to attend racially mixed classes.

It has similar application to an Arkansas statute which has been invoked by some parents at Little Rock for the same purpose.

The Pupil Placement Act passed by the Legislature in 1955 and ruled constitutional "on its face" by the U. S. Supreme Court contains this provision:

> **"No child shall be compelled to attend any school in which the races are co-mingled when a written objection of the parent or guardian has been filed with the Board of Education. . . . If . . . a requested assignment or transfer is refused by the board . . . such child shall be entitled to such aid for education as may be authorized by law."**

The latter part obviously was designed to open the door for state aid to private schools which might be set up if a school board decides to close public schools to avoid integration.

AS YET NO LAW has been enacted authorizing grants by the state to private elementary or high schools.

Parents in Alabama also have the State Constitution to back them up if they insist that their children not be required to attend public schools.

> **The "freedom of choice" amendment ratified by the people in 1956 says the Legislature may authorize parents or guardians of minors, who don't want their children to attend schools provided for their own race "to make election to that end."**

This, in effect, nullifies the state's compulsory attendance law as far as public schools are concerned, if parents choose to make other provision for their education.

THE STATE LAW now requires children 7 through 16 to attend public or private school or receive instruction from a competent tutor.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

What Our Legislators Think . . . No. 8—

Many Favor Limited School Closures To Prevent Integration

Post-Herald
p. 9
Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 5-5-59

Editor's note: The Post-Herald recently polled Alabama legislators in an effort to sound them out on important issues before the regular legislative session begins May 5. Approximately 22 per cent of the legislators answered the poll.

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Should the governor of Alabama be authorized to close public schools if integration threatens?

Some 67 per cent of the legislators answering a Post-Herald poll think the governor should have that right; 13 per cent thought he shouldn't have it, and 20 per cent were "uncertain."

Gov. John Patterson has said he would support a bill in the Legislature to allow him to close public schools in an integration emergency.

The legislators were asked this question:

"Do you favor a law allowing the governor to close public schools if one is threatened with integration?"

Here are some of the answers:

A South Alabama legislator—"No, it is stupid. It got Governor Almond in all his trouble in Virginia. Too much centralized power. The present school closing law is well thought out."

Support Received

A South Alabama senator—"I would support a bill authorizing the governor to close the particular school on schools involved."

A Black Belt senator—"Yes, the present law could be too slow. But we might need a provision for the governor to close until time for a vote, then leave it to the local people . . ."

Rep. Charles S. Trimmer of Mobile—"No, there is too much concentration of power in this proposal. I think that a principle of local option should apply here and that it should represent the peoples" wishes and not any one man's opinion, whoever he may be."

Rep. George Bailey of Montgomery—"Yes, another means to maintain segregation."

A North Alabama legislator —"Only the threatened school!"

An East Alabama senator — "Yes, I believe in complete segregation."

Virginia Causes Doubt

A North Alabama legislator — "Yes, I'd probably vote for it, but I am dubious of its expediency after Virginia's experience."

Sen. Roland Cooper of Camden—"Yes, I am in favor of operating public schools, but they MUST be segregated."

An East Alabama legislator — "Yes, I don't believe the people will accept integrated schools without violence."

Rep. Bernard Cabiness of Scottsboro — "No, not if one is merely threatened. But if one is integrated, then the governor should be empowered to close if he sees necessary."

A South Alabama legislator—"No, I would be in favor of closing the particular school involved, but not all. Why close the schools that are not affected, it would be detrimental to education."

'Criminal' Says Goodwyn

Rep. O. J. Goodwyn of Montgomery—"No, we must find another way. It is criminal to think about closing schools."

An East Alabama representative—"I don't think this is the way to handle it, for you see what Virginia got into with this same law. I think the Dumas bill will serve a better purpose."

Sen. R. G. Kendall Jr., of Evergreen—"No, I believe it would weaken our legal position in necessary closures."

Rep. Alonzo Shumate of Jasper —"Yes, I am opposed to integration in any form. It will lower the standard of living for both white and colored."

Sen. A. C. Shelton of Jacksonville—"Yes, after the passage of proposed bills which will divide the state into small districts. I would not favor closing schools in areas not affected."

Alabama, Nashville Plans Studied

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
p. 6A
Fri. 6-19-59
14d(1)

ATLANTA (AP) — Alabama and Nashville, Tenn., school plans were under study by Atlanta Board of Education officials Thursday as they prepared to carry out a federal court order directing desegregation of public schools.

The two plans are worth considering because they have been approved in federal court, School Board President A. C. Latimer said.

The Nashville plan calling for desegregation of one grade at a time, over 12 years, was termed interesting by Latimer. He also viewed the Alabama Pupil Placement Plan as a good idea, and said a combination of the Alabama and Nashville plans is worth considering.

Meanwhile, he NAACP said Thursday it hopes Atlantans—official or not, white or Negro—will get together in a spirit of good will to work out compliance with the federal court order.

Legal observers at the capitol doubted if a federal court ruling in Little Rock Thursday would have any effect on Georgia laws giving the governor power to close public schools. The three-judge court said Gov. Orval Faubus' school-closing law is unconstitutional.

The same opinion was shared here on the court-s ruling striking down Faubus' power to divert state money from a closed school to other institutions.

Observers pointed out that in Arkansas the governor's power to close a school depends on a referendum on the question by citizens in the school district.

Georgia's constitution prohibits spending state funds on integrated schools. The governor has the power to close without a referendum an entire school distric, or any school in the district, that is ordered to integrate.

Racial Suit Hearing Set

Advertiser
Thurs. 6-11-59
Montgomery, Ala.
p. 1B
14d(1)

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A hearing will be held June 19 on the request of a Florida Negro attorney seeking to file an integration suit in U.S. District Court at Birmingham.

Ernest Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla., represented Birmingham Negroes in an unsuccessful attempt to get Alabama's school placement law declared unconstitutional.

Jackson lists 16 plaintiffs in the park integration suit which he wants to file. They include the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth and the Rev. James Phifer, who have been in the integration forefront in Birmingham.

The Florida attorney says in his petition that he has tried to file the suit but that none of the Birmingham Negro attorneys accepted to practice in federal court will recommend him or join in the case with him.

Jackson is asking the court to set aside its rule requiring out-of-state attorneys to associate a local lawyer or be recommended by one before they can file suits.

Board to seek $6 million for better schools

News p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Fri. 6-19-59
14d(1)

Birmingham Board of Education agreed yesterday to launch a campaign for local support in raising an estimated additional $6 million needed to lift Birmingham schools to the level of other Southern cities.

Board President Arthur J. Hanes said a meeting of parents, teachers, school administrators and others directly involved in education will be called later this Summer to plan such a campaign.

"If the people want schools, they're going to have to pay for them," Hanes declared. He suggested voting for a bond issue would be one solution.

The $6 million figure was suggested in a report to the board by Dr. E. C. Overton, chairman of the Birmingham Public Schools Study Committee.

DR. OVERTON explained that material in the report was not necessarily the recommendation of the committee.

It was instead, the concensus of hundreds of teachers and school officials which the committee got during extensive hearings earlier this Spring. "We'll make our recommendations later," Dr. Overton explained.

Dr. Overton emphasized the fact that Birmingham schools are spending only $1.05 per pupil per day, which is considerably less than the $1.45 expenditure of other Southern cities.

He said parents could not expect to get a baby sitter for $1.05 per days and certainly could not expect to educate their children properly for that.

Dr. Overton said, judging from the information gained in the hearings, it would take $4,800,000 to bring the schools up to standard and the other $1,200,000 would be needed to put them ahead. He said a maximum of $2,500,000 could be expected from the state.

A TOTAL of 38 suggestions including items on curriculum, facilities and personnel were made by the study committee.

Among the suggestions were:

1. Recommendation to renovate and repair all older buildings on a continuing basis. Business Manager Fred L. Kelly said it would take $500,000 just to paint all the schools as they should be painted.

2. **Limit elementary school enrollment to a maximum of 750. When this limit is reached, another school should be built in the area.**

3. Limit classrooms at all schools to 30 pupils. Incoming Superintendent Theo Wright said this alone would require "hundreds of thousands of dollars," because so many more teachers and classrooms would be required.

The board congratulated Dr. Overton on the work he and his committee had done on the study.

Two officials attend last board session

Fri. 6-19-59
News
p. 7

Two long-time Birmingham Board of Education officials attended their last board meeting in an official capacity yesterday.

They were Dr. L. Frazer Banks, who is retiring as superintendent of school at the end of this month, and James T. Mayes, who is retiring as secretary of the board, also at the end of June.

Dr. Banks, who has been in the school system 46 years, was proclaimed superintendent emeritus by unanimous vote of the board, growth of the Birmingham public schools."

A resolution expressed appreciation and thanks for Mayes' 31 years of service also was passed by unanimous vote.

Dumas school bill wins OK in committee

News p. 9
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6-20-59
14d(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20 —(AP)—Legislation to create small independent school districts in Alabama to help preserve segregation cleared the State Senate Friday 30-0.

The bill sponsored by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County with more than half the Senate membership as co-signers is aimed at getting around a recent federal court ruling.

It would allow the patrons of an integration-threatened school to form a district composed of that school alone, free of control by city, county or state authorities.

ITS PURPOSE is to circumvent a federal court ruling which said all schools operated by the same controlling authority must remain open or closed. Under that deci- [illegible]

if one school in a city shut by the independent district and

own, all the others would have to. could close to prevent integration

Dumas said that under his bill, without forcing the suspension of

school would be operated other schools.

Alabama Laymen Organize To Keep Integration Pressures Under Control

Charleston S.C. [illegible] 6/10-59
News & Courier
p.10A
14d9

The New York Times is publishing a series of articles telling how churches in the South are facing the issue of integration.

Though highly editorialized, the articles can be read with profit by Southerners who know how to separate fact from smear. We were especially interested in the article devoted to Birmingham, Ala. The Times reporter said that Birmingham is the most conservative city in the South on the race question.

Christian laymen who believe in racial separation as sound public policy "have become the voice of the white churches in Alabama," The Times reports. Apparently the integrationists, who have been able to steal the spotlight in Atlanta, have been outmaneuvered in Birmingham.

The Times said that the segregationists have been successful because of good organization. Opposition to integration is expressed through groups such as the Methodist Laymen's Union formed in Birmingham in March.

This is a group of business men and civic leaders who banded together to prevent the segregated Central (Negro) Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church nationally from being merged with the white conferences of the church that it overlaps. About 1,800 laymen from all over the state — including stewards, Sunday school teachers and rank and file —came to the organizational meeting.

South Carolinians of all denominations should have up-to-date knowledge of such laymen's groups. In the event that integration pressure is increased against churches in this state, congregations should know how to organize for effective protection of their own way of life.

2 [illegible] Church Group. Editorial (X)

School Issues Prod Alabama

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Special Session Of Legislature 'Immediately' Is Probable

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 19.—The Legislature passed the general appropriations bill Friday and Gov. John Patterson signed the bill into law, paving the way for a special session for education to start next week.

Sat 6-20-59

The House unanimously adopted a joint resolution calling for a 10-week session upon adjournment next Tuesday to take up the "critical situation" facing Alabama classrooms.

The Senate adjourned before the resolution crossed the rotunda but Senator Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, administration floor leader, said the upper chamber would approve the resolution as one of its first items of business Tuesday.

p13

Aug. 25 End Seen

The resolution calls for a special session beginning Tuesday, June 23, and ending Aug. 25.

14d6

Sources in Governor Patterson's office said he would issue the extraordinary call Tuesday and the Legislature would meet in special session Wednesday.

"The Governor said he would call the special session 'immediately'," said Representative Virgis Ashworth of Centreville, speaker pro tem of the House, "and 'immediately' means Wednesday."

The Senate unanimously adopted a bill Friday which would allow separate schools to "secede" from the public school system if threatened with integration.

The measure was introduced by Senator Lawrence Dumas of Birmingham, the state's largest city.

The Dumas "independent school district bill" provides that any area or any school may withdraw from the system of which it is a part when there is a threat of integration.

Petitions Needed

This is done by the signing of a petition by 2,000 voters or 10 per cent of the population, whichever is less, and its filing with the county government along with a resolution by the county board of education.

An election would then be called. The affected area would immediately become independent upon a "yes" vote, with title to the building transferred and a new education board set up.

The result, Senator Dumas said, is that "if one Negro child is enrolled, that school is closed down. But all the other schools in the district can withdraw and set up an independent system. In this way we can keep open the maximum number of schools for a maximum length of time."

The Senator said his bill could take its place alongside the Pupil Placement Act and the legislative action in withdrawing the requirement for public education as a defensive weapon.

Parents won't send children to Greenwood

News
Sat 6-27-59
Birmingham Ala
p2

Residents of Lacey's Chapel near Hueytown, told the Jefferson County Board of Education Friday they would send their children to McAdory School rather than Greenwood, if the community school is closed.

The board is considering closing the Lacey's Chapel School which last year had 37 students and two teachers in its four grades.

14d0

A SPOKESMAN for a five-member Lacey's Chapel delegation told the board about 20 students in the community are already by-passing the school to attend Greenwood.

If they can by-pass Lacey's Chapel, why can't we by-pass Greenwood and send our children to McAdory," he asked.

Greenwood is about seven miles from Lacey's Chapel. McAdory is about 13 miles away.

IT WAS POINTED out to the delegation that if first-graders from Lacey's Chapel send their students to McAdory next year three first grade teachers will have charge of about 143 pupils. Last year they taught 120 children.

Greenwood School's first-grade would have but 107 students for three teachers, if the Lacey's Chapel children were sent there.

No ruling was made by the board.

Patterson's Money Call Slated Today

Advertiser
14d0
Ade

Gov. John Patterson Tuesday called a special session of the Alabama Legislature to raise money for education, vowing he will never spend "one cent on an integrated school."

Patterson will address the special session when it opens Wednesday at noon. He confined his call to revenue and appropriations to "meet the existing emergency in education."

Montgomery Ala

The governor said he believes this is the first time such a session has been called for education in the state's history but that the emergency justifies it.

CAN'T CRAWL BACK

Wed 6-24-59

In answering critics who say no money should be voted for schools which may have to close in face of integration threats, the governor said:

p1

"We can't crawl back in a hole and abandon our public school system. The people won't let us."

But Patterson said the legal groundwork should be laid for such abandoment if "Negro agitators" force it.

"I am for an adequate education for every child in this state, black or white, on a segregated basis.

"But if Negro agitators start trying to force integration this fall, they will destroy the public school system. The Negro race will be hurt most of all."

EFFECTIVE PACKAGE

Patterson said a pending bill giving him power to shut public schools afflicted with "disorder" should be passed.

Likewise, he said, the Dumas independent School District bill should be enacted.

With these measures, plus a present law which empowers local school boards to close schools in case of disorder or chaos, and the Pupil Placement Law of 1957, the governor said "we have a pretty effective package."

Reports that attempts will be made this fall to integrate public schools in the state, perhaps in Birmingham and Montgomery, have been heard.

The Senate earlier paved the way for the governor's special call by unanimously adopting a recess resulution passed last Friday by the House.

In issuing his call, the governor commented that he boiled "it down very narrowly so collateral issues can't be brought up and bog down the legislature."

Sen. Bart Haltom Jr., in the Senate, also inquired before passage of the recess resolution about this.

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, Patterson floor leader, said it was his "hope" that the session will be confined to the educational revenue bills.

Haltom said the members should feel "honor-bound" not to bring up other "controversial measures."

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

Integration Foes Get Big Stick

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Sept. 15-59

p. 37

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— Newly enacted laws, and another threat by Gov. John Patterson to use troops if need be, gave Alabama segregationists additional weapons Saturday to combat integration.

PATTERSON

Patterson renewed his promise to call out the National Guard if necessary to prevent or put down violence in racial disturbances. His statement came at a news conference several hours after the Legislature had adjourned its 1959 session.

14d(1)

The governor previously had said he would take whatever police action he felt necessary — including the use of the militia — to keep order.

Ala.

A series of new laws passed in the closing hours of the legislative session gave school authorities and voter registration officials something else to fall back on.

One measure authorizes the state to use public funds to finance private segregated high schools and grade schools. Another allows the state to pay tuition directly to the students without waiting for public schools to close.

Two bills were enacted on the final day of the 1959 session aimed at reducing the time available for Negroes to apply for registration as voters.

One permits county registration boards to use up to 12 days a year for clerical work. No voter applications will be accepted on those days.

The other bill permits the registrars to spend 20 days in each even-numbered year visiting the various precincts. That, too, will limit the time for Negro registration, since only residents of the one precinct can apply for registration while the board is there.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

Lawmaker Drafts Bill To Block Troop Use

Would Open Records Of Groups Promoting Federal Court Action

Birmingham Herald

Birmingham Ala.

Wed. 4-15-59

MONTGOMERY, April 14 (AP)—An Alabama legislator today fashioned a new weapon aimed at blocking the use of troops to enforce school integration.

It would give the state the right to examine the membership rolls and other records of any organization "encouraging, promoting or financing" Federal court action to take control of the schools away from local authorities.

And while it mentioned no group by name, its apparent purpose is to discourage the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and similar organizations from going into court to break down segregation barriers in Alabama.

Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox County said he will introduce the bill when the Legislature meets next month. Meanwhile, it reportedly was considered in executive session today by the Senate-House racial screening committee.

The committee also took up a proposed new electronic voter registration plan which would grade application papers by machine.

Nettles' school measure is defined in its title as a means of providing for "the maintenance of law, peace and order in the operation of the schools . . . without the use of military forces."

It would empower the attorney general to inspect all records of any group whose activities "directly or indirectly" are intended to "interfere with the owners and duties" of state and local authorities to control and operate their schools.

Herald

Failure to produce the records would be a misdemeanor which under Alabama law carries a maximum penalty of a year in jail and $1000 fine.

Wed. 4-15-59

An out-of-state corporation violating the law would face the loss of its license to do business in Alabama.

There was no announcement from the screening committee on what action, if any, it took on the school measure or on the push-button voter registration bill sponsored by Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock County.

The registration measure would provide a new intelligence test to be given to prospective new voters of both races alike. The papers would be analyzed by an electronics machine instead of being graded manually as registration officials do now.

Andrews said its purpose is to reduce the threat of damage suits or Federal prosecution for failure to register Negroes to vote. He said it is based on the theory that most white applicants would pass the intelligence test but that most Negroes would fail.

14d(1)

The interim committee on finance, meantime, heard another election complaint. Montgomery Atty. Lea Harris asked the committee to recommend an appropriation to finance a campaign to change the electoral college system of electing presidents.

Harris is trying to get the law changed to divide the electoral votes according to the percentage of popular votes each party gets instead of one party, usually the Democrats in Alabama, getting them all.

He said his plan would stop Negroes from controlling the balance of power by bloc voting in a close election.

Committee members, all Democrats, made no commitment on the suggestion, which, in effect, would give Republicans some of Alabama's votes.

Connor checks water, Negroes over mountain

City Commissioner Eugene Connor moved today to determine the number of students—both white and Negro—from Mountain Brook and Homewood now attending Birmingham schools.

News

p.1

Thurs 6-4-59

Birmingham Ala.

The action followed immediately an agreement between Connor and Commissioner J. T. Waggoner to ask the Birmingham Water Works Board to hold off on construction of a water storage tank in Homewood.

Connor said the commission "wants to talk" to the Water Works Board before action is begun to construct the tank.

Connor's letter to Education Supt. Dr. Frazer Banks was unexplained. He would not indicate why he wanted the figures.

CONNOR CHECKED the number of over-the-mountain Negro students attending Birmingham high schools before Tuesday's merger election, and said he found that the students by-passed Rosedale High School because of differences in the curriculum.

Connor said he had noticed several instances in which the Birmingham Water Works Board had extended its facilities in Homewood and Mountain Brook.

News

Thurs 6-4-59

Meanwhile, possibilities of increased water rates for over the mountain residents appeared to be nipped in the bud.

The law under which the city purchased the water works prevents any differential in rates except to compensate for long distances or costly deliveries.

14d(1)

OTHER CITIES across the country practice the plan of selling water at a higher rate outside city limits.

Ala

A. C. Montgomery is chairman of the three-man water board and serves along with C. van den Burg and Merrill E. Pratt.

Montgomery and van den Burg both are residents of Mountain Brook.

14d(1)

Sees Closing Of Schools In Alabama

Daily Home

Wed. 6-10-59

p.1

DOTHAN (AP) — Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser and the Alabama Journal at Montgomery, predicted today that the segregation fight will close Alabama schools within two years.

Talladega Ala.

"But," he told a Dothan civic club, "I can't conceive the thought of the schools staying closed for very long — not much more than one year — any more than I can conceive the idea of general race mixing in Alabama."

14d(1)

Hall said the closing — if it comes — would have a serious effect on the economy of Alabama, especially in communities that count heavily on military payrolls.

He added that he believes the battle over segregation will "grind on over a good many years."

Faubus Speaks In Montgomery

Commercial Appeal

Alabama Lawmakers Hear Arkansas Chief Talk On States Rights

Memphis Tenn

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12.—The South's racial problems are "highlighted all out of proportion to their importance," Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas told the Alabama Legislature Friday.

Sat. 6-13-59

He said the segregation issue is "only one facet" of the fight for states rights and is undeserving of the publicity it has received.

14d(1)

House Chamber Jammed

Ala

Speaking to a crowd of legislators and visitors who jammed the House chamber the central figure in the Little Rock school crisis said the "safeguards of liberty" written into the United States Constitution are being whittled away one by one by the Supreme Court.

Governor Faubus, who spoke for 70 minutes and was frequently interrupted by applause, recited many Supreme Court decisions which he said have upheld the rights of Communists.

"But if we speak up in our sincere belief in segregation," he added, "we are persecuted."

Recent Ruling Mentioned

The visiting governor mentioned the recent ruling that health inspectors can search a home without a warrant, and warned:

"All that would need to be done by any tyrannical government that might spring up in Washington is to clothe its agents in the guise of health inspectors looking for rats or cockroaches."

Then, he said, the people would have no more freedom than those in Russia or Nazi Germany.

Governor Faubus said he could "have peace in Little Rock in a minute if I would give in only a little." But, he added, that would "be only getting the foot in the door."

He said giving away fundamental rights a little at a time is like agreeing to demands by Soviet Russia one at a time.

Rural School Tuition Bill Passed by Alabama Senate

14d(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the Alabama Senate Tuesday passed a bill which would allow rural Lowndes County schools to charge tuition as a weapon against integration.

Constitution

By the same 21-0 vote, the Senate approved another measure to authorize Lowndes County to use tax money to send jobless Negroes to other states to live.

p.5

Wed 5-27-59

The House meanwhile passed a bill also aimed at rural Negroes. It would cut off welfare funds for mothers who refused to take suitable jobs.

Atlanta, Ga.

A companion measure to stop welfare payments after an unwed mother has her second illegitimate child was approved by the House last week.

EDUCATION NEEDS

Use Of Racial 'Threat' In Deterring Funds Hit

Montgomery Advertiser

By BOB INGRAM

Montgomery, Ala.

Ad

Thurs. 4-30-59

P. 1

Gov. John Patterson said Wednesday he did not feel the threat of racial integration should deter the Legislature from "doing its duty" in providing additional funds for education.

The observation, made during an interview, was an obvious answer to a frequently used argument that no new taxes should be imposed for public schools if the public schools are soon to be abolished.

"I don't think we can stick our heads in the sand like an ostrich and expect everything to go alright by themselves," Patterson said. "We are not faced with any integration suits right now and none of our schools are integrated. I am for doing everything possible to meet the serious financial crisis facing our schools. In my address to the Legislature next Tuesday I will outline the steps I propose in securing additional revenue."

'NEED HELP'

"Let me make it clear, I am definitely opposed to spending one cent on an integrated school, but our schools aren't integrated today and they need help," Patterson said.

Continuing what was perhaps his strongest endorsement of education needs since taking office as governor, Patterson declared it was time "for all of us to face realistically the problems before us and work for a proper and adequate school program."

"I do not propose to ask for any new taxes other than an increase in revenue for education," he said. "We intend to operate all other departments of the state without any tax increase. But if we are to do any more for the schools than we are doing now, and certainly we must, then we will need new revenue."

Advertiser

The governor said it "might be advisable" to call a special session of the Legislature this summer to consider education's needs, adding that "if we feel anything substantial can be done in this regard then a special session will be called."

Thurs. 4-30-59

NO 'POLITICAL RIOT'

Patterson also took time to scoff at reports that the upcoming session of the Legislature would be a summer-long political riot.

Asked specifically if he felt a legislative storm was brewing, Patterson replied optimistically: "No, I don't think so."

He then explained why he was optimistic.

"I am convinced that a majority of the members of the Legislature have a sincere desire to do something to solve the pressing problems we have," he said. "I feel that a majority of the legislators favor the platform which I outlined in my campaign."

He listed as the "main problems" those of education, small loan legislation and additional assistance for the old people.

PROTEST NEW YORK RACIAL SHIFT

Advertiser

300 White Parents Picket City Hall

Fri. 6-26-59

P. 1

14d(1)

Ala

NEW YORK (AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

Montgomery, Ala.

Gallion Vows To Resist Integration In Schools

Alabama Journal P. 1-B

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 11-18-59

14d(1)

Ala

In a speech before members of the Montgomery County Citizens Council, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion vowed here Tuesday night that he would never yield in his fight to prevent integration in the public schools of Alabama.

The council installed new officers prior to the speech at the Francis Cafeteria in Normandale.

He charged that the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation mandate had resulted in "unrest, mistrust, strife and turmoil" throughout the country, striking deeply at the heart of America.

Gallion praised Citizen Council members for their spirited resistance, calling their organization the "most significant event in the South during the past 10 years."

The rise and growth of the Councils, he said, was the people's answer to the abuses directed at the white South by forces in Washington.

He maintained that today's council was comparable to the Minute Men of 1776, the counterpart of every patriotic group of Americans who in times of crisis have banded together to seek redress of wrongs and to keep the arm of Democracy strong.

The new chairman of the Montgomery County Citizen's Council is C. H. Lancaster Jr., who succeeds W. B. Wyatt, now a member of the board of directors.

Other officials installed at the meeting were Jesse M. Hodges, vice chairman; E. B. Chesnutt Jr., secretary; Simeon McNeill, treasurer, and Rev. W. H. Swearingen, chaplain.

Installed as members of the board of directors were W. T. Johnson, Donald G. Hallmark, James McLean, Hugh Adams, I. W. Hobbie Jr., E. D. Gilmer, William R. Burt, N. D. Sappenfield, W. E. Garner, John B. Hawthorne, J. R. Syfrett, C. L. Beal and Lane A. Brislin.

Also, John Eagerton, Dr. L. C. Cardinal, Frank Mizeil, C. W. Peets, B. D. Ferguson and Dr. William M. Welch.

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, administered the oath of office.

Visitors included Mayor Earl James, police and fire commissioner L. B. Sullivan and U. S. Rep. George Grant.

Birmingham Board Refuses Negroes

The Commercial Appeal

135 Parents Petition For School Integration

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed. 11-25-59

P. 15

14d(1)

Ala

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 24.—(AP)—The Birmingham Board of Education said Tuesday it has turned down a petition of 135 Negro parents seeking a school integration plan.

Dr. Theo Wright, superintendent of Birmingham schools, said he sent letters Monday to the Negro parents telling them that the petition "does not constitute an appropriate request for any action."

He said the school board, acting under the Alabama School Placement Law, would handle individual pupil assignments as they came up.

"Application blanks are available on proper request," he said.

The Alabama School Placement Law gives local school boards the authority to assign children for various reasons. None of the reasons mention race specifically.

The law has been upheld on its face by the United States Supreme Court, but the high court warned that it could be declared unconstitutional in its application.

The Negroes filed the petitions early this month, asking the school board to offer a proposal by Dec. 1 for ending school segregation.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham integration leader and one of the parents who signed the petition, said "I don't know what our next step will be, but there will be one."

King Pushes Huntsville Integration

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

Fri. 11-20-59

P. 5

14d(1)

Ala

MONTGOMERY (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. urged Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers today to keep pushing for integration of the all-white elementary school where Redstone Arsenal children attend.

Rogers announced recently that federal authorities were trying to get officials at Huntsville to cooperate in lowering the segregation bars. And two days ago, he said his office is still working on it.

Children of white military personnel at the Redstone missile center attend a segregated school near the base which is operated as part of Huntsville's city school system. Negro children go to other schools for their own race.

King made public a telegram to Rogers commending him for his "forthright stand" and urging him to "follow through."

Failure to do so, the Montgomery Negro leader said, "would only confirm state officials in their undemocratic defiance of the law and make them more determined in their resistance."

Also, he continued, it would "make it more difficult for those moderate whites in the South who are willing to join with Negro leaders in working toward peaceful compliance with the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools."

When the integration program was first disclosed, Gov. John Patterson termed it the start of "an all-out war."

14d(1) · 1959

ALABAMA

But will sign similar measure—

Patterson to pocket veto private school bill

Neetles measure probably to die

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

BY ALLISON STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20 — John Patterson today indicated he probably would pocket veto a bill providing state funds for private schools where integrated public schools have been closed.

Fri. 11-20-59

However, the governor said he probably would sign a similar bill which authorizes—but does not require—the state to provide such funds.

P. 1

Patterson indicated he would pocket veto the one introduced by Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox County.

14d(1)

That bill, the governor said, would make it mandatory for the state to provide funds.

Ala

HE SAID he favored a bill sponsored by Rep. Gregory Oakley, also of Wilcox, merely authorizing local school boards to advance public funds to private schools on a teacher-unit basis.

Although the idea is far-fetched, the Nettles bill conceivably could require the state to provide funds for private integrated schools, Patterson said.

The governor said he had about 15 or 20 bills awaiting his signature.

Any bills not signed by midnight, Saturday, automatically die.

Patterson said delegations and state organizations have been urging him to pocket veto the Nettles bill, but he has had only one or two requests asking him to sign it.

THE GOVERNOR was still studying **some of the bills.**

The governor signed into law two other measures intended to put the brakes on registration of Negro voters.

Approved by Patterson were measures giving voter registration boards the right to:

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WHEN THE REGISTRATION officials are visiting in a precinct, only the residents of that political subdivision can apply for registration.

Thus the board could spend all 20 days in a precinct where white residents predominate, and thus further limit the time available for considering Negro applications.

Except where the registration periods are fixed separately by special law, most boards spend approximately 58 days accepting applications from prospective new voters.

At the same time, he approved a measure permitting voters to mark their ballots for as many candidates for presidential elector as they want to as long as it doesn't exceed the number to be elected. That's called single-shot voting.

The B'ham News
B'ham Ala

UNDER THE OLD LAW, voters were required to express their preference for the exact number to be elected, which at the present time in Alabama is 11. If they voted for a lesser number, especially on voting machines, the ballot was thrown out.

Fri. 11-20-59
P. 3

The Legislature had already changed the law to permit single-shot voting for candidates to the Democratic National Convention. The new law applies the same provision to presidential electors.

14d(1) · 1959

ALABAMA

ut will sign similar measure—

Patterson to p[illegible]t veto private chool bill

Neetles measure probably to die

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

BY ALLISON STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20 — John Patterson today in-icated he probably would pocket veto a bill providing state funds for private schools where integrated public schools have been closed.

Fri 11-20-59

However, the governor said he probably would sign a similar bill which authorizes—but does not require—the state to provide such funds.

P. 1

Patterson indicated he would pocket veto the one introduced by Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox County.

14d(1)

That bill, the governor said, would make it mandatory for the state to provide funds.

Ala

HE SAID he favored a bill sponsored by Rep. Gregory Oak- also of Wilcox, merely au-rizing local school boards to advance public funds to private schools on a teacher-unit basis.

Although the idea is far-ched, the Nettles bill conceiv- could require the state to de funds for private inte- schools, Patterson said.

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Fri 11-20-59

P. 3

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14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

Legal weapon—

Anti-mixing plan court-tested law

News Birmingham, Ala.

Sun. 8-23-59 P. B1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22—(AP)—Alabama has a court-tested law which may give parents a legal weapon to keep their children from being forced to attend racially mixed classes.

It has similar application to an Arkansas statute which has been invoked by some parents at Little Rock for the same purpose.

The Pupil Placement Act passed by the Legislature in 1955 and ruled constitutional "on its face" by the U. S. Supreme Court contains this provision:

"No child shall be compelled to attend any school in which the races are co-mingled when a written objection of the parent or guardian has been filed with the Board of Education. . . . If . . . a requested assignment or transfer is refused by the board . . . such child shall be entitled to such aid for education as may be authorized by law."

The latter part obviously was designed to open the door for state aid to private schools which might be set up if a school board decides to close public schools to avoid integration.

AS YET NO LAW has been enacted authorizing grants by the state to private elementary or high schools.

Parents in Alabama also have the State Constitution to back them up if they insist that their children not be required to attend public schools.

The "freedom of choice" amendment ratified by the people in 1956 says the Legislature may authorize parents or guardians of minors, who don't want their children to attend schools provided for their own race "to make election to that end."

This, in effect, nullifies the state's compulsory attendance law as far as public schools are concerned, if parents choose to make other provision for their education.

THE STATE LAW now requires children 7 through 16 to attend public or private school or receive instruction from a competent tutor.

Anti-Mixing School Bill House Bound

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

A bill to strengthen Alabama's defenses against desegregation of public schools moved a step closer to passage in the Legislature Tuesday.

It proposes to allow integration-threatened schools to pull out of the state, county and city school systems and operate independently.

Wed. 7-29-59

The measure, which has already passed the Senate, was given a favorable report by the House Judiciary Committee. It will be in position for a vote by the full House Friday.

p. 7C

Sponsored by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County, the bill is intended to counter a recent federal court decision in Virginia which held that all schools operated by the same authority must remain open or closed.

The court held that a school board can't close one or more schools to preserve segregation while allowing others to continue to operate.

Under the proposed new Alabama law, a school facing threat of integration could be closed without forcing others to suspend operations also.

The Dumas bill would permit an individual school to withdraw from the public schools system and organize its own independent district with its own school board and superintendent.

On school plight—

Patterson address highlights given

News, Birmingham, Ala.

Wed.

6-24-59

p. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 24—Gov. John Patterson warned in a special message to the Legislature today that without prompt financial aid Alabama's public school system "might well . . . collapse."

Excerpts from his address:

Teachers' salaries in Alabama are woefully inadequate. Alabama ranks near the bottom in the nation in average salaries paid to teachers in our public school system. We are losing teachers to other states which pay high salaries, and to other types of employment where higher earnings prevail.

THE SCHOOL enrollment is increasing each year, and this problem is becoming particularly acute in the institutions of higher learning. In order to provide for these increases in enrollment, it is of major importance that additional teachers be employed.

In almost every community school buildings are in desperate need of repairs. In many cases the school buildings have been condemned, are unsanitary, and constitute fire traps. We are sending our children to schools in many communities in buildings so run down and dilapidated that we wouldn't think of keeping our cattle in them. Many of our school buildings still have pot-bellied stoves, outdoor and unsanitary toilets and inadequate drinking facilities. Many of our school buildings have leaking roofs and the school officials have no money to repair them.

WE ARE IN DESPERATE need of additional funds to replace worn out school buses which are used to transport our children from their rural homes to the schools. We need additional funds to buy more school buses as we have at present a serious problem of over-crowding on the buses, which, as you know, is extremely dangerous. For the safety of our school children we need better pay for our school bus drivers. Library facilities must be enlarged at almost all institutions and this is particularly true at Auburn.

Addition funds are needed for maintenance of school buildings, for the purchase of teaching aids and school books.

WE ARE ALL AWARE that the dark cloud of school integration hangs heavily over our heads. Despite this we cannot afford to crawl back in a hole as far as public education is concerned. We must continue as long as possible to provide a public education system for our children and try to get the Negro citizens of this state to work with us and not against us; however, while we are striving to finance the type of public educational system we should have, we should carefully lay the ground work to maintain segregation in the public schools and be prepared to abandon our public school system if integration is forced upon us.

I WOULD LIKE to call upon the Negro citizens of Alabama who are interested in the welfare of their children to work with us toward having a good public education system. However, I would like to say to the Negro citizens that if you choose to join the agitators then you will destroy the public education system and your children will suffer the consequences.

NOW IS THE TIME to stand up and be counted for public education. The citizens of this state and particularly the young people have their eyes upon us. They are pleading with us to help them and we cannot turn them down.

Patterson Warns on Schools

Times Union

Wed. 6-24-59

Jacksonville Fla

p. 13

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23 (AP)—With the blunt warning, "not a penny for integration," Gov. John Patterson today called a special session of the Legislature to raise new tax revenue for education.

The emergency meeting of the House and Senate starts at noon Wednesday during a nine-week recess in the 1959 regular session which had been under way since May.

Patterson issued a special session proclamation shortly after the Senate had adopted a House resolution to suspend the regular term until Aug. 25.

House members quit for the day immediately after receiving the official notice, but the Senate returned to work a while.

Patterson, who previously had recommended a 42-million-dollar-a-year increase in the school budget, will outline his program again in an address at the outset of the special session.

He told newsmen in announcing the formal call to the Legislature that "it is our duty to provide adequate public education for every chiild in Alabama regardless of race, on a segregated but equal basis."

But, he added, "I would not put a penny into an integrated school. If the Negro agitators insist on any school integration in Alabama with the new term this fall, they will destroy public education."

With that warning, the governor renewed his appeal for a law to empower him to close any integration-threatened school. But he didn't ask the Legislature to act on that issue in the special session, preferring instead to wait until the regular term resumes in August.

Local school boards already have the authority to close schools, but the governor says it isn't mandatory and doesn't go far enough.

Alabamans OK Pupil Fund Bill

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

House Fixes A New Prop Behind Barricades To Integration

Wed. 10-14-59.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13.—(UPI)—The House took another step toward strengthening Alabama's segregation barrier Tuesday by unanimously passing a bill which would permit public school funds to be used for private school tuitions.

p. 3

The measure, sponsored by Representative Gregory Oakley of Pine Apple, would permit county and city boards of education to give public school funds to students of padlocked schools as tuition to private nondenominational schools.

Representative Oakley said the measure was a safeguard aimed at continuing education if schools were closed to prevent integration.

A bill pending in the Senate would permit the Governor to shutter any public school faced with race mixing.

Representative Oakley said his bill was similar to one passed in 1957 except it made no mention of integration or segregation. He said he thought the new measure would be safer from legal attack.

Patterson Stand Shakes Senate

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13.—(UPI)—Gov. John Patterson shook up the Senate debate over small loans legislation Tuesday with the declaration no money lender would have his license renewed if suspected of breaking the state's usury laws.

The announcement, made by Patterson through his legal advisor, Robert Bradley, caused immediate consternation in the Senate. Some members of the bloc fighting proposed small loans legislation believed the Governor's declaration would force the loan lobby to its knees.

Gov. Patterson's statement said simply:

"I am not going to renew any

license of licensees who are violating present usury laws. I am going to revoke those licenses of licensees who are found to be violating present usury laws."

Mr. Bradley explained small loans licenses must be renewed by Oct. 1 with a month's leeway given.

The Governor's statement came while the Senate was in a 10-minute recess called by the bloc against the Gilchrist bill. Opponents of strong small loans legislation voted for recess to discuss more filibuster strategy after the Senate clerk completed reading all of the bills to be signed by the lieutenant governor before being sent to the Governor's office for final signature into law.

The seldom-used parliamentary trick was pulled shortly after the senate convened at 3 p.m. to begin debate on the small loans issue.

Private School To Open Classes

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
[illegible]
14d(1)
P. 1

TUSCALOOSA (AP) — Classes for the first and second grades will open next month at a new private school for white children here.

Sponsors said crowded conditions rather than the segregation controversy prompted them to organize the school.

All the directors are connected with the Church of Christ but sponsors said the school was not an official arm of the church.

The Rev. Kenneth Reed, a Church of Christ minister and president of the school's board of trustees, said applications for the first grade already numbered 20. There have been 14 applications for the second grade, he said.

The Rev. Mr. Reed said the classes would have a maximum of 20 children.

Patterson May OK Private School Aid

Alabama Journal

Veto Facing Giving Funds For Children

Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 11-20-59
P. 1
14d(1)

Gov. John Patterson said today he probably will sign into law one bill aimed at allowing the state to spend public funds to finance private segregated schools.

But he said he is inclined at the present time to veto another which would permit the allocation of state funds to individual pupils.

Patterson said "literally hundreds" of letters, telephone calls and telegrams have poured into his office opposing the latter measures.

The governor meanwhile approved two bills designed to put the brakes on Negro voter registration.

BILLS APPROVED

Approved by Patterson were measures giving voter registration boards the right to:

Use 12 days a year for clerical work, thus reducing the number of days available for voter registration.

Spend up to 20 days in every even-numbered year visiting the various precincts in the county. Registrars are already required to visit each precinct at least once in odd-numbered years.

When the registration officials are visiting in a precinct, only the residents of that political subdivision can apply for registration.

Thus the board could spend all 20 days in a precinct where white residents predominate and thus further limit the time available for considering Negro applications.

Except where the regulation periods are fixed separately by special law, most boards spend approximately 58 days accepting applications from prospective new voters.

Patterson also signed into law a new legislative act requiring motorboat owners to register their craft with the Conservation Department and abide by strict safety regulations.

At the same time, he approved a measure permitting voters to mark their ballots for as many candidates for presidential elector as they want to as long as it doesn't exceed the number to be elected. That's called single-shot voting.

Under the old law, voters were required to express their preference for the exact number to be elected, which at the present time in Alabama is 11. If they voted for a lesser number, especially on voting machines, the ballot was thrown out.

Ala. Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 11-20-59
P. 2

The Legislature had already changed the law to permit single-shot voting for candidates to the Democratic National Convention. The new law applies the same provision to presidential electors.

Likewise signed by the governor was a bill tightening Alabama's "blue sky" laws regulating the sale of securities.

Sources close to the governor meanwhile confirmed reports that some educators are exerting pressure on Patterson to veto the two private school bills.

One measure would allow the payment of state funds directly to private segregated schools the same as an existing statute does for Tuskegee Institute and other colleges.

The other bill would permit the allocation of money to individual pupils even before public schools were closed.

Racial aims—

School, vote bills get Patterson OK

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat 11-21-59
P. 2
14d(1)

BY ALLISON STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21—Another state law aimed at meeting school integration was put on the statute books Friday.

Gov. John Patterson signed a bill allowing the state to provide public funds for private schools.

It would make state money available for educating pupils whose schools had been closed by integration.

The governor also signed two measures admittedly designed to keep down Negro voter registration.

Patterson said he probably would finish signing most of the remaining bills by late Friday. He planned to work again on a few bills Saturday.

ANY LEFT UNSIGNED — and there were several he said he probably would not approve—automatically die at midnight Sunday via "pocket veto."

One bill almost certain to be pocket vetoed is similar to the one signed by the governor Friday.

Sponsored by Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox, it would require the state to provide state payments directly to students whose schools are closed by integration.

The governor said it was the "mandatory" feature of the bill which he disliked.

School officials also raised a storm of protest over the Nettles bill.

The other bill, sponsored by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox, merely permits state funds to be used for private school purposes.

IT WOULD GIVE local school boards authority to advance public funds on a teacher unit basis, the governor pointed out.

The Oakley bill is patterned after an old law which allows the state to appropriate money for private colleges.

Tuskegee Institute, a Negro college, receives state money under this act.

The voter registration bills don't mention race, but they would put the brakes on any big increase in Negro voter registration.

One allows voter registrars to quit registering applicants on 12 days each year and devote the time to clerical work.

The other permits registrars to spend 20 days in even numbered years visiting precincts. They already are allowed to visit precincts for 20 days in odd-numbered years.

THE NEW LAW doesn't say which precincts must be visited.

Thus, the registrars wouldn't ever be required to visit Negro residential areas to register voters.

Only residents of a precinct can apply for voting privileges while the board is visiting in that precinct.

Patterson Would Veto School Bill

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Scholarship Grants In Nettles Measure Termed 'Not Good'

Sat. 11-21-59
P. 1
14d(1)

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. John Patterson all but admitted Friday he would kill by pocket veto a controversial bill which would permit the use of state funds in making scholarship grants to students attending private schools.

When Patterson left his office early Friday night the measure remained unsigned. However, the governor did approve a similar bill which will authorize state funds to be used to finance private segregated schools.

This latter measure, sponsored by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox, was signed by the governor although he said he felt the bill was unnecessary.

1957 LAW

Patterson said a law passed in 1957 already gave local school boards the authority to use state funds to operate private schools.

The controversial scholarship bill, authored by Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox, appeared certain to die.

While the governor never did come right out and give the bill a death sentence, he left little doubt as to his intentions in an interview.

'IDEA GOOD'

"I have been flooded with letters, telegrams and telephone calls from people asking me not to sign the bill. Delegations representing state school organizations have come to see me to urge me not to sign it. Only one or two people at the most have asked me to approve the bill."

"There is a general feeling that the bill is not good and I am inclined not to sign it," Patterson added.

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Segregation Bills

Separation Of Sexes In Schools Proposed

Ala,
Journal Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 5-6-59 P. 10

STUDENT FEE PLAN ALSO ADVOCATED; CUMULATIVE POLL TAX UP FOR VOTE

A flock of bills aimed at preserving segregation and discouraging Negro voting hit the hoppers of the Alabama legislature at yesterday's opening session.

Most of them had been announced previously, but one or two were unexpected.

For instance, Sen. Rufus Bar[illegible]tt of Dale County, introduced a bill which would permit local officials to segregate the sexes, a measure aimed at preventing white girls from having to attend classes with Negro boys in case of forced integration.

14d(1)

Sen. C. Mac Golson of Lowndes authored a bill which would empower school officials to collect fees from students, with an eye toward disqualifying Negroes who might try to enter white schools.

Golson, whose county is heavily populated with Negroes, also introduced a bill to send jobless Lowndes County Negroes to other states if they want to go to live. Wilcox County won approval of a similar measure during the recent special session of the legislature.

SMALL DISTRICTS

Sen. Larry Dumas of Birmingham, quickly brought forward his plan, previously announced, to set up small independent school districts which would keep some schools open while those threatened with integration are closed.

Sen. L. K. Andrews, a leader of the Black Belt legislators, introduced a bill to restore the cumulative poll tax, which required some voters to pay up to $36 at one time before they could cast a ballot. He also authored a measure which would abolish write-in votes in the general election, thus eliminating the danger of Negroes putting in their own public officials in an election with a light turnout of white voters.

Sen. Dumas introduced another bill to require anyone suing the state to divulge the source of their funds used for the litigation. This was aimed at NAACP-sponsored integration suits.

BILL HITS NAACP

Another bill, authored by Sen. Elwood Rutledge of Winston and Sen. Bob Kendall of Conecuh, would make it a crime to incite law suits against the state. This was also aimed at the NAACP.

Rep. H. B. Taylor of Butler put in the hopper a bill which would cut off aid to unwed mothers for illegitimate children upon birth of a second illegitimate child.

Sen. Walter Givhan of Dallas, a state Citizens Council leader, dropped in a bill which would prohibit integration in churches and private clubs without a vote of the majority of the members.

There were other noteworthy bills not relating to the racial questions.

These included:

LIQUOR ADS SCORED

A bill by Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin to prohibit liquor advertising in newspapers.

A bill by Rep. Virgis Ashworth, the House floor leader, to permit the attorney general to see the records of corporations doing business in Alabama.

A resolution by Rep. Fletcher Jones of Covington calling on the officials of Auburn and the University of Alabama to televise the annual football game between the two schools.

Two bills which would direct money from the sale of state timber, sand, and gravel to the general fund instead of to the Conservation Department treasury.

CLAIMS CITED

A bill by Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo to take claims against the state out of politics by abolishing the state Board of Adjustments and creating a Joint Legislative Committee on Claims.

A bill by Sen. Eddins which would require the current appropriations bill to carry over for another year in case a new bill isn't enacted on the 26th legislative day of a session.

A bill by Rep. LaMont Glass, of Butler, to make the camellia the official state flower, replacing the goldenrod.

INSURANCE BILL

A bill by Rep. Kyser Leonard of Talladega to make accident and health insurance policies non cancellable after they have been in effect for two years.

A resolution by Rep. Charles Reynolds of Chambers urging Congress to continue the development of the interstate highway program in Alabama.

In other actions, the House seated a new member, Rep. Hunter Phillips of Choctaw County, who fills a vancancy caused by the death of Rep. Bob Locke.

MEMBERS NAMED

The Senate also elected members of three state commissions.

They were:

Building Commission: Sens. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery; Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo; Sen. Ryan deGraffenried of Tuscaloosa and Sen. Yetta Samford of Lee.

Examiners of Public Accounts: Sen. L. K. Andrews of Bullock Sen. Carl Farmer of Houston; Sen. W. F. Wilson of Hale, Sen. Will Caffey Jr. of Mobile and Sen. Elwood Rutledge of Winston.

Legislative Council: Sen. Bob Kendall of Conecuh, Sen. W. C. Hines of Chambers, Sen. Bert Halton Jr. of Lauderdale and Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson.

Two Schools Will Abolish Public Status

Journal.
Advertiser Sun. 7-26-59
p. 1

By BOB INGRAM
Of The Advertiser Staff

Two Alabama public schools—one from a city system and the other from a county system—will be converted into private schools this fall in a bold experiment which is certain to attract southwide and perhaps nationwide attention.

Montgomery, Ala,

The admitted purpose of this meaningful test is to ascertain the problems of converting from public to private schools in the event such a conversion is necessary on a large scale later to preserve classroom segregation.

PASSING REFERENCE

Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham made a passing reference to the experiment in an address at the American Legion convention last week. He went further into detail Saturday in a telephone interview.

"I am not at liberty to say where the schools are located, I think that should come from the people involved," Boutwell said. "But I can tell you we have been working on the project for the past few months and the two schools will open this fall as private schools."

"There is one city school and one county school involved, and I can tell you they are in the same county and are medium-sized schools," he continued. "The schools will be converted to private schools under existing state laws."

Boutwell said the people behind the project felt it wise to try to carry it out now "while the situation is calm and orderly and while there is no pressure."

"MANY DETAILS"

"We have already discovered there are a great many details to be worked out many more than we had anticipated," he explained. "All of this will benefit us in the future in the event it is necessary to make further conversions."

Boutwell said "a number of people" were working on the project but he singled out Joe Johnston of Birmingham as one of the key figures. Johnston, an attorney, worked closely with a legislative interim committee created in 1953 which drafted much of the segregation legislation now on the books in Alabama.

Journal
Advertiser
Sun. 7-26-59

Without going into detail on procedure, Boutwell explained that any school board in Alabama now has the authority to abolish a public school. In turn, the parents of the school children who attended the school have the right to enter into contract with the city or county school board to provide funds for the operation of a private school.

p. 2

"That is what is to be done here," Boutwell explained. "The school patrons, under their contractural rights, will secure the funds which normally would have been expanded for the educating of their child or children in public schools. This money will then be turned over to the private school board which in turn will operate the school."

GUINEA PIGS

"They have cooperated fully," he said. "They want to show themselves and they want to show the people of Alabama that we can operate private schools successfully."

Boutwell said he presumed that the teachers who would have taught at the public schools will be employed to teach at the private schools.

"It is my opinion that their tenure status will not be affected," he added.

Boutwell said he was convinced that the experience being gained now in this test, the mistakes that have been made, will all prove beneficial in the event of forced conversions in the future.

State Builds Line Against Integration

Advertiser Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Alabama, unwilling to rely on its pupil placement law alone, is building a second line of defense against school integration.

Sun. 7-26-59

Anticipating the time when the courts might order Negroes admitted to white schools in this state as they have in others, the Senate has passed a bill aimed at closing one school while allowing others to remain open.

p. 3-A

Speedy House action appears all but certain. Chairman Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County has called a meeting of the judiciary committee for Tuesday morning.

And with no apparent opposition, the bill probably will be quickly approved. That would put it in position for final passage Friday.

14d(1)

Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County started working on the measure shortly after a three-judge federal court panel in Virginia ruled that if the state, county or city shuts the doors of one school, it must close them all.

Ala.

Some schools in Virgnia had suspended classes to keep from integrating them.

While the Virginia decision didn't apply directly to Alabama, the precedent was set and the likelihood arose that if a city or county board closed one school to oprevent integration, it would have to suspend them all.

In other words, the court in Virginia said all schools operated by the same board or school district must be treated alike—all open or all closed.

To get around that, Dumas drew up a bill to allow the patrons of any integration-threatened school to withdraw from all state, county or city control and form a separate district for that one school.

The small independent district would have its own school board and its own superintendent, functioning entirely apart from state, county or city school boards.

Since only one school would be operated by the new board, Dumas says no other school would have to close.

Until the threatened school did shut its doors, it would continue to share in state and local funds divided on the same basis now used to distribute money to city and county school systems.

No school could secede from the others unless the people of the community approved it in a special election and until the city or county superintendent gave his approval. Dumas' bill would give the superintendent a veto power to prevent parents from using ir for political purposes.

The pupil placement law enacted in 1955 still occupies what the Birmingham senator calls "Our first line of defense." The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled it constitutional on its face.

But the court warned that the law might later be held invalid in its application, meaning if Negroes could prove it was used to discriminate against them. The law gives local boards widespread discretion in deciding where invividual pupils must attend school.

So the Legislature has put up other barriers behind it.

One of the first was the "Freedom of choice" amendment written into the state constitution in 1956. It gave parents the right to refuse to send their children to integrated schools, and at the same time took the compulsory public schools requirement out of the constitution.

Another law put on the books since the Supreme Court outlawed enforced segregation gives city and county boards the right to close schools threatened with integration. The small, independent boards created under the Dumas measure would inherit that authority.

Still another secession bill is pending in the Legislature. Sponsored by Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock County.It would give entire county school systems the right to withdraw from the rest of the state's education picture.

Andrews said it would better fit the needs of rural counties than the Dumas bill.

Private School Set Up By Westminster Church

~~Alabama Journal~~

Montgomery

Another private church-sponsored school has been organized in Montgomery and incorporation papers filed in the probate office.

Date

The school, to be known as the Westminster School, Inc., is sponsored by the new Westminster Presbyterian Church in Gay Meadows.

Wed 5-13-59

Classes [illegible] will include the first grade, kindergarten and nursery. Prospective teachers will be interviewed Thursday morning by a subcommittee from the board of directors.

Alabama Journal

Members of the board are Edmon L. Rinehart, 2815 Woodley Rd.; Elizabeth U. Ausfeld, 2559 Churchill Dr.; Gene McCoy Evans, 2669 Ashlawn Dr.; Edwin L. Webb, 2800 Hermitage Dr.; James H. Hendry, 824 W. Edgemont Dr.; Adelyn Richardson, 2721 Colonial Dr.; Alice Boutwell Kittrell, 2425 Elsmeade Dr.; Elizabeth M. Ellis, 2875 Woodley Rd.; Frank W. Riggs, III, 2440 Fremont Dr. Riggs is attorney for the group.

Wed. 5-13-59

Montgomery, Ala

The purpose of the incorporation, as set out by the incorporating papers, is "to do all the acts necessary to the proper and legal operation of such a school."

The papers also set out that "there shall be but one class of membership, which shall be subject to reasonable bylaws duly adopted."

This Private School

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Hansen and Davis Clash On School Desegregation

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DC

By John
Staff

Post

Washington

D.C.

5-7-59

P.B1

District School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen went to Capitol Hill yesterday to discuss extra-duty pay for teachers and wound up in a hot exchange with Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) on the subject of desegregation.

Hansen

Davis in 1956 conducted an investigation of school desegregation here and issued a report highly critical of desegregation. The report was widely reprinted in the South.

Hansen has steadfastly maintained that under desegregation all children have been getting a better education.

After Hansen concluded his testimony on the pay bill yesterday, Davis launched into a series of questions on Hansen's recent trips to Tennessee and Davis' home state, Georgia. Davis asked:

"I notice you have been going out of Washington apparently promoting integration in schools where they don't have it. Who paid for these trips?

Hansen said he had accepted invitations to appear before the Federal Civil Rights Commission in Nashville, Tenn., and the Commission had paid his traveling expenses.

He had also, he said, been to Atlanta at the invitation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, which picked up the tab.

Spoke on District Schools

Hansen said, "I went down to talk about the Washington schools. I did not go down to support integration."

Davis asked: "Do you know who constitutes the Georgia Council on Human Relations."

Hansen replied that as far as he knew they were "highly reputable people—wonderful and fine people."

Hansen said the Commission is engaged in the promotion of good human relations which "is important in the Washington schools." He said the Commission is trying to "improve the capacity of the citizens of our country to live better with one another."

Davis said: "Stripped of all that fancy language what it means is people who are promoting integration."

Hansen replied: "That is one of their goals. But the larger goal is to promote the rights of fellow citizens. I subscribe to that wholeheartedly."

Davis asked: "The goal you subscribe to is race mixing, isn't it?"

Hansen said he would rather not answer that question. "I'd rather put it in other terms—there should be no discrimination based on race—in any public institutions, at any rate. We should get away from it."

Davis

Davis said that apparently Hansen wasn't content to stay in the District and run his own school system. Hansen replied it was part of his job to help alter the attitudes held by some people concerning the condition of the District schools.

Davis then questioned Hansen on the authorship and financial support of a pamphlet entitled: "Miracle of Social Adjustment." Hansen said the pamphlet was his creation wholly and was published at the request of the Anti-Defamation League which paid for it.

Davis then returned to the subject of racial marriages in the District public schools.

Hansen acknowledged that he recently refused to give Davis the names of a Negro and a white girl—both former District school students—who have left school and are now married.

He said he refused because it was not a proper inquiry and because publicity would only feed the weapons of "hate mongers and others who use this information." He said sharply: "This I'll have no part of."

Davis said: "I wonder if you are simple-minded enough to think I couldn't have gotten the information if I wanted it?"

Hansen said he was sure Davis could get such information, but he (Hansen) "wanted no part in this."

Davis told Hansen he has the information and has had it for some time.

(Hansen—without revealing the names of those involved—had previously disclosed details of the affair during his appearance before the Civil Rights Commission in Nashville.)

The school superintendent was commended highly by Rep. John R. Foley (D-Md.) for "exercising the right of a free citizen to go anywhere and speak and say" anything he feels.

After the session, Hansen left for South Bend, Ind., to take part in a seminar on race relations at Notre Dame University.

Asks $117 million new taxes—

Save our schools, Patterson pleads

Legislature told beware those against plan

14d(1)

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham

Press

5-5-59

P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5—Alabama may have to close its schools to save them from race-mixing, but while they remain open they must have more money, Gov. John Patterson told the Alabama Legislature today.

Patterson addressed the openingsession of the state governing body as Alabama's legislators took up grave problems of financial needs and integration threats.

Recognizing that his tax program faces opposition the governor called on the legislators to "stand up with me now and be counted."

"THERE ARE forces at work in this state who for their own selfish gain and personal motives are working night and day to prevent us from doing anything for education," he declared.

"Beware of these people."

The governor said the schools desperately need funds to raise teacher salaries, provide new buildings and expanded classroom facilities, and warned:

"We must stand up and meet his challenge headon or see our school system go under."

HE RECOMMENDED $42 million a year in new taxes to finance the most ambitious educational budget in the state's history, plus a $75 million bond issue to meet critical building needs. The bond issue would be put through without a vote of the people.

As he said months ago that he might, the governor all but announced definite plans to call a special session of the Legislature this Summer during a recess in the regular term so school revenue measures can be considered without the conflict of other issues.

He told the House and Senate "we should give serious consideration" to it and promised he will issue the special session call "if you feel that we need it."

PATTERSON SAID he will insist on equal educational opportunities for white and Negro students but that "it must be separate."

"I am absolutely and unequivocally opposed to any integration of the races," he declared, "and before I would submit to it, I would scrap the public education system of this state and go to private schools."

To counter the threat, the governor asked for authority to close any scshool where federal force is used to break down segregation, and to cut off state funds to any school where federal force

ALABAMA ALREADY has a law empowering local school boards to suspend classes wherever integration threatens, but it isin't mandatory.

Above the high school level, Patterson proposed to put the state-supported white colleges under separate boards of trustees as the University of Alabama and Auburn now are, but to leave the two Negro colleges under the State Board of Education.

"This decentralization," he explained, "will make it more difficult for these (race) agitators to attack more than one college at a time."

News

For the same reason, he also recommended separate boards for each of the state's trade schools.

Patterson also propsed new methods of choosing the State Board of Education and the state superintendent. He advocated a change in the constitution to have the people elect the board members and the board members appoint the superintendent. The board is now appointed by the governor, and the superintendent is elected by the voters.

5-5-59

TO FINANCE the proposed $161 million school budget for next year, the governor stood by the tax measures he suggested recently to an interim study com mittee—a 3 per cent sales tax on new and used cars; a 3 per cent tax on construction contracts above $25,000; a 5 per cent ceiling on corporation income taxes instead of the present 3 per cent, and a $1000 personal income tax exemption instead of $1500.

But he took note of alternate measures recommended by the interim committee, and promised to accept any substitute that is "fair, just and reasonable."

Since the two income tax proposals with an expected yield of $9½ million a year would require constitutional amendments, Patterson said he will submit alternate budgets—one with the extra $9½ million, one without it.

DESPITE ANGRY outcrys from some legislators over his current program to equalize property tax assessments, Patterson held his ground and even asked for increased funds to administer the program. That is certain to provoke a fight.

At the same time, in an obvious bid for the suppport of homeowners in the property tax battle, the governor proposed a constitutional amendment to raise the homestead tax exemption from $2000 to $5000.

Turning to other financial needs, the governor asked for a $2,386,255 increase in state funds for old age pensions for the coming fiscal year and $4,377,520 for the following year.

He made no effort to estimate how much in dollars and cents that would raise the pension level. But matched with federal funds, he said it would give a substantial increase. His campaign promise when he was elected last year was to boost the pension average to an ultimate $75 a month. It now averages slightly below $50.

POINTING TO A $1,800,000 deficit in the State Docks at the close of ex-Gov. James E. Folsom's administration, Patterson asked for authority to spend another 3¼ million of the 10-million-dollar docks bond issue approved by the voters two years ago. That money would be used to complete three inland docks left unfinished by Folsom, and to build others.

For the docks at Mobile, the governor asked the Legislature to lift the present 4 per cent interest ceiling on revenue bonds so the docks can borrow money to complete the unfinished expansion work there. He said the docks cannot sell bonds at that price.

Elsewhere in his message to the Legislature, Patterson renewed his demand for legislative reapportionment and for a tough new small loan law.

He suggested more liberal unemployment compensation benefits and promised to fight against passage of any new law "designed to injure or harass labor in any way." And in an apparent reference to the existing "right to work" act, he said no law already in force will be used to hurt labor.

Teacher Standards Up, Delinquency Down

Desegregation Good For Schools In Washington, School Chief Says

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
5-25-59
P. 1
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The superintendent of the integrated public school system of Washington, D.C., said Sunday racial integration has been good for schools in the nation's capital.

Carl F. Hansen, appearing here for a television discussion of five years of integration in Washington schools, said flatly that educational opportunities have been improved, juvenile delinquency among Negroes has dropped significantly, and teacher recruitment standards are among the highest in the nation.

"We are definitely assured in our own minds that where there is competence children soon forget whether teachers are Negro or white," Hansen said.

Hansen said that when Washington schools first desegregated the fact that there was a difference of race "tended to accentuate the problem of discipline, but by and large these were just the problems of children."

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The schools have gone ahead with social activities, he said. "As many as 19,000 students have participated in spectator groups setting new patterns in group behavior. There is very impressive data showing a drop in delinquency."

Hansen took part in a roundtable discussion sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations. He was questioned by John A. Griffin of Emory University in Atlanta; Atlanta attorney Devereaux McClatchey, and Harry Boyte, chairman of the executive committee of HOPE Inc., a group formed for improvement of the public school system in Georgia.

He said Washington, with 74 per cent of its total school population Negro, still has a few all white and all - Negro schools but that he considers it "sound education management" to run an integrated system.

"I think it is fair to say that much of the concern of parents when we desegregated in 1954 was what would happen to the superior children," he said. "We assured parents that every child would have a maximum opportunity. I think we have succeeded in establishing this by ability grouping."

ALL HAVE IMPROVED

Hansen said at first a larger perecentage of honor students were white and a larger percentage of the 'basic" students were Negro. He said all groups have improved and the honors group rated "substantially above" the nationally standard in 1958.

Hansen did not mention a report made in 1956 by Rev. James C. Davis D-Ga., in which Davis said delinquency was high at the capital's integrated schools. He said only he has not "engaged myself" in an evaluation of the Davis report.

Education Bills Are Introduced

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sat
5-23-59
P. 20
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Alabama Senate Studies Proposals To Revamp Board Selection

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22. — Senator Dennis Porter of Chatom introduced a bill in the Senate Friday which calls for election of the State Board of Education.

The bill is sponsored by the education commission which made an exhaustive 18-month study of school needs in Alabama.

Senator Porter introduced a companion bill which would allow the board to appoint the State School Superintendent.

Under present law, the Superintendent of Education is elected by the people and the governor appoints members of the board of education to staggered terms.

Needed For Continuity

The education commission recommended the change to bring about more continuity in the state's educational system. Under the present system, the new superintendent operates on budget plans set by his predecessor for the first two years.

The education department, School Superintendent Frank R. Stewart and former superintendent Austin R. Meadows approved the change.

Under Senator Porter's bill, the state board would be composed of members from each of the nine congressional districts. They would serve four-year terms.

Across the hall, Representative Alonzo Shumate of Jasper introduced a bill which would abolish the pensions and security department's board.

Representative Shumate said his bill would leave the operation of the department entirely in the hands of the director.

Other Bills

Senator E. O. Eddins of Demopolis introduced a bill which would prohibit any legislator from doing business with the state. If any lawmaker is found guilty of violating the proposed law he would face a maximum punishment of six months imprisonment and a $1,000 fine.

The Senate passed five bills while 23 were introduced. In the interest of peace and harmony and a long weekend, controversial bills affecting absentee voting and establishing of a central board to govern ad valorem assessments on automobiles were carried over until Tuesday.

The Senate rushed through the legislative appropriation bill which was passed in the house. If the $500,000 appropriation had not been approved Friday the lawmakers would not have collected their pay checks next week.

Legislators get $30 a day, seven days a week for the 18 week session.

The Senate passed three bills recommended by the Secretary of State's office to clear up confusion regarding the filing of qualifying papers and expense accounts during campaigns.

House Action Delayed

Rep. E. K. Hanby of Gadsden won house approval to defer action on a bill to cut off state welfare payments to unwed mothers who refuse to work.

Representative Hanby vehemently opposed its companion bill, passed by the house Tuesday, which stops welfare payments to women who have more than one illegitimate child.

HECKING ON THE CAPITOL

Alabama Journal

enkins Foresees buse Of Grants y State To Pupils

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 10-17-59 p. 2

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY
Journal Staff Writer

Misgivings accompanied House Education Com- approval this week of a bill to permit grants students of private schools while public schools area remain open.

e bill was winally given a favorable report but after Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox, the author, d not to oppose "reasonable" dments from the floor.

Castleberry

e House has passed a bill pro- grants to students in private after closing of the public they otherwise would attend.

But several committee members, ding Rep. J. M. Jenkins of Ran- sensed trouble in the new meas- d felt it is uncalled for at this

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Ala

e predicted some parents will e disgruntled with teachers at public schools and will withdraw even in the absence of inte- attempts. They would then enter private with the state paying for their schooling just public institutions.

committee member noted that this could not without approval of the local school board enkins contended the boards often would yield ssure from parents.

e Randolph legislator also argued the bill would to planning to meet integration trouble mighty advance of any possible need.

don't believe we'll ever have any integration in many places, particularly rural counties,"

kins finally went along and helped get the bill after the unspecified amendments were prom-

grants to each withdrawing student would ated by dividing the school's proportion of by the number of students enrolled.

vate school he attends would have to be taught by per- certificates issued by the state superintendent of educa- struction offered would have to be in the several branches ired in public schools.

board could discontinue the allowance for any student his or her conduct or progress in the private school tory.

of the bill believe the federal courts will more likely approve use of public funds before, rather than after, orders to integrate are issued.

They apparently want to establish soon some private schools such as attempted at Selma a few weeks ago. This plan foundered, apparently because of no financing plan and lack of court orders to integrate the public schools.

REP. E. A. (BUD) GROUBY of Autauga wants it understood he doesn't want to outlaw all wooden matches. Some published reports have had him trying to do that.

The bill he has introduced, he says, would ban only "kitchen" (strike anywhere) matches. Wooden safety matches wouldn't be affected.

He says cotton pickers, while stooping over, often permit kitchen matches to drop from their pockets into baskets of cotton in the field. Gin saws then light them and bales are badly damaged.

Several bills relating to acquisition of highway rights-of-way are in the Senate Judiciary Committee. First drafts were unsatisfactory to many members and are being re-drawn. They may have a marked effect on proceedings in relation to the interstate system.

Present thinking among high level highway officials is that the cut in federal interstate funds will cause much delay in construction of urban routes. And that more city bypasses, rather than throughways, will be built.

Public And Private Schools

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Aug. 28-59

MONTGOMERY COUNTY school authorities express surprise that the increase in enrollment in the public schools this year was so much less than expected. But the small increase in Montgomery no doubts conforms with a national trend. Expert observers say that today about 15 per cent of all elementary and high school pupils in the United States are in non-public institutions as compared with only 9 per cent in 1940.

The figures disclose that growth of private and parochial schools in the nation is at a more rapid rate than in the public schools.

That racial issues are in any way responsible for this fact is not proven by the figures. Such states as Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Utah show public schools to be far in the lead over private and parochial schools. In these states not more than 2 per cent of the pupils are in private schools. Yet in several of the Northern states such as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin and Rhode Island more than 25 per cent of the pupils are in private schools. In some communities the percentage is as high as 50 per cent.

Educators are indicated as being alarmed by this loss in attendance in public schools, yet it does not seem cause for alarm. If parents prefer to send their children to private schools they must have good reasons, and the Supreme Court has held unconstitutional an Oregon law requiring all children to attend the public schools. States have no authority under the Constitution to standardize children in this way.

Meanwhile the public schools are crowded, more money for teachers, more money for new buildings and more money for additional facilities is needed all the time. Undoubtedly the growth of private schools acts as a spur and challenge to the administrators of the public schools. It may provoke them into less emphasis upon turning out students exactly alike and with exactly the same measure of training. This standardization is undoubtedly the chief objection that many parents show toward their public school systems.

Negroes Disclose Montgomery Plan

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Continued Segregation To Bring Court Action

8 Sun. 8-30-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—(AP)—Negro leaders Saturday disclosed a plan to ask the courts to integrate Montgomery schools unless the school authorities do it voluntarily within a short time.

P/1

As the first step, they made public a letter to the City-County Board of Education asking board members to "announce your plan of integration to the community."

But at the same time, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said his people are "realistic enough to know" they can expect no voluntarily desegregation in Montgomery and that "this will have to end up in court."

The letter from the executive committee of the Montgomery Improvement Association of which King is president, asked the board to "begin in good faith to study the idea and make a reasonable start."

"We hope," the letter continued, "that this problem can be worked out through voluntary good will and that it will not be necessary to carry it through the courts."

But under the Supreme Court decision of 1954, it said, "We are obliged to start the process of integration in the public schools."

Whether an effort will be made to enroll Negroes in Montgomery schools when the fall term opens Thursday was not made known.

But King and the other committee members said "Negro parents and students are making inquiries . . . and several of them are already prepared to apply for formerly all-white schools."

King said his group had asked for a conference with the school board before the schools reopen but was unsuccessful. He said Supt. Walter T. McKee told them the board would talk with the Negro leaders Sept. 24 after the fall term had started.

House battle looms—

The Birmingham News

School closing bill fight on in Senate

B'ham, Ala. Page 1

Tue. 10-27-59.

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27—Sen. A. C. Shelton today opened the fight in the uppe rhouse against two bills allowing the governor to close schools threatened with race-mixing.

The former Calhoun Cnuty school superintendent said he would talk for awhile, then get a test vote on a preliminary motion. If the roll call shows enough votes to defeat the bills there won't be any reason for a filibuster.

Shelton is chairman of the Senate education committee.

A similar battle faced the House where identical school-closing measures also were introduced. The rules committee put them at the top of the calendar.

ALL EYES MEANWHILE were on Speaker Charles Adams and Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell as speculation grew over their choice of House and Senate conferees to hammer out an acceptable small loan bill compromise.

ONCE THE HOUSE non-concurs in the Webb bill, then it will be up to Speaker Adams and Lt. Gov. Boutwell, Senate presiding officer, to appoint three members from each house to serve on a conference committee which will seek to iron out differences in the two proposals.

"I will be glad to sit down with Speaker Adams and talk over the appointment of these conferees, if he wants to discuss them," said Lt. Gov. Boutwell.

The speaker will name three House members first and then Boutwell will appoint three senators.

Voicing strong opposition to this school-closing measure were Sens. A. C. Shelton of Calhoun and E. B. Haltom Jr. of Lauderdale.

HALTOM, Florence attorney and education committee member, and Shelton are against the bill because they consider it might serve to help keep schools open in a racial crisis. They feel it would give federal courts a weapon to rule that the schools must be operated.

They argued that if the governor is authorized to close the schools, then the courts might interpret that to mean the state operates all the schools, despite the fact that the bill actually makes no mention of segregation.

They cited the recent Virginia case in which a three-judge Federal Court panel ruled in effect that all schools under the jurisdiction of the same operating authority must remain either open or closed.

But Gov. Patterson and his leaders don't go aolng with the thinking of Shelton and Haltom. And they were expected to turn on the pressure to push this House-approved measure through the Senate.

THE GOVERNOR and his lieutenants also were ready to put on the pressure to make certain the House non-concurs in the Senate version of the small loan bill. Patterson and his Senate leaders sought vainly to block passage of the Webb bill.

The governor, while favoring the Gilchrist version, has said he is willing to accept certain changes, such as the rate structure in the Montana small loan law.

Patterson, of course, would be about to wield tremendous influence in getting a compromise bill rewritten in conference committee. But if he failed in getting a bill to his liking, the governor would have another whack at it.

He could still write in changes by executive amendments, once a bill was passed and on his desk for his signature.

Then it would be up to the Legislature to decide whether it wanted to reject such amendments, which would amount to overriding the governor's veto.

Private School Tuition Bill OK'd By House

Herald B'Ham, Ala.

Sun. 10-11-59.

P. 28

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The House took another step toward strengthening Alabama's segregation barrier today by unanimously passing a bill which would permit public school funds to be used for private school tuitions.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Pine Apple, would permit county and city boards of education to give public school funds to students of padlocked schools as tuition to private non - denominational schools.

Oakley said the measure was a safeguard aimed at continuing education if schools were closed to prevent integration.

A bill pending in the Senate would permit the governor to shutter any public school faced with race mixing.

Oakley said his bill was similar to one passed in 1957 except that it made no mention of integration or segregation. He said he thought the new measure would be safer from legal attack.

"Application blanks are available on proper request," he said.

B'ham Schools Reject 135 Negroes

The Talladega Daily Home

P. 1.

BIRMINGHAM —(AP)— The Birmingham Board of Education today said it has rejected a petition of 135 Negroes for a school integration plan.

Talladega, Ala.

D. Theo Wright, superintendent of Birmingham schools, said he sent letters to the 135 signers of the petition saying it "does not constitute an appropriate request for any action."

Tue. 11-24-59

The Negroes filed the petitions early this month, asking the Board of Education to offer a plan by Dec. 1 for ending school segregation.

1400

Wright said the petitions did not fit the procedure outlined in the Alabama School Placement Law.

In North Birmingham—

B'ham Post-Herald

Families To Appeal Pupil Transfer Refusal

B'ham, Ala

Mon. 11-2-59

P. 5

1400

Two North Birmingham families who recently were refused permission to transfer their children permanently to North Birmingham school have decided to appeal their case to the Circuit Court in Equity.

Frank Bowie, attorney for the two couples, first requested that the city board of education reconsider its decision, made last month at a special board hearing, and allow the families to enroll their children in North Birmingham.

The board Friday refused to reconsider.

Actually, children of both families are already attending North Birmingham school, but only because their parents are maintaining apartments in the North Birmingham area.

The families want to give up the apartments, their "address of record," without having to transfer their children to Fairmont school.

The board based its earlier refusal to allow the transfer on provisions of the Alabama pupil placement law.

Bowie says he plans to base the appeals on the grounds that the children's "best interests would be served" by continuing at North Birmingham. Transportation and economic considerations also are involved, Bowie said.

The board of education regards the case as a test of the pupil placement law, which gives local school boards wide authority in assigning pupils to schools.

The parents making the appeal are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dugger, and Mr. and Mrs. George Horslev.

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ALABAMA

Patterson On School 'Frills'

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Sun. 11-29-59
P 14
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The words were harsh, more so possibly than was intended, but Gov. John son's admonition to Alabama's educators to "get rid of the frills" and "take hard look at themselves" expresses a point that public school administrators cannot afford to ignore. To do so [illegible] result in a disservice for the Alabama public school system.

The warning came from a proven friend of Alabama's system of public schools. Through the leadership of Gov. Patterson, 1959 has been an historic year for public education in the state. New taxes enacted by the recently-adjourned Legislature will add up to an estimated $42 million to the Alabama school budget annually.

So it wasn't from an economy fixation that Gov. Patterson said, "We can't come [illegible] every 15 years and bail the school system out of trouble." That's an unfortunate choice of terms in describing the [illegible] challenges created by public education needs, but the implication is pertinent and timely that school administrators must assume heavy responsibility in creation of an efficient, adequate system that can operate within the channels of anticipated revenue.

There is no reason to anticipate the [illegible] when education won't have first [illegible] on the pocketbooks of Alabama taxpayers. The state has a record of consistent fiscal generosity and sincere, even enthusiastic, concern for its public school system. And, no matter what the situation, we can't conceive of Alabamians [illegible] their backs on public school

What the "frills" are that Gov. Patterson refers to he could best define [illegible]. It is our opinion that in many [illegible] systems of the state, the short[illegible] inadequacies far overshadow [illegible]. More emphasis on these areas [illegible] classroom education which experience [illegible] shown to be basic in preparing the [illegible] for adult responsibilities in this [illegible] world is never amiss, however. [illegible] "frill" that may in time prove to [illegible] great a luxury to maintain is the uneconomic school plant operated [illegible] to community or neighborhood [illegible] further consolidation saves money and improves the caliber of the education formula, then let's have more consolidation.

As to future financing, it would seem wise for public school administrators to carry out their projections on Alabama's ability to pay. Creating a public school structure that would eventually have to call on federal assistance for sustenance would be injudicious. There is no time in the foreseeable future when Alabama would choose to accept federal dominance over its education system in a trade for dollars.

Gov. Patterson's remarks cannot be interpreted by Alabamians as an expression of dissatisfaction with our public school system or its administrators. The public school people of the state have the confidence of the citizens. They have performed their responsibilities in an outstanding manner in the past in the face of many handicaps, and we confidently anticipate service to the state of an even more rewarding caliber in the future.

It is with no reservations and a full acknowledgment of the need of every dollar appropriated that the people of the state backed Gov. Patterson and the Legislature in the historic school financing special session. And it is with assurance that the public school administrators will not misunderstand motives that it is pointed out that the well is not bottomless.

'Would Nail Schools Shut To Stop Integration,' Governor Promises

Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 11-5-59.
P1-D
14d(1)

Gov. Patterson has appealed for passage of legislation giving him authority to close public schools to maintain segregation.

But, he said, whether or not the pending bills pass, he will if necessary nail the affected school building up himself.

The House passed the bills yesterday but the Senate killed companion measures. The House-passed bills could conceivably be passed by the Senate and thus become law but it is considered highly unlikely in view of the filibuster there against the small loan bill.

The governor said in a statement handed to newsmen late last night:

"The governor needs the power to close up any school so threatened (with integration). I have told the Legislature time and again that these school closing laws are tools that the governor needs now to protect the citizens of this state. We cannot afford to wait until violence commences to prepare for it. It will be too late them. We must provide the tools to work with now.

"The overwhelming majority of the Legislature wants to provide these tools at this time. They want to pass the bills giving the governor the power to close public schools threatened with violence. They realize how urgent it is that we pass these bills.

"In the last few hours, a group of Negroes in Birmingham has petitioned the Birmingham School Board to integrate the public schools there. The hour is near at hand when we must meet face to face those who seek to destroy our way of life. When the hour arrives I want us to have the necessary tools to fight with. These school closing laws constitute part of those necessary tools that we need. Much study and thought have gone into the preparation of these bills. Several other Southern states have already passed such laws.

"I call upon the minority group of senators who are blocking all legislation to put aside their personal interests and enact without further delay the bills giving the governor the power to close schools which cannot be operated without violence.

"I want to make one thing clear. I intend to maintain segregation of the races in the public schools of this state come what may, and whether the school closing bills pass or not, if the time comes during my administration when the federal government attempts to force integration of any school of this state, I will take a hammer, some nails and some boards and go down and personally nail the school up myself."

Selma Baptists to open white private school

P. 1

SELMA, Ala., July 25—(AP)—Registration will be held this week for a proposed all-white non-denominational private elementary school in Selma.

News

The school, for first, second and third graders, will be sponsored by the Selma Baptist Assn. Plans are being made for approximately 90 children.

Birmingham, Ala.

The school will be supported partly by student tuition and partly from donations from the 21 member churches in the Selma Baptist Assn.

Sun. 7-26-59

Trustees of the organization, as yet unnamed, said they are developing the private school system to be prepared for any future developments. There was no further elaboration beyond mention of the Little Rock school incident.

JOHN BECTON, a Selma banker, was listed as president of the organization. Other officers are the Rev. Jack Trammel, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, vice chairman; O. E. Richardson, a teacher in the Selma public school system, secretary, and John Suttle, farmer, treasurer.

Trustees said each church in the Selma association will donate $150 toward initial costs and each child would be required to pay $20 a month tuition.

A trustees said their aim is to operate the school on the highest standard by trained personnel, using state approved text books, and pupils desiring to transfer to other schools would be permitted to do so.

The group said no site has yet been selected for the school.

School Is Formed With Forward Look

Memphis, Tenn.

Selma Getting Ready For Integration Moves

Mon. 7-27-59

SELMA, Ala., July 26.—(UPI) — The head of Selma's new Baptist private school said Sunday the school was formed because "we don't want to get caught in the dark when they close public schools" to avoid integration.

Commercial Appeal

John Becton, a Selma banker, said the all-white, non-denominational elementary school could form the nucleus of a complete closure of public schools.

P. 13

The school, which will have instruction in the first three grades, would be fully accredited and operated by trained personnel using state-approved textbooks. Mr. Becton said plans are being made for 90 students.

He said each of the 21 churches in the Selma association have been asked to contribute $150 toward initial expenses and each student will be charged $20 tuition a month.

"We won't have any religious instruction except what they normally have in public schools," he said, "and our school will be opened to all denominations."

Mr. Becton said the biggest problem faced now by the school group is finding of a building.

He said the maximum class size would be 30 students and, if conditions warrant, "we can expand in the future to include all eight grades without too much trouble."

Elmore said ready to guard white schools

P. 14

News

WETUMPKA, Ala., Aug. 26—(AP)—Amid talk of integration attempts, police reportedly will guard against violence Monday when all-white schools in this county begin the Fall term.

A reliable source said Elmore County sheriff's deputies and policemen will be stationed near white schools in Wetumpka, Eclectic and Tallassee should a desegregation move erupt into violence.

Birmingham

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said last night the rumored plan to attempt to enroll Negroes in two all-white schools is "without foundation."

Wed. 8-26-59

"HOWEVER," he said, "precautions will be taken to avoid the possibility of incidents on the opening of the schools Monday."

Vowing to resist any effort to break down racial barriers, the former Elmore Citizens Council chairman and staunch Democrat added:

"Information has been conveyed to me that there was a possibility that Montgomery County might be bypassed this year and that an attempt might be made to enroll Negro students in white schools.

"After checking into the matter, it is my opinion that this is merely a rumor."

NOTICE OF a planned desegregation campaign in Montgomery schools this Fall had been served by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery Negro leader, but he could not be reached for comment.

In Montgomery, meanwhile, Reps. Leonard Johnston and Hardaway Johnson of Elmore County said they had heard reports that Negroes will try to integrate two of Elmore's white schools.

"Just in case," Johnston said, he and Johnson conferred with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion about what steps to take if legal action to block integration becomes necessary.

Private School State Aid Eyed

Commercial Appeal

Tuskegee Assistance Seen As Alabama Test In High Court

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5.—The first step in a program designed to legalize the use of state funds in private segregated schools was discussed Wednesday by an Alabama legislative committee. No immediate action was taken.

Thurs. 8-6-59

It would broaden the 14-year-old regional education program on the college level as the forerunner to passage of a law spelling out the use of public money for non-public elementary and high schools.

P. 33

The bill by Representative Gregory Oakley of Wilcox County proposes to extend the regional scholarship program to undergraduate as well as graduate and professional work. The existing law provides state aid for students who have to go outside Alabama for specialized training not available here.

Although it is available alike to all students regardless of race, most of the money up to now has been spent on Negroes studying medicine and other professions.

As the second step, Representative Oakley proposes to tie the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute in with the amended regional scholarship law.

Alabama for several years has allocated public funds to the privately endowed all-Negro school, and a pending appropriation bill for the next two years seeks to raise the allocation from the present $350,000 to $400,000.

Plans already have been made known unofficially to challenge the Tuskegee appropriation with the idea of getting the United States Supreme Court to say whether state funds can legally be appropriated to a privately financed school.

Mixing Plan Called Rumor

Post Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Elmore To Take Precaution, However

Thurs. 8-27-59

WETUMPKA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Report of an impending attempt to enroll Negroes in two all-white schools was called a "rumor without foundation."

P. 20

Circuit Sol. Glen Curlee did say, however, that "precautions will be taken to avoid the possibility of any incidents" when Elmore County schools open Monday for the Fall term.

The solicitor vowed to resist any effort to break down racial barriers in this Central Alabama county, adding:

"Information has been conveyed to me that there was a possibility that Montgomery County might be by-passed this year and that an attempt might be made in Elmore County to enroll Negro children in white schools.

"After checking into the matter, it is my opinion that this is merely a rumor that is without foundation."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery Negro leader, had served notice that Negroes would seek admittance to Montgomery schools this Fall.

A reliable source said sheriff's deputies and policemen will be stationed near white schools in Wetumpka, Eclectic and Tallassee to ward off violence should an integration attempt occur.

Tuskegee Schools To Open Monday Regular Schedule

News P. 1

Tuskegee Ala.

Thurs. 8-27-59

School bells will soon be ringing again as the children in Tuskegee and throughout ~~Macon County~~ trek back, beginning ~~next Monday~~. Preparatory to the new semester, the teacher's institutes were to be held throughout the day Friday.

In Tuskegee, all students have been registered, the registration having begun last Fall and completed during the past several weeks.

14d(1)

A short opening exercise will be held in the high school auditorium when the new members of the faculty will be presented. From here students will go right into a full day's schedule. The elementary school children will go directly to their class-rooms where the individual teachers will conduct the first day activity.

E. W. Wadsworth, principal, said the same time schedule observed last year will be used. School will begin at 7:55 a. m. and will let out at 2:40 p. m. Graduated lunch hours will be the same as last year.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

med Ala. Boycott Unit eks School Integration

Defender

Ill.

LLIAM D. BRYANT

TGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) school integration cam- sprang up Sunday under of the same organ- that engineered the Montgomery bus boycott. Montgomery Improvement tion, headed by Dr. Martin King, jr., sent letters to school board members ask- to make a "reasonable toward desegration. There comment from board mem-

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INTEGRATION

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parents and students are inquiries," the letter said. that this problem can out through voluntary and that it will not be to carry it to court." said that court action used only as a last resort.

FIVE YEARS GONE BY

The letter noted that "five years have gone by since the Supreme Court decision and no discernable move has been made toward integration."

Negroes Seek To Integrate Montgomery

Tribune
new york
Mon. 8-31-59.

Bus-Boycott Group For 'Reasonable Start'

D. 6.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 30 (UPI).—A new school integration campaign sprang up today under sponsorship of the same organization that engineered the famous Montgomery bus boycott.

The Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King jr. sent letters to local school board members asking them to make a "reasonable start" toward desegregation of classrooms. There was no comment from board members.

The new development came as integration spread in Virginia and North Carolina and prepared to make its first entrance into a Florida public school.

In Other States

Seven points in North Carolina and five in Virginia will have integration by the time fall school opening is completed the second week in September. A school in a "changing" neighborhood in Miami planned to admit Negroes for the first time on an integrated basis. Most, if not all, of the white children will have transferred to other schools by opening day, however.

Nashville, Tenn., prepared to expand its stairstep integration plan to the third grade and no incidents were expected.

The situation was fairly tense at High Point, N. C., where two Negro sisters were accepted for a previously all-white school, but police were on the alert for any trouble. The High Point school board appealed to the public for "calmness and forbearance."

Placement Law

Montgomery schools are operated under a state pupil-placement law that gives local districts full control over assigning pupils, without regard to race. The United States Supreme Court has upheld the law "on its face"—meaning that it can still be attacked on constitutional grounds.

The letter from Dr. King's organization merely asked the school board to "announce your plans" for integration. It stressed that neither threat nor ultimatum was intended by the petition.

"Negro parents and students are making inquiries," the letter said. "We hope that this problem can be worked out through voluntary good will and that it will not be necessary to carry it to court."

The notice said that court action would be used only as a last resort but emphasized that "we are obliged to start the process of integration in the public schools."

The letter noted that "five years have gone by since the Supreme Court decision and no discernible move has been made toward integration."

Dr. King was the guiding force behind a year-long boycott of city buses by Montgomery Negroes. Following a Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated seating in the Alabama capital, the city ceased the requirement and the boycott came to an end. The event catapulted Mr. King to worldwide fame.

Gov. Patterson Voices Intent Against Mixing

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
Tues. 8-11-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Gov. John Patterson said Monday that "if a school in Alabama is integrated, it will be over my body."

D. 2-4

He made the comment in answering questions from a group of men which had asked if whether he is being used "as a guinea pig by Communist-Jewish integrators to sample the political sentiment of the South" for Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass).

Patterson has endorsed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He told the group of 30 who crowded into his office that "I'm not being used as a guinea pig by anybody that I know of."

He said his record on preserving segregation is "clearer and more positive than most folks in this state."

"I have no apologies to make for my record on segregation," he declared.

The men identified themselves only as a group who supported Patterson in his campaign for governor.

School Bells Peal Across Alabama With No Efforts Made To Integrate

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Jus. 9-1-59

8/1

14d(1)

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

School bells called children back to the classroom in many parts of Alabama Monday with white and Negro students still segregated.

Negroes made no attempt to enroll in rural Elmore County near Montgomery.

Lawmen stood guard in at least two communities — Wetumpka and Tallassee in Elmore County —but Negroes went to their own schools.

State Supt. Frank R. Stewart said classroom doors swung open in a majority of the 67 counties and that he had received no reports of attempted integration. He said he had asked city and county school authorities to notify his office if any incidents developed.

Schools in other communities open later this week; some next week. In still others, the summer vacation ended last month so boys and girls can take time off later to help with the cotton harvest.

Integration talk had died down in Elmore County before the fall term began. Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said last week he didn't think any attempt would be made despite the rumors.

Nevertheless, Police Chief Lloyd Tippett and two of his officers were on duty at the combined Tallassee elementary-high school. Tippett said he would have arrested any Negroes attempting to enter the all-white school.

He said they would have faced a charge of violating a city ordinance which prohibits integration in public facilities.

In Montgomery, where children return to school Thursday, Negro leaders announced there will be no planned attempt to have their children admitted to white schools at this time.

An early court fight over Arkansas pupil placement laws flared up as three Negroes had tentative court backing to enter a white school at the rural Dollarway district near Pine Bluff.

FIRM STAND

Token integration on the elementary level went ahead in Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. But Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina held firm to the traditional separate classrooms for whites and Negroes.

In Florida, four Negroes have been assigned to the Orchard Villa School in Miami for classes beginning Sept. 8. This would mark the first integration at the public school level in Florida.

Selma Baptists give up private school efforts

News p.3

SELMA, Ala., Aug. [illegible] (AP)—The Selma Baptist Assn. has given up —for the present—its efforts to open a private school for white students.

Birmingham Ala

Five days of pre-registration, a method of determining public interest, brought only one applicant.

The association's education commission met last night and announced that public apathy caused it to abandon the plans.

"We led the goat to water but we couldn't make it drink," the commission noted in its report on the school.

Jus. 8-4-59

HOWEVER, the commission maintained that its school plan is working and will be held in readiness in the event area schools are closed—because of integration orders or for other reasons.

Two weeks ago the association, made up of 21 churches in the Selma area, announced plans to open a school for pupils in the first three elementary grades. Classes would be limited to 30 pupils and the school would be operated in cooperation with the public school system.

14d(1)

Each church in the association was to donate $150 toward the school and the association was to make a gift of $2000 toward the school.

Ala

In addition, each pupil was to pay $20 a month tuition.

Ten of the 21 churches in the association were represented at Monday night's meeting. Although none of the churches had donated to the school project, most had agreed to and all had approved the school plan.

Girl, 6, first to register at Selma school

News

Birmingham Ala

SELMA, Ala., July 31—(AP)—A 6-year-old girl is the first child signed up for Selma's proposed private school for white children.

Her grandfather, James B. Collins, registered her last Thursday, saying:

Jus. 7-31-59

"I don't want her going to school with Negroes."

The child, Alicia Rena Edwards, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Edwards of Marianna, Fla. Collins said she has lived with him since her mother was hurt in an automobile accident several years ago.

14d(1)

p.31

THE SCHOOL, sponsored by the 21 churches of the Selma Baptist Assn., is planning to take a maximum of 30 children in each of the first three elementary grades.

Ala

The chairman of the board of the proposed private school says the plan won't die even if lack of interest keeps the school from opening this Fall.

John Becton, a banker, said the executive committee of the Baptist Assn., told him to go ahead with pre-registration even though only one child has signed up.

Without using the words segregation or integration, the Baptist leaders said they were settng up the school to cover the possibility that public schools would be closed.

"We have studied the situation from beginning to end and it looks like it is time for something to be done," said the Rev. Jack Trammel, vice chairman of the board of trustees of the school.

Negroes ask Montgomery school mixing

B'ham News

B'ham Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29 (AP)—Negro leaders Saturday disclosed a plan to ask the courts to integrate Montgomery schools unless the school authorities do it voluntarily.

Jus. 8-30-59

As the first step, they made public a letter to the City-County Board of Education asking board members to "announce your plan of integration."

14d(1)

But at the same time, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said his people are "realistic enough to know" they can expect no voluntary desegregation and that "this will have to end up in court."

Ala

Action asked

THE LETTER from the executive committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. of which King is president, asked the board to "begin in good faith to study the idea and make a reasonable start."

"We hope," the letter continued, "that this problem can be worked out through voluntary good will and that it will not be necessary to carry it through the courts."

But under the Supreme Court decision of 1954, it said, "we are obliged to start the process of integration in the public schools."

Whether an effort will be made to enroll Negroes in Montgomery white schools when the Fall term opens Thursday was not made known.

But King and the other committee members said "Negro parents and students are making inquiries . . . and several of them are already prepared to apply for formerly all-white schools."

Meeting asked

King said his group had asked for a conference with the school board before the schools reopen but was unsuccessful. He said Supt. Walter T. McKee told them the board would talk with the Negro leaders Sept. 24 after the Fall term had started.

That is the date of the next regular meeting of the board.

However, the Baptist minister added, he and some other committee members will be out of the city that day and may seek a later conference. He said the letter which he had hoped to present to the board in person will be delivered by mail instead.

B'ham News

King said the Negroes originally put a Jan. 1 deadline on the start of integration but changed their plans to remove the time limit. He said his group might decide to start court action sooner.

B'ham Ala

Jus. 8-30-59

'No threat'

p.A6

THE LETTER said five years have gone by since the Supreme Court decision "and no discernable move has been made toward integrating the schools of Montgomery."

14d(1)

Insisting that the request was "neither a threat nor an ultimatum," the committee said it was merely a "sincere effort to urge you to begin some reasonable compliance with the law of the land and to cease the maintenance of a system which is injurious both to Negro children and white."

Ala

If Negroes tried to enter white classrooms, school authorities can invoke the state's pupil placement act which gives local boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual students attend schools.

The Supreme Court has held the law constitutional on its face but said at the same time it might be declared invalid if used to discriminate against Negroes.

Under a separate law, the Montgomery board can close any school if the federal courts order Negroes admitted.

As Our Schools Open

Journal Montgomery Ala.
Thurs. 9-3-59
P. 7 A

START OF ANOTHER school term reenacts familiar scenes calculated to strike a responsive note in adults who remember.

If it is like it used to be, it is a bit of an ordeal for the first-grade recruit not long out of the nursery. For him, it is a time of qualms, apprehension and trepidation, and even a certain amount of tear-shedding. The mother of such a youngster may be affected more than she admits by this second weaning, as she comes to realize that there is now another woman in his life. Happily, beginners soon adjust and dark moments fade.

For the higher grades, it means reunion with old associates, swapping notes on summer vacations and on teachers, and adopting a superior, sophisticated pose toward inferiors in grades below.

Now, as in other recent years, school opening in Alabama is marred by the "integration" threat casting its dark shadow. We can find satisfaction in the fact that so far it is only a threat, that the evil day has been deferred.

But we are reminded of the travesty on states' rights, the contemptuous disregard of time-honored local usages, when getting by another opening without an attempt at forcible race-mixing makes us understand how a reprieved prisoner feels. We can only do the best we can and hope that common sense may yet prevail, permanently, over blatant demagoguery.

14 d 07
ad

New Private White School To Open At Tuscaloosa

Post-Herald P. 5
Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 8-22-59

TUSCALOOSA, Aug. 21 (AP) — Classes for the first and second grades will open next month at a new private school for white children here.

14 dc 9

Sponsors said crowded conditions rather than the segregation controversy prompted them to organize the school.

ad

All the directors are connected with the Church of Christ but sponsors said the school was not an official arm of the church.

The Rev. Kenneth Reed, a Church of Christ minister and president of the school's board of trustees, said applications for the first grade already numbered 20. There have been 14 applicants for the second grade, he said.

The Rev. Mr. Reed said the classes would have a maximum of 20 children.

The school will be known as the Tuscaloosa Christian School.

BUT OFFICIALS PREPARED

Elmore Solicitor Quashes School Integration Rumors

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Wed. 8-26-59

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

P. 1
14 d 07
ad

WETUMPKA — A report that an attempt might be made Monday to enroll Negroes in two Elmore County white schools was termed a "rumor without foundation" here Tuesday by Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee.

"Information had been conveyed to me that there was a possibility that Montgomery County might be bypassed this year and that an attempt might he made in Elmore County to enroll Negro children in white schools," Curlee said. "After checking into the matter it is my opinion that this is merely a rumor that is without foundation."

"However, precautions will be taken to avoid the possibility of any incidents," he added.

Curlee, a former chairman of the Elmore Citizens' Council and a delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention, vowed that if any effort should be made to integrate schools here he would not stand idly by.

"Should such an attempt be made," he declared, "all the legal resources of this state will be employed to prevent a travesty of the laws of our state."

Curlee said he had not discussed the matter with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion or Gov. John Patterson because after investigating the report he was convinced it was not a serious threat.

The report that Curlee had been warned of such a development first came to light Tuesday.

Elmore Reps. Leonard Johnston and Hardaway Johnson confirmed that they had received information about the developments and later in the day they went by the Attorney General's department to be briefed on what legal steps should be taken in the event the attempt should be made.

"We just want to be prepared," Johnson explained.

Advertiser
P. 3 A
Montgomery Ala.
Wed. 8-26-59

Curlee said there was no connection between the reported integration attempt and a pending grand jury investigation of an Elmore County Negro school official.

The official has been charged with mishandling of school funds. He has since been transferred from the principalship of the largest Negro school in the county to a three-teacher school in a rural area.

The grand jury, currently in session, is expected to look into this case Wednesday.

FOR ALABAMA TEACHERS

Education Board Approves 15 Per Cent Salary Hikes

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 9-4-59

By HERSCHEL CRIBB

P. 3

The State Board of Education Thursday approved teacher salary hikes of 15 per cent in accordance with recent action of the Alabama Legislature.

The board allocated $92 million of the $102 million minimum program fund to such salaries. It held back $1,965,000 which will be used to put teacher units on a current basis after the number of new pupils is known. This is enough to add about 500 teachers.

14 d 01
ad

In previous years, local systems had to wait until the following school year to bring their number of teachers into line with added enrollment. It will be done in the current year under the new rule.

Supt. Frank Stewart said a county-by-county breakdown on teacher allocations will not be available until mid-September.

The $1.9 million cannot be allocated until three or four months of the current term have expired, so the true new pupils ratio can be figured.

Thursday, the board adopted a new schedule on the maximum sum it will pay any system for each teacher of several ranks.

The first figure given is the new sum which will be paid, the second, in parenthesis, is the figure paid last year:

Rank I (master's degree): $4,210 ($3,660); Rank II (bachelor of science degree): $3,685 ($3,160); Rank [illegible] (3 years of college): [illegible] ($2,550); Rank IV (2 years of college): $2,475 ($2,150); Rank V (one year of college or less): $2,180 ($1,850).

Advertiser
Fri. 9-4-59

This schedule applies only to the amount the state can allocate to the local system for each teacher of a given rank.

P. 2 A

It does not fix the salaries to be paid in such systems. The local school boards do that. Many counties supplement the state allotment with local funds.

Montgomery Ala.

Also, local boards are not bound to pay each teacher of the several ranks as much as the state allocation for that rank. The board, conceivably, could pay less and pool the saved money to hire more teachers.

14 d 01

However, the Legislature, in voting more money for teachers' salaries, formally advised the boards to add this to present teachers' salaries. The Legislature's resolution is not binding on the boards, though one of the major pleas used to pass the school bill was the need for teacher raises.

ad

The state board, presided over by Gov. John Patterson, also made these allocations of money:

Total allotment for transportation, $8,134,202, an increase of $500,000 over last year and $1,995,087 for capital outlay. The latter sum is mainly to pay interest on local board indebtedness.

The Legislature voted a $100 million school bond issue, of which $74 million will go to public schools.

14d(1) 1959

Alabama politics—

Teachers' pay raise chances looking better

Birmingham, Ala.

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12—Despite efforts to the contrary by eral legislative leaders, sentiment appears to be increasing both houses for earmarking enough from the new school taxes a 20 per cent pay boost for teachers.

Wed. 8-12-59

SPARROW

Legislators returning from the week-end yesterday reported that teachers in large numbers had called on them to make sure they will get the 20 per cent increase promised them.

p. 14

Later, after the House passed the bill increasing the tax on cigarets 2 cents a package—for the benefit of education—several members disclosed that they would not have voted for the bill if it had not been for the teachers.

News

Teachers were given little advance notice of today's ways and means committee session. It was called for the double purpose of acting on the education appropriation bill and on a bill authorizing ance of $75 million in "revenue" bonds for school buildings.

Even if the committee does not write the provision into the opriation bill securing teachers a pay raise of 20 per cent, the de and high school teachers still have an opportunity to be

bill will come before the House tomorrow morning shortly 10 o'clock and school teachers by their presence in the lobby gallery in large number could let House members know how feel about it.

ccording to estimates by State Supt. of Education Frank Stewart, ll take about $17 million to give all teachers in the grade and schools a raise of 20 per cent.

roceeds from the newly enacted sales tax bill and the pro- tax on cigarets will bring in an estimated $30 million or a year.

chers also will have an opportunity to get favorable action the Senate.

ll in all, the outlook for the schoolmarm looks good.

Probably will grind to halt

SPECIAL SESSION, called exclusively to provide additional for schools, probably will grind down to a final halt Wednes-

will take legislative sessions today and tomorrow and two days next week for the education appropriation bill to clear rdles.

cigaret tax bill, having passed the House yesterday, however, a two-day advantage over the multi-million-dollar appro- measure.

special session ends on Wednesday, it will mean a brief the lawmakers. They will not have to return to Capitol the following Tuesday. On that day the regular session, d June 22 for the special session, will be resumed.

ALABAMA

Dippers exempt from tax

MOST OBSERVERS expected the House to pass the cigaret tax bill but no one realized in advance how close the measure, at one turn, came to being killed.

At the beginning of the hour floor fight, Tallapoosa Rep. Tom Johnson won his bid to exempt snuff dippers and tobacco chewers from the tax.

Rep. Johnson told the House if snuff and chewing tobacco are stricken from the measure it would mean a loss in annual revenue of not more than $100,000.

His amendment was adopted, 85 to 11. Those voting against the amendment included Reps. Albea, Bailey, Boyd, Ferguson, Goldthwaite, Goodwyn, Hanby, Harvey, Nichols, Pierce and Roberts.

All other House members, except Barnett, Hankins, Jones of Covington, Locke, Long of Lauderdale, Owens, Powell and Salter, who were absent or not voting, voted to exempt snuff and chewing tobacco.

House reversed, tide is turned

SHORTLY THEREAFTER the bill narrowly missed being recommitted, which under the circumstances would have meant the end of the measure.

Declaring "We are all dedicated to improve education but we are also dedicated to protect the welfare of the business people of this state," Marengo Rep. Charles B. Grant Jr. moved that the bill be returned to the finance and taxation committee.

GRANT

Russell Rep. Joe Smith, an administration floor leader and ways and means committee chairman, swung into action.

He warned the House that "If you recommit this bill you will end all chances of raising more revenue for schools at this session." He then moved to lay the Grant motion on the table.

The motion was put to a voice vote and failed. For about 10 minutes it appeared that the bill was lost.

To the surprise of a great many, Madison Rep. Roscoe Roberts Jr., who had supported other measures for schools, urged the House to recommit the bill. Roberts gave as his reason the fact that Madison County expects to slap an additional tax on cigarets.

Reps. E. K. Hanby of Etowah and Roland Faulk of Geneva followed with speeches strongly urging the House not to forget the needs of education. Montgomery Rep. Joe Goodwyn finally turned the tide with a motion to indefinitely postpone Grant's motion to recommit.

The House, which had refused on a voice vote to table the Grant motion, proceeded to reverse itself by voting to indefinitely postpone it, 52 to 39.

How they voted on motion

THE HOUSE VOTE on the Goodwyn motion was:

To Indefinitely Postpone—Speaker Adams, Adams of Houston, Albea, Ashworth, Bailey, Bassett, Boyd, Branyon, Brewer, Britton, Callahan, Casey, Cates, Chambers, Copeland, Faulk, Ferguson, Gilchrist, Gilmer, Glass, Goodwyn, Gordon, Gross, Grouby, Hain, Hanby, Hardy, Harris, Harvey, Hearn, Ingram, Hardaway Johnson, Tom Johnson, Leonard Johnston, McClendon of Chambers, Meade, Merrill, Nichols, Phillips, Pierce;, Pruitt, Reynolds of Chambers, Rogers, Rozelle, Salter, Smith of Russell, Solomon, Speaks, Sullivan, Torbert, Turner and Turnham.

Against Indefinite Postponement—Bishop, Broadfood, Cabiness, Cook, Cornett, Daniel, Dickson, Dodd, Edwards, Goldthwaite, Grant, Hawkins, Hocklander, Jenkins, Jones of Covington, Lee, Long of Lauderdale, Long of Perry, McCorquodale, McLendon of Bullock, Martin, Morrow, Murphy, Nattles, Oakley, Oden, Perry, Ramey, Rust, Ray, Reynolds of Madison, Roberts, Self, Sessions, Smith of St. Clair, Steagall, Taylor, Thomas and Trimmier.

'OWE DEBT OF GRATITUDE'

Advertiser

Gallion Sees Court Ruling As Unifying Effect In South

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 10-3-59 Sat. 10-3-59

By DON MCKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSCALOOSA — Attorney Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Friday night that the South actually owes the U. S. Supreme Court a "debt of gratitute" for its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Gallion, addressing some 50 members of the West Alabama Citizens Council, said the tribunal's decision has "caused us to prove again to ourselves that we'll not submit to the tramping of our rights by a power-mad agency."

The court desegregation ruling "caused us to become organized and unified," he told the group.

"We're within our rights as good American citizens to refuse to accept a decision legislated by the Supreme Court," he said.

Gallion said the citizens council's movement in the U. S. has "been more effective than many of us realize."

Turning to another topic, Gallion said, "The professional South-haters are not sincere."

He said "They are brazenly trying to use the South for their whipping boy."

"We in the South are no longer bewildered and confused," Gallion said.

The attorney general reaffirmed his campaign pledge to never submit to racial integration in Alabama schools.

Gallion was introduced by Circuit Solicitor Fred Nicol, who described the speaker as "a national hero"—due mainly, he said, to Gallion's "cleanup job" at Phenix City.

J. B. Lassister, council chairman, in his concluding remarks, said, "You may well have listened to the next governor of Alabama."

Drawn by Dumas—

New bill to avert integration ready

News Birmingham, Ala.

Jun 7-26-59

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25—(AP)—Alabama, unwilling to rely on its pupil placement law alone, is building a second line of defense against school integration.

P. B1

Anticipating the time when the courts might order Negroes admitted to white schools in this state as they have in others, the Senate has passed a bill aimed at closing one school while allowing other to remain open.

SPEEDY HOUSE ACTION appears all but certain. Chairman Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County has called a meeting of the judiciary committee for Tuesday morning.

And with no apparent opposition, the bill probably will be quickly approved. That would put it in position for final passage Friday.

Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County started working on the measure shortly after a three-judge federal court panel in Virginia ruled that if the state, county and city shuts the doors of one school, it must close them all.

Some schools in Virginia had suspended classes to keep from integrating them.

While the Virginia decision didn't apply directly to Alabama, the precedent was set and the likelihood arose that if a city or county board closed one school to prevent integration, it would have to suspend them all.

In other words, the court in Virginia said all schools operated by the same board or school district must be treated alike—all open or all closed.

TO GET AROUND that, Dumas drew up a bill to allow the patrons of any integration-threatened school to withdraw from all state, county or city control and form a separate district for that one school.

The small independent district would have its own school board and its own superintendent, functioning entirely apart from state, county or city school boards.

Since only one school would be operated by the new board, Dumas says no other school would have to close.

Until the threatened school did shut its doors, it would continue to share in state and local funds divided on the same basis now used to distribute money to city and county school systems.

News

No school could secede from the others unless the people of the community approved it in a special election and until the city or county superintendent gave his approval. Dumas' bill would give the superintendent a veto power to prevent parents from using it for political purposes.

Jun 7-26-59

The pupil placement law enacted in 1955 still occupies what the Birmingham senator calls "our first line of defense." The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled it constitutional on its face.

P. B2

BUT THE COURT warned at the same time the law might later be held invalid in its application, meaning if Negroes could prove it was used systematically to discriminate against them. The law gives local boards widespread discretion in deciding where individual pupils must attend school.

So the Legislature has put up other barriers behind it.

One of the first was the "freedom of choice" amendment written into the State Constitution in 1956. It gave parents the right to refuse to send their children to integrated schools, and at the same time took the compulsory public schools requirement out of the constitution.

Another law put on the books since the Supreme Court outlawed enforced segregation gives city and county boards the right to close schools threatened with integration. The small, independent boards created under the Dumas measure would inherit that authority.

Still another secession bill is pending in the Legislature. Sponsored by Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock County, it would give entire county school systems the right to withdraw from the rest of the state's education picture.

Andrews said it would better fit the needs of rural counties than the Dumas bill.

BUT OFFICIALS PREPARED

Elmore Solicitor Quashes School Integration Rumors

Advertiser

Mont. Ala.

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

WETUMPKA — A report that an attempt might be made Monday to enroll Negroes in two Elmore County white schools was termed a "rumor without foundation" here Tuesday by Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee.

Wed 8-26-59

"Information had been conveyed to me that there was a possibility that Montgomery County might be bypassed this year and that an attempt might be made in Elmore County to enroll Negro children in white schools," Curlee said. "After checking into the matter it is my opinion that this is merely a rumor that is without foundation."

"However, precautions will be taken to avoid the possibility of any incidents," he added.

Curlee, a former chairman of the Elmore Citizens' Council and a delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention, vowed that if any effort should be made to integrate schools here he would not stand idly by.

"Should such an attempt be made," he declared, "all the legal resources of this state will be employed to prevent a travesty of the laws of our state."

Curlee said he had not discussed the matter with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion or Gov. John Patterson because after investigating the report he was convinced it was not a serious threat.

Wed. 8-26-59

The report that Curlee had been warned of such a development first came to light Tuesday.

P. 2.

Elmore Reps. Leonard Johnston and Hardaway Johnson confirmed that they had received information about the developments and later in the day they went by the Attorney General's department to be briefed on what legal steps should be taken in the event the attempt should be made.

"We just want to be prepared," Johnson explained.

Curlee said there was no connection between the reported integration attempt and a pending grand jury investigation of an Elmore County Negro school official.

Montgomery

The official has been charged with mishandling of school funds. He has since been transferred from the principalship of the largest Negro school in the county to a three-teacher school in a rural area.

The grand jury, currently in session, is expected to look into this case Wednesday.

Kennedy, Jewish attitude asked—

'Integration over my dead body,' Patterson

Governor replies to interrogators

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10—(AP)—Gov. John Patterson told an inquiring group of men today that "if any school in Alabama is integrated, 'it will be over my dead body."

Birmingham, Ala.

He made the comment in answering questions from the group which had asked whether he is being used "as a guinea pig by Communist-Jewish integrators to sample the political sentiment of the South" for Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Mon. 8-10-59

Patterson has endorsed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

News p. 1

He told the group of 30 to 35 who crowded into his office that "I'm not being used as a guinea pig by anybody that I know of." He said his record on preserving segregation is "clearer and more positive than that of most folks in this state."

"I have no apologies to make for my record on segregation," he declared.

THE MEN identified themselves only as a group who supported Patterson in his campaign for governor.

Patterson reviewed his court fight against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which brought an injunction keeping the NAACP from operating in Alabama since 1956.

He also mentioned his efforts to break a mass Negro boycott against white merchants in Tuskegee, and in an apparent reference to the delegation who came here, added:

"There's wasn't a great group of people over there helping me."

HE PROMISED, as he has repeatedly in the past, to do all in his power to prevent school integration, and told the group, "I'll be calling on you gentlemen to help me" if an effort is made to enroll Negroes in white schools.

The governor credited his fight against the NAACP with doing more than anything else to prevent integration suits.

The group, whose spokesman, T. C. Mills of Prattville, said he objects to using federal funds to build highways, also questioned Patterson's handling of the $60 million road bond issue passed by the Legislature earlier this year.

THEY ASKED WHY it wasn't submitted to the people for a vote, contending the state could have saved $2 million in interest.

Patterson, observing that no other group "has come to me and told me they didn't want to see highways built with federal money," disputed the estimated $2 million.

He said the issuance of revenue bonds without a statewide referendum was the best and most practical way to do it, and that the interest rate of 3.40 per cent was the lowest in many years.

Asked if he had conferred with an Arthur Goldsmith in New York about the sale of the highway bonds, the governor said he doesn't know anyone by that name.

WHEN HE ASKED the visitors to tell him who Goldsmith was, he got no answer except that they had read about Goldsmith in Jewish magazines.

The group also asked Patterson, "How much money the Jewish firm of the arch-integrationist and avowed enemy of the South, Herbert Lehman of New York made out of the bond sale."

A sindicate headed by Lehman Brothers was the low bidders.

Patterson said neither he nor anyone connected with his office had anything to do with the bidding and that the law required the bonds to be sold to the lowest bidder.

The group asked the governor if he has "personal confidence" in his executive secretary, Joe Robertson, and his finance director, Charles M. Meriwether.

PATTERSON REPLIED angrily that he resented that question. He said both men "stood by me when I was in trouble" in Phenix City following the slaying of his father in 1954 "and you don't forget things like that."

He said the honesty and integrity of Robertson and Meriwether "are above reproach."

The group also asked about Meriwether's "connections with Herbert Maulitz" in Birmingham.

Patterson said he understood Maulitz "had an interest in" a drug company with which Meriwether was associated before he became finance director.

"As far as I know he (Maulitz) obeys the law and tends to his own business," the governor snapped.

And during the court fight over the Tuskegee boycott, he added, "one man stood up with me"—a Jewish merchant.

These names were signed on the register in the governor's office by members of the delegation:

T. C. MILLS, Prattville Rt. 1, who acted as spokesman; W. U. Headley, Selma Rt. 4; 1; J. M. Cobern, Prattville Rt. 4; 1; J. M. Coburn, Prattville Rt. 4; W. F. Jones, Prattville; J. H. Moody, Prattville; J. E. Wingard, Prattville; Charles C. Herring, Bessemer Rt. 7; O. T. Syx, Bessemer Rt. 1; C. D. McLeod, Monroeville; W. C. Morris, Frisco City; Glenn Stacey, Monroeville; Eugene Thomas, Bessemer; Aubrey Helton, Peterman; H. T. Melton, Fort Deposit; Clifford Manning, Monroeville; R. E. Gay, Stanton; J. L. Morris, Prattville; W. J. Kohler, Birmingham Rt. 10.

'Over my dead body'—

No integration, governor tells regime critics

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11—(AP)—Gov. John Patterson told an inquiring group of men yesterday that "if any school in Alabama is integrated, it will be over my dead body."

News p. 20,

He made the comment in answering questions from the group which had asked whether he is being used "as a guinea pig by Communist-Jewish integrators to sample the political sentiment of the South" for Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Patterson has endorsed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Tues. 8-11-59

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School secession bill gets clearance, goes to House

News
Birmingham
Ala. p. 1
Tues. 7-28-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28—(AP)—Legislation to allow integration-threatened schools to secede from state, county and city school systems cleared the House judiciary committee today.

Since the bill has already passed the Senate, the committee approval sent it back to the House to be put on the calendar for final passage Friday.

Sponsored by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County, the measure would authorize a school to pull away from the others and form its own independent district with its own school board and superintendent.

Its purpose is to get around a recent federal court decision which said in effect that all schools operated by the same board or other authority must remain open or closed.

The court said a board cannot close one or more schools to prevent integration while allowing others to remain open.

Patterson Pledges Integration Battle

Commercial Appeal

He's Nobody's Guinea Pig, Alabaman Declares

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—(AP)—Gov. John Patterson said Monday that "if a school in Alabama is integrated, it will be over my body."

p. 17

He made the comment in answering questions from a group of men that had asked whether he is being used "as a guinea pig by Communist-Jewish integrators to sample the political sentiment of the South" for Senator John Kennedy (D., Mass.).

Tues. 8-11-59

Governor Patterson has endorsed Senator Kennedy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

He told the group of 30 to 35 who crowded into his office that "I'm not being used as a guinea pig by anybody that I know of."

He said his record on preserving segregation is "clearer and more positive than most folks' in this state."

"I have no apologies for my record on segregation," he declared.

The men identified themselves only as a group who supported Patterson in his campaign for Governor.

Patterson Given New School Bill

Commercial Appeal p. 22

Alabama Act Creates District To Defeat Integration Of Classes

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31.—A 92-0 vote in the House sent a new school segregation bill to Gov. John Patterson Friday for his expected signature.

The measure which also had passed the Senate without dissent is aimed at allowing an integration-threatened school to close without forcing others to suspend classes.

Sat. 8-1-59

Independent Facility

It authorizes parents and guardians of children in one or more schools to withdraw from state, county and city jurisdiction and form an independent school district.

The small, self-governing district would have a school board and superintendent and share in state and local tax funds the same as city and county schools do.

It could include one or more schools.

The legislation is to get around a recent Federal Court ruling which said if one school is closed to prevent desegregation all under the jurisdiction of the same board of other operating authority must shut their doors.

The independent district would supervise only the school or schools threatened with imminent integration. Other schools would remain under the supervision of separate city and county boards.

Others Not Affected

Senator Larry Dumas of Jefferson County, who wrote the bill, says threatened schools could close without disturbing others because they would be the only ones operated under jurisdiction of the independent board.

Senator Dumas said the measure is Alabama's "second line of defense" against integration, another barried to fall back on if the state's pupil placement law is torn down.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled the placement act valid on its face but it might later be held unconstitutional if Negroes can show it is used to discriminate against them.

Enacted in 1955, the placement law gives local school boards almost unlimited discretion in assigning students to schools. It makes no mention of race or color.

Girl Becomes First Private School Pupil

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 7-31-59

SELMA (AP) — A 6-year-old girl Thursday became the first registrant in Selma's proposed private school for white children.

Alicia Rena Edwards was registered for the first grade by her grandfather, James B. Collins of Selma.

14 A

"I don't want her going to school with Negroes," Collins said.

Pre-registration for the Baptist-sponsored school started Wednesday. Nobody signed up and only one person inquired the first day.

Officials said there were several inquiries Thursday but no count was kept. The Edwards child was the only one signed up Thursday.

Pre-registration will continue until Monday, when officials will know whether they have enough children to begin operating classes for the first three grades.

Alicia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Edwards of (333 North Wind) Marianna, Fla. Collins said she has lived with him since her mother was hurt in an automobile accident several years ago.

CHURCH-SPONSORED

The 21 churches in the Selma Baptist Assn., last Sunday announced plans for the school after an education study commission, appointed by the association last May, recommended it.

As originally planned the school would take a maximum of 30 pupils in each of the first three elementary grades. No class would have less than 25 pupils and the school would be operated in cooperation with the local public school system.

Advertiser

The pre-registration period was set up to determine the amount of interest in the school. John Becton, chairman of the school's board of trustees, said any registration at this time would be tentative in that the number of classes and grades taught would be governed by the demand.

The association, made up of most of the Baptist churches in Dallas County, said the school was organized to avert a situation such as arose at Little Rock, Ark., where schools were closed last year because of racial integration.

"UP TO PEOPLE"

"The trustees have now done all they can do," said Becton. "It is now up to the people to say if the school is going to be a success."

The Rev. Jack Trammel, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church and vice chairman of the board of trustees, said all of the persons involved "wanted a plan to be put into operation that would work when the need arises.

"We have studied the situation from beginning to end and it looks like it is time for something to be done.

"Should the school plan not be tried before integration is started here there is no way of knowing that it will work.

"If we wait until then to start operations it can well be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

Legislature May Keep Watch—

Fund Guard Urged Against Mixing

Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

14d(1)

MONTGOMERY, April 9 (AP)—The Alabama Legislature may take a closer look at appropriations this year to see that state funds aren't used in any way to support or promote racial integration.

A subcommittee of the Interim Revision of Laws Committee voted today to recommend that such a policy be established.

Specifically, the group studying racial problems wants heads of state departments and institutions questioned on their segregation policies.

Jefferson County's Rep. Hugh A. Locke Jr., who made the suggestion, said such a policy might avoid difficult situations like the one at Hale Memorial Hospital in Tuscaloosa.

The administrator of the tuberculosis hospital, Dr. Horace L. White, resigned along with two other members of his staff after the handling of white and Negro patients drew criticism.

Locke proposed that the Legislature's Regular Legislation Screening Committee check with representatives of various state agencies on their segregation policies when they appear for hearings on their budget requests.

Fri

4-10-59

P. 9

Some Had Left

Although members of the screening committee met with the subcommittee today, many of the members had left when the Jefferson County lawmaker brought up the matter.

Rep. Sim Thomas of Barbour County, screening committee chairman, promised to bring up the recommendation at the next meeting.

Bullock County's Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews, subcommittee chairman, said he is prepared to go even further to see that state appropriations aren't used to help integration.

He said he is willing to have a provision written into the appropriations bills providing that the money could not be used in any school or other institution unless it is segregated.

Robert H. Wilder of Dadeville, state commander of the American Legion, appeared before the committee in behalf of the Legion's election reform program.

Andrews said his subcommittee looks with favor on most of the proposed changes in voting laws, but that the legislation would have to be considered on its merits.

The committee took no official action on the recommendations which were endorsed by Gov. John Patterson last week. They proposed:

14d(1)

1. **ABOLISHING ABSENTEE** voting except for members of the armed forces and their families assigned outside the state, and disabled veterans confined in a hospital.
2. **USE OF VOTING** machines in all elections for state, city, county or Federal officials.
3. **REIDENTIFICATION** of all voters next year and each five years thereafter.
4. **BOARDS OF REGISTRARS** appointed for staggered terms.
5. **A TOUGHER PENALTY** for violation of election laws, including loss of voting rights.

In closed door meeting—

Patterson requests $42 million new taxes for schools

14d(1) Ala

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 17 (AP)—Gov. John Patterson reportedly has asked the interim finance committee for another $42 million a year in new taxes for Alabama school needs.

No details of the school finance plan were announced, but informed sources said Patterson proposed during a closed meeting with committee members to provide the additional money through:

Fri

4/17/59

P. 12

1. **Raising sales tax on new and used cars from 1 to 3 per cent to bring in an estimated $15 million annually.**
2. Levying a 3 per cent tax on contracts, to produce $17 million.
3. Boosting the maximum on corporation income tax from 3 to 5 per cent to yield $4 million.
4. Reducing the personal income tax exemption from $1500 to $1000 to produce $6 million.

PATTERSON ALSO was reported to have suggested an increase in the homestead exemption from $2000 to $5000. He apparently figures the Revenue Department's property tax equalization plan would make up for the estimated $1 million this action would cost the state.

The governor's recommended education budget would run about $162 million during the next fiscal year. The current figure is $120 million.

School needs were outlined to the committee yesterday by Mervyn H. Sterne, Birmingham business man who is chairman of the finance committee of the Alabama Education Assn.

14d(1)

Good progress in writing the education budget bill for the next two fiscal years was reported by the committee chairman, Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery.

The group may finish its task today and recess until the Legislature starts its regular session next month, he said.

Wind-Swept Flames Raze Negro School

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

PRICHARD (AP)—Swift flames destroyed a 20-room frame school for Negroes here Tuesday. None of the more than 700 pupils in the building was injured.

Asst. School Supt. John R. Montgomery said the school was built at a cost of more than $76,000. He said the school board carried $70,000 insurance on the building and $6,000 on its contents.

Strong winds fanned the blaze and the 10-year-old wooden structure was leveled about 45 minutes after the fire was discovered. Lack of water hydrants in the area hampered firemen.

Wed

4-29-59

The origin of the fire was not determined. Principal Lucius L. Brown said it was believed to have started in the attic. A student said, however, that it was first spotted in a storage closet.

Plans for a new school building were among projects on the school board's current building program.

P. 3A

School officials were trying to work out a plan to care for the school's 1,282 students. It was operated on a double session basis.

14d(1)

Montgomery said a 12-classroom section was built in 1949 at a cost of $27,909 and an eight-room addition was built in 1953 at a cost of $48,481.

Former Senator says integration is biggest threat

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Charging that the Mt. Brook School Sub-Committee is "Attempting to bury its head in the sand to the real dangers of integration," James A. Simpson, former state senator from Jefferson County, long-time leader in school and conservative political affairs in Alabama today attacked the purpose of the committee's report.

"The chief concern of the committee's report seems to be not Mountain Brook schools, but their opposition to the merger," Mr. Simpson said.

"Fruits of the merger movement have already begun to come to us in the Valley. First, a new traffic system for Mt. Brook; second, a raise in pay and a so-called pension fund for all city employes of Homewood.

Tues

4-28-59

"Now we note that the school committee for Mt. Brook has sprung to life after 16 years of sleeping, with a tranquilizer report that is supposed to keep us asleep until after the election on May 12."

P. 1

14d(1) Ala

MR. SIMPSON'S statement follows:

"The Mountain Brook School sub-committee attempts to bury its head in the sand to the real dangers of integration.

"THEY HAVE overlooked the NAACP 'blockbusting' tactics in other cities. They put up the money to buy, at a price double its value, one home in a white neighborhood and move in a Negro family with school children and demand enrollment.

"With no Negro schools, what would Mountain Brook do?

News

"The first thing would be to regret that Mountain Brook had not joined Birmingham, where good Negro facilities are available.

"MOUNTAIN BROOK cannot be an 'Island' immune to all the perils of integration while other communities fight its battles. Integration is statewide and Southwide problem and no area or community can escape it.

4-28-59

"The Mountain Brook school committee's chief concern is not schools but opposition to the merger.

"This school report, except for one short sentence, completely ignores that the only high school facilities in the Valley are the Shades Valley High School buildings; that Shades Valley is almost in Rosedale, the oldest and most influential Negro settlement in the county; and that Birmingham today is taking some Valley Negro high school students into the Birmingham system for courses Homewood's Negro school can't give them.

14d(1)

"WHILE NEITHER Birmingham, Homewood nor Mountain Brook today have integration suits pending, any instant may bring a demand by Negroes for admission into Shades Valley. This demand would be more difficult to defeat than a demand in Birmingham because of the lack of facilities in the Valley.

"Then our Mountain Brook high school students would either attend an integrated school or it would be closed in their faces.

"IT IS EASY to forget. No one today seems to remember the desperate call that went out from Homewood a few years ago to the County of Jefferson to take over their schools.

"No one would know until our Mountain Brook children found themselves receiving a second-rate education how soon the cry would come to the county to "take us over again. "Remember, Homewood tried a separate school system and failed.

"FRUITS OF THE MERGER movement have already begun to come to us in the Valley. First, there was the new traffic system for Mountain Brook; second, there was a pay raise and a so-called pension fund for all the employees of Homewood.

"And now we note the Mountain Brook school committee has sprung to life after 16 years of sleeping, with a tranquilizer report supposed to keep us sleeping until after the election May 12.

"THE REPORT is filled with many significant statements like 'revenues appear to allow,' and 'we have no reason to anticipate,' plus others such as 'it must be anticipated,' and so forth.

operating margin of
And we saw nothing about
for a school superintend-
small sum is the only

assurance we have that the people of Mountain Brook will be able to operate a separate school system, it is a desperate situation.

"Let us remember that the city of Birmingham, at the beginning of the 1959 school year, had a surplus of $634,473.23 in its public school fund to assure children of an adequate school system."

Gallion Likely Will Get Funds For Segregation

Advertiser

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

Montgomery, Ala.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion appears likely to get some money from the upcoming Legislature for his special fund to keep up the segregation fight.

The interim committee on Finance and Taxation didn't officially approve any such money in its general appropriation bill.

But some individual members have indicated they think Gallion should have such a fund, though perhaps not as much as he has asked.

Sun. 4-26-59

The attorney general requested $150,000.

Gov. John Patterson promptly opposed Gallion's request, saying any money need for special attorneys or investigagors in segregation matters should come from his office.

P. 10-B

He said he would make it available from his emergency fund.

However, lawmakers point out that Patterson had such a special fund of his own when he was attorney general during the Folsom administration. He asked for $30,000 a year and got $5,000.

Lawmakers asked, "What would Patterson have done under Folsom if he'd had to depend on a hostile governor?"

SEPARATE OFFICE

The attorney generalship is a separate constitutional office, not subject to the governor.

Theoretically, he can do what he will—within the law—whether the governor likes it or not.

But the governor has much more power to bend the Legislature to his ways than does the attorney general, and thus the latter officer faces real curbs.

Despite Gov. Patterson's attempted veto, Gallion is still pushing for a special fund in some amount.

He seems virtually certain to get it.

Merger pro and con—

Mt. Brook separate schools proposed; it draws Simpson's fire

City Council gets recommendation of subcommittee

News

BY CHARLES GRAINGER
News staff writer

Birmingham, Ala.

Mountain Brook City Council will act one day prior to a May 12 merger election—if not sooner—on a recommendation submitted last night which would create a separate school system.

The recommendation was presented to the council from the school committee after study by a three-man special subcommittee.

In a 21-page report, the committee asserted the city can finance an independent system

Tues. 4-28-59

More Merger, Page 10

without additional taxes. It estimated a surplus of $4441 annually in school funds.

The council is expected to act favorably toward the recommendation at its regular May 11 meeting or at a special meeting prior to that date.

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN Charles Gamble Sr. said the council would give the report "immediate and careful attention" and declared action would be taken May 11 or at a possible special meeting called for that purpose.

P. 1

Mayor Samuel Burr, who pointed out that the first action he took as mayor was to appoint the subcommittee study group, advised councilmen to "proceed to take some affirmative action at the next meeting."

The school system, as recommended, would create a city board of education to assume the responsibility of providing Mountain Brook with public school education through the ninth grade.

"Special arrangements" would then be made with Jefferson County Board of Education for high school students to continue use of Shades Valley High School, the report stated.

THE COMMITTEE declared the lack of any Negro residents within the city limits would "completely exclude these schools forever from that (integration) crisis."

"It must be anticipated that the Birmingham schools may eventually have to close," the report stated.

"In the opinion of the school committee it would be inexcusable at this time to consolidate the schools of Mountain Brook with Birmingham Public School System which would result from the present city merger proposal."

The school committee said Mountain Brook could operate independently from existing revenues and "maintain the three schools within its corporate limits, as well as cooperate with the County Board in the operation of the senior high school with educational standards and salary levels as high as are now provided by the County Board."

The report said school revenues of $481,074 from all sources would be available for Mountain Brook schools from present taxes. This sum includes state, county and municipal tax levies.

News

Operating costs were figured at $348,026 annually, plus an estimate of $28,346 each year for the pro rata portion of administrative functions still to be performed by the county system.

AN ADDITIONAL DEBT of $995,834 would be assumed, since that is the amount owed by the county on existing buildings within Mountain Brook plus a pro rata share of the debt against Shades Valley High School.

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The committee estimated cost of the debt at $83,421 per year on a 15-year basis. Annual costs of general obligation bonds already owed, and for school purposes, would amount to another $16,840.

That would leave, according to the school committee, an annual surplus of $4441.

The figures were based on 1957-58 figures and enrollments.

THE COUNTY BOARD analysis estimated Mountain Brook constituted 22.6 per cent of the enrollment of Shades Valley High.

The pro rata share of debts and operational expenses would be figured, therefore, with Mountain Brook assuming that share of the financial load.

The report stated that its sole purpose "is to show the feasibility of an independent system" and did not intimate that the analysis should be accepted as final.

Separation of the Mountain Brook schools would require extensive negotiation with the County Board with respect to financial and other arrangements, the report added.

School Committee Chairman E. E. Nash submitted the report.

Subcommittee members are Meade Whitaker, Tom Rast, and James R. Hendrix.

Final Negro Applicants Rejected In Birmingham

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The Birmingham school superintendent Monday threw out the last two pending applications of Negroes for transfer to white schools.

Montgomery, Ala.

The action was taken under the terms of Alabama's Pupil Placement Law.

The next step in the Negroes' efforts to gain entry in all-white schools in Birmingham is uncertain, said the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Shuttlesworth, Birmingham Negro integration leader and father of three of the nine Negro children whose transfer applications were turned down, said:

Tues. 3-3-59

"We'll have to confer with our attorney before we know what action will be taken next."

But he added:

"I have no doubt that the final step will have to be court action."

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Birmingham schools, said he found nothing to indicate a transfer would be of special benefit to the students involved.

He also pointed out that the spring semester already has started.

P. 1

His reasons were the same as those given for six of the seven rejections last week.

One of the rejections last week was on grounds that the child was not of school age.

Alabama's school placement law gives local school officials authority to approve or reject transfer applications on a number of grounds.

One reason for rejection allowed under the law is that the transfer would not be beneficial to the student involved.

Shortly after the law was enacted in 1957, a group of Negroes led by Shuttlesworth filed suit contending that the law added up to enforcement of segregation and was unconstitutional.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the law was not unconstitutional on its face

14d(1) 1959 ALABAMA RURAL- LOWNDES COUNTY SCHOOLS

Tuition Weapon Against Mixing

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the Alabama Senate has passed a bill which would allow rural Lowndes county schools to charge tuition as a weapon against integration.

Thurs. 5-28-59

By the same 21-0 vote, the Senate approved another measure to authorize Lowndes county to use tax money to send jobless Negroes to other states to live.

p 19

The House meanwhile passed a bill also aimed at rural Negroes. It would cut off welfare funds for mothers who refused to take suitable jobs.

A companion measure to stop welfare payments after an unwed mother has her second illegitmate child was approved by the House last week.

The Lowndes county school bill makes no mention of race, but Sen. Carl Golson, the author, said it "could be used" to discourage integration by setting the tuition fee so high that most rural Negroes couldn't pay it.

Golson pointed out that only 600 of the 5000 school children in the county are white.

NAACP hurls race charge at Redstone

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, March 3—(AP)—Military authorities were accused today of cooperating with school segregationists ~~at Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark., and at Redstone Arsenal, Ala.~~

14d(1)

THE ACCUSATION was made before a House labor subcommittee by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Birmingham

Mitchell said that at Little Rock $800,000 of federal money was spent on a new public school for children of civilian and military personnel at the air base.

Negro children, he said, are barred from this school or grounds the school is off the air base and subject to local segregationist laws.

3-3-59

AT REDSTONE, he said, 21 acres of land were transferred to the Huntsville, Ala., School District last year for a segregated elementary school. He said the Army could have kept the land and built an integrated school there.

(At Redstone Arsenal, officials in the Army Ordnance Missile Command were not available immediately for comment.)

Mitchell told the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) that the actions were in defiance of wishes of President Eisenhower and Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy.

Mitchell said any aid-to-education program should include a proviso that no money would be available for school builders refusing to comply with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

ON THIS POINT, Bailey said: "The need for classrooms is so great that I'm not concerned whether they're white, Negro or mixed classrooms."

Rep. John Brademas (D., Ind.) also took issue with Mitchell's insistence that any federal aid to schools program should exclude segregationists.

He said it might be necessary to make some sort of compromise in order to get an aid bill through at all.

"I happen to be a member of the NAACP," Brademas, a white congressman, told Mitchell, who is a Negro. "But you're putting your friends in the position where there won't be any schools to desegregate."

Dumas school plan OK'd by subcommittee

14d(1)a

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6—(AP)—A subcommittee of the Legislature's segregation screening committee today endorsed a local school district plan to preserve school segregation in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala.

Sponsored by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County, the measure provides for small, independent districts with their own school boards and superintendents separate from state, county and city school systems.

4-6-59

IF A SCHOOL were threatened with integration, parents could call for an election to take the school out of the city or county system and put it under a district of its own.

Dumas said it is based on the theory that if all schools under the same operating authority are required to remain open or closed, it would affect only those in the one district instead of all schools in the city or county.

THE DUMAS PLAN grew out of a recent Federal Court decision in Virginia which said the operating authority cannot keep some schools open and close others. In Virginia's case, the state was the operating agent, and the court said the state couldn't close some schools as it had done to keep Negroes out.

For Valley residents—

Dr. Banks answers school policy quiz

14d(1)a

Merger prospect evokes questions from principal

Birmingham, Ala.

The principal of Edgewood School today called on the Birmingham City Commission and the Birmingham Board of Education to give specific answers on school problems before any merger vote is called in Mountain Brook and Homewood.

Merrill Collins, in an open letter to the two official groups, asked questions concerning education expenditures and policy. His letter was endorsed by the Edgewood PTA executive board.

Dr. Frazer Banks, Birmingham school superintendent, gave answers to many of Collins' questions in an interview today.

3-18-59

THE SEVEN schools in Mountain Brook and Homewood serve approximately 5500 pupils and are staffed by 300 teachers.

Dr. Banks' answers generally followed the pattern established by the Birmingham system with schools in areas previously merged with the city.

Collins' questions and Dr. Banks' answers:

Q. How much per capital will be spent annually for schools in the Valley? For maintenance, upkeep and improvement of the buildings and grounds? For library books? For other teaching aids, materials and equipment? For the general improvement of all facilities and betterment of the school situation in each community?

A. THE PER CAPITA expenditure is $197 annually. Newly annexed schools have been put on the same basis as the schools already in Birmingham when it comes to matters of salary, maintenance, supplies, teacher assignments, janitor service, etc.

The Birmingham Board has no definite allotment of money per school or per pupil for items of this type, but it endeavors to keep up the buildings as far as the money available will permit and on the basis of need in a particular school. The Birmingham board has no allotment for library books or general teaching aids and materials. Most of these items are handled through local school funds or from local teacher associations. An effort is made to give each school its basic needs of equipment when it is built.

The question of general improvement of all facilities and betterment of the school situation in each community is rather general. Any schools annexed to the city have been put on the same basis as all other schools. The Board of Educatioan has tried to help in every way possible. The board has carefully considered all requests and recommendations as presented by principals or community groups.

Q. WHAT WOULD be the policy of the commission and the board concerning federal aid to lunchrooms as several of the schools in the Valley receive this aid in reimbursement which enables them to serve a well balanced meal with milk and dessert for 25 cents? Birmingham schools do not participate in the program at all which by necessity would require parents in the Valley to pay many thousands of dollars more for school lunches for their children, if the annexed schools did not participate in the federal lunchroom program.

A.—The Birmingham Board of Education has authorized any school to participate in the federal aid to lunchroom where the principal and the Parent-Teacher Association desired. Several schools have participated. None are now participating but any of them may change if they prefer. I feel sure the same policy would follow with new schools.

Q.—What would be the policy concerning the instruction in classrooms? Would the schools n the annexed area use the pla-oon system as is used in the Birmingham schools (where students from the third grade and up change teachers and classrooms for the various subjects) or would the annexed schools retain in the elementary schools the self-contained classrooms which they now have?

14d(1)

A.—While the Birmingham schools use some form of the platoon plan from grades 4 through 8 in its eight grade elementary schools, there are schools in the city which do not follow this plan. In general, where a school has been taken over because of annexation, the policy has been to continue the organization plan already in the school except if the members of the facutly and people in the community feel some changes would be advantageous.

Q.—ALSO WHAT would be the policy concerning the Junior High Schools of Mtn. Brook and Homewood? The idea of the Junior High School being based upon the 6-3-3 plan while all of Birmingham schools are based upon the 8-4 plan of instruction. Which of these plans would prevail in the valley schools?

3-18-59

A.—The same policy probably would apply to junior-senior high school plan. Jones Valley iHgh School when it was annexed had 12 grades. Those in elementary school of six grades in a separate building and a junior-senior high school which used the main high school building and some other buildings. Both schools used the lunchroom. The school still has the same organization with some slight modification which the epople in the school felt would enrich the program.

Q.—WHAT WOULD BE the policy concerning salaries of all school personnel in the annexed area? This could definitely affect the efficiency, and morale of all school personnel and would then reflect on the type of teaching and cooperation in the schools which would directly affect the education of boys and girls.

A.—When these schools were annexed a few years ago and when Huffman was annexed the Birmingham Board of Education started with the salary which each teacher was then getting and fixed the new salary by adding to that any credit for a ne wdegree or certificate and any increment for service based on the increment given by the Birmingham Board of Education. This increment for classroom teachers in Birmingham is $180 per year. Any teacher who might be below the minimum of the Birmingham schools for a degree and certificate was raised to the Birmingham minimum. All calculations were based on an annual salary since the county board pays in 12 monthly installments and the city board in nine for the same length of school term.

Q.—WHAT PLANS WOULD be made and when would the two schools be built one in Mtn. Brook and one in Homewood on the land that has been purchased by the Jefferson County Board of Education?

A.—New schools any where in Birmingham including the ones in Mtn. Brook and Homewood would have to be built only after the city had voted an additional bond issue for that purpose. The needs of the entire city would be studied and the board makes an allocation of the money to various schools based on this need. How much and when schools can be built will depend on the amount of money made available.

Q.—Birmingham schools do not at present operate any school buses. What about the buses for the annexed area and areas outside this area?

A.—The Birmingham schools do not at present operate any school buses. The county board of education however does operate buses bringing pupils from county areas to several of the recently annexed schools. This has been continued now for several years under an exchange

of agreement betwen the two boards.

Q.—At the present time students come from outside the schools o Mt. Brook and Homewood Junior High Schools and Shades Valley Senior High School from Vestavia Bluff Park, Cahaba Heights, Patton's Chapel. Rocky Ridge and will come from the Berry School when it opens. What about these students in case of annexation?

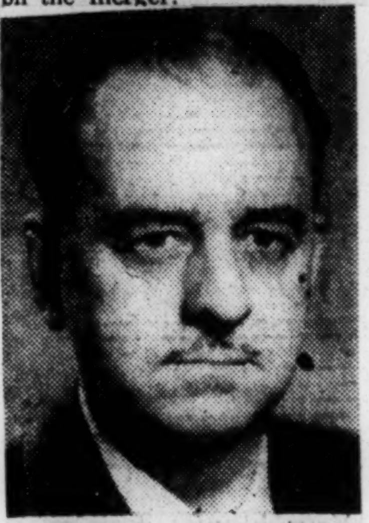
A.—When several schools were annexed a few years ago about 1500 pupils who were interritory still in the county continued to go to the same school being transported by county buses if they had been transported before annexation. There were about 1500 pupils living in territory annexed to Birmingham who had been attending other county schools. Some transported—some not. They continued to go to the same county school under the same plan as heretofore. Other pupils living in the area mentioned above followd the same pattern as the children who already had been in school. There is a difference of about 50 pupils between the two groups. After a few years this difference increased and the county changed some buses which had been bringing county pupils to newly annexed city schools so the buses would take these pupils to other county schools.

Q.—What about Shades Valley High School. It is located in Jefferson County and is not in Homewood. Although Mt. Brook and Homewood voted to annex, this would still leave Shades Valley in Jefferson County.

A.—Shades Valley is in Jefferson County and is not in any of the three cities involved in the annexation uestion. Under the same type of agreement as used before pupils in the area newly annexed to Birmingham would continue to go to Shades Valley while pupils from county areas not so annexed would continue to go to elementary or junior high schools in Mt. Brook and Homewood. A check on the numbers involved would have to be made before it could be known whether this would make any change in any of the situation for these pupils.

IN CLOSING his letter, Mr Collins said:

"The boys and girls of the Valley have a right to know and all parents and school personnel want to know the answers. It is vital and we cannot take anything for granted. The answers must be forthcoming before voters can decide intelligently how to vote on the merger."



MERRILL COLLINS
. . . Asks questions

FRAZER BANKS
. . . Gives answers

Teachers Recommend School Segregation

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 14d(1)
3-28-59

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The Birmingham Federation of Teachers, smaller of two teacher organizations in the city, has recommended maintenance of Alabama's segregated public schools with equal facilities and salary scheduled.

The federation requested salary increases similar to those previously asked by the larger Birmingham Teachers Assn.

The recommendations were contained in the federation's state legislative program for 1959-60.

Both groups have asked for a 20 per cent pay raise now and later efforts to raise the salary scale to the national level.

Proposal Urges School Districts

Commercial Appeal

Aimed At Preserving Segregation In Alabama

PUT BEFORE COMMITTEE

14d(1) Ala

By United Press International

Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs
4-2-59
P. 43

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1.—A measure to establish independent school districts as a second line of defense to preserve classroom segregation was unveiled Wednesday before a Legislative Interim Committee.

Senator Larry Dumas of Birmingham explained the measure to the Subcommittee on Education of the Central Committee on Revision of Laws.

He said the proposal would establish a procedure that will permit any area served by one or more schools to withdraw from the public school system of which it is now a part.

The area then could set up its own independent system, in its own independent school district with its own independent board of education.

Says It's Good Bill

Senator Dumas said "while we cannot predict what the Supreme Court of the United States would do in any case involving segregated public schools, this is about as good a bill as it is possible for us to prepare from a legal point of view.

"We feel that the bill would be upheld as valid on its face and, unless a district were badly gerrymandered or the act otherwise abused, valid in application," he declared.

"By making available to local residents the right to vote their own independent school systems, we would enable the greatest possible number of public schools to operate as public schools and on a segregated basis for the longest possible time."

He noted a three-judge Federal Court in Norfolk, Va. has ruled Virginia could not close the Norfolk schools, or certain grades in them, and, at the same time, keep other Virginia public schools open.

"Applied to the Birmingham school system for instance a Federal Court edict for the admission of one colored child in one white school would no doubt result in the closing of the school under the 1957 'School Closing Act," he said.

Choices Listed

"If a Federal Court should decide that the closing was ordered because of threatened integration, the remaining schools in the city might also be forced to close, and 65,000 school children would be turned out of the public schools and onto the streets.

"In the Jefferson County system, the closing of one white school to prevent integration could throw 55,000 school children out of public schools."

The city and county systems are separate.

Senator Dumas said the choice then would be:

"Accept integration or organize private schools for all children, or divide the entire school system into smaller independent school districts."

Alabama Studies School Split Plan

14d(1) Ala.

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28 (AP)—Segregationist lawyers are working on a plan to cut Alabama up into scores of independent school districts so some classrooms can be closed to forestall integration and others kept open.

It may be their ultimate answer to the recent federal court decision which held, in effect, that a state cannot operate schools in one community and suspend them elsewhere.

The ruling applied specifically to Virginia, where some schools had closed. If the Supreme Court recognizes it as the law, it would affect Alabama, too, because the state government is the operating agent for the public school system.

Sun 3-1-59

P. 14B

BUT IF THE classrooms were operated by independent districts, with no state control, it might be possible to close only the schools in a particular district and leave the others open.

What the court in Virginia actually said was that the schools run by the same operating authority must be treated alike—if one remains open, they all must.

So attorneys are exploring every possibility to see if the courts will accept local districts as the operating agents.

An educational foundation already has been organized to help finance a private system for students whose schools might be closed. But in its present stage, the foundation is geared to support only a few schools and not a state-wide system.

Obviously, it would be easier to administer a privately financed program in one district, where only a few schools were closed, than to send every white child in the state to a private school.

* * *

BUT EVEN if the district plan is worked out, many complicated problems will remain unsolved.

Would each school district, for instance, have to collect its own taxes to keep away from state control?

And what about compulsory attendance laws for school children?

What about teacher tenure laws which, in their present form, might be used to compel school authorities to keep on paying the instructors even though their classrooms were idle?

A Senate-House interim committee will start work soon on a program to submit to the Legislature which meets in May.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion is devoting much of his attention to the problem, too. He is assembling a special staff of lawyers to spend full time on segregation matters.

City teachers ask continuance of segregation

Birmingham
News

Birmingham Federation of Teachers has recommended maintenance of Alabama's segregated public schools with equal facilities and salary schedules.

The recommendation was contained in the federation's five-page state legislative program for 1959-60.

Birmingham, Ala.

The federation, representing a minority of city white teachers, requested salary increases similar to those previously asked by the larger Birmingham Teachers Assn.

14d(1)

Both organizations want a 20 per cent increase now—with efforts to raise the salary level to that of the nation. The federation recommended this for every teacher and school administrator in the state.

3-27-59

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS were:

Allocation of state monies to local systems on the basis of current enrollment.

P. 3

Addition of a tenth month to the school term, with added pay. One week of the month would be given as a paid Spring vacation.

Provide additional teacher units to reduce the pupil load to 25 in average daily attendance.

PLACE EDUCATIONAL needs first on the legislative agenda and take action for increased finances for schools for next year.

Create additional sources of revenue by equalizing income tax rates and assessments on property, increasing the constitutional limits on ad valorem taxes for school support by a minimum of 5½ mills, and removing sales tax exemptions on farm purchases.

Guarantee a minimum of $100 per month retirement pay to teachers after 25 years service.

Keep the present State Tenure Law and improve its effectiveness.

irmingham Schools Reject pplication Of Seven Negroes

Talladega

Home

14d(1)

Talladega, Ala.

Adv. 2-24-59

P.7

INGHAM —(AP)— Applica- s of seven Negroes for trans- to white schools have been ected. No action has been n on two other applicants.

ix of the applicants were ed down, said City School . I. Fraser Banks Monday, use he felt a transfer would e in the best interest of the dren involved.

Banks added that the seventh rejected because he was not ough.

two applications still pend- he added, were made later the others and all necessary rts and test results are not complete. Banks did not in- te when these will be acted

A Negro integration leader the rejection "extremely ' and said "the struggle is ."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Banks gave no grounds for ecting the applicants. Three of children were among those re- ted.

"We applied for no special bene- ," said Shuttlesworth, "just the t to attend the nearest schools being the schools also of choice.

"We have no intention of ac- this as a fair nor a final . The struggle is on and be no let up nor retreat equality of privilege and nity is ours as for others."

esworth said the letters ation would have to be before the next step is upon.

er, a school board spokes- if parents of the appli- h to pursue the transfer further the next step is to request a hearing before the City Board of Education.

Banks letter said the applications for transfer were received after teacher and pupil assignments had been completed for the current term.

"Our study of the reports from the guidance department and our investigation in connection with the application," the letter added, "have not revealed any special benefits which this child would receive from such a transfer now or other extraordinary circumstance justifying the granting of said application at this time and it is accordingly denied."

The students whose transfers were rejected are:

Fred Lee Shuttlesworth Jr., 12; Patricia Shuttlesworth, 15, and Ruby Fredericka Shuttlesworth, 14, all requesting transfer to Phillips High School;

Dwight Edward Armstrong, 7, James Armstrong Jr., 9, and Denise Armstrong, 10, all asking transfer to Graymont grammar school.

Floyd D. Armstrong, 6, was rejected because he was underage.

Those whose applications are still pending are Caroline M. English, 14, who sought to transfer to Woodlawn High, and Frank Johnson Jr., 17, who asked to attend Phillips High.

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7 Negroes Denied ~~Entry To School~~

Appeal

Application Of Two Held Up In Alabama

14d(1)

Memphis Tenn.

Press 2-24-59

P.30

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 23.—(AP)—The superintendent of public schools said Monday he has rejected seven of nine Negro applications ~~for entry in~~ all-white schools.

The other applications are still ~~pending, said Supt.~~ Fraser Banks.

Banks said that after carefully considering six of the applications he could see no special situation making it in the interest of the children concerned to make the change.

One was turned down because he was under age, said Banks, and therefore was disapproved without further consideration.

He said the other applications were late in making application and that all reports and tests required under Alabama's placement law have not yet been completed.

He said he did not know when a ruling would be made on the other applicants.

14d(1)

Birmingham

Herald

Birmingham

News

Mon. 2-16-59

P.10

AS ALABAMA's placement law approaches a new test in the applications of Negroes for admittance to Birmingham schools, the token integration accepted in North Carolina on presumption that the placement law requires it is threatened with massiveness in new legal steps by the NAACP.

But is token integration actually required everywhere for acceptance of placement laws?

The court hasn't said so, and has accepted with reservations Alabama's law which includes psychological criteria which would certainly exclude all Negroes where, as in Birmingham, admission would disrupt both education and public order, creating in both white and colored students a psychology incompatible with schooling.

Here's hoping Birmingham will not attempt to postpone or avoid now the issue of whether the Supreme Court will accept this psychological criterion or meant to exclude it when it spoke of reservations.

So much depends on it and so many things are happening so fast that we need to know. If the law requires tokens in a community where the psychology is what ours is, then the law is of no use to us —and we must get on with the unhappy business of private schools.

* * *

STRIKE OUT "unhappy" and substitute "hard." We must stop thinking of private schools as such, even though they will be troublesome and initially expensive.

MacDonald Gallion's call last year for a private organization to prepare for these schools on a substantial and permanent basis was wise indeed if the placement law is out.

In the Charleston News and Courier, Frederick H. MacDonald, a widely known citizen and engineer, writes of the need of looking at the private school prospect as more than a temporary emergency one, of realizing and preparing to take advantage of many virtues such schools have over public ones, and of possible boon to the South over the rest of the country in being forced to such schools—if we undertake them in earnest and with long sight.

"The resources of the people are the same in every state to maintain a public system or establish a private potential and develop it as necessary," he insists.

"It will work if we take the long view, absorb interim defeats, and build solidly—unless with all of our sound and fury we fizzle out at the shadow of freedom's only killer: 'It's too damn much trouble to do it that way!'"

Private Schools Readied

14d(1)

Talladega Ala

Home

Talladega, Ala

Fri. 2-20-59

P.1

MONTGOMERY (AP) — A private school capable of giving instruction in the first nine grades is expected to be ready for operation in Montgomery by September.

Dr. Hugh MacGuire, leader of a private segregated school campaign, said Thursday that the parents of 80 of the planned 180 pupils have already made $100 down payments on tuition for the school. Such costs will range from $450 to $650 per student, he added.

"We are highly pleased by the early response to the private school movement," said MacGuire.

Current plans call for adding a grade each year until the normal 12 grades are in operation. He said other details are not yet worked out.

A move is anticipated soon in an effort to integrate Montgomery public schools. However, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, has said no action is planned until he returns from India in a few weeks.

Dumas Gives Preview Of New School Bill

Post-Herald

Would Carve System Into Districts In Effort To Preserve Segregation

Birmingham, Ala.

14d(1)

MONTGOMERY, March 5 (AP)—Alabama legislators got a look today at a plan to carve the public school system into districts in an effort to preserve segregated classrooms.

Sponsors are seeking to come up with a workable law which won't be affected by a recent Federal Court decision in Virginia.

Under this ruling, said Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County, Alabama's public school system as now set up would have to accept integration if ordered to do so by a Federal Court or shut down completely.

The Federal Court held that if Virginia operates schools in some communities, it must also maintain them elsewhere.

Dumas explained the proposed legislation to a subcommittee of the interim revision of laws committee. The bill hasn't yet been drawn up, but Dumas said he expects to work out the details in the next few weeks.

The Jefferson senator proposes that if a school is threatened with integration in any district, the entire district withdraw from the state school system and operate its schools independently.

Then, he said, the state could continue to give financial support to the district school system which would adopt its own policies as to assignment and admission of pupils.

Fri.
3-6-59

Dumas said he wouldn't want to be party to turning loose 65000 school students on the streets of Birmingham.

P. 1

Members of another subcommittee which is studying Alabama's small loan law in an effort to strengthen it heard from State Banking Supt. John C. Curry and members of his staff.

Curry said he would co-operate with the group in securing all possible information on the small loan business in the state.

Meanwhile, the Interim Finance Committee continued to hear from various state agencies on their proposed budgets for the next two fiscal years.

The Pardon-Parole Board requested that its annual appropriation be increased from $320,625 to $600,000, primarily to increase the number of probation and parole supervisors from 29 to 57.

Chairman W. H. Swearingen said the field representatives have such a heavy load of work that they can't possibly make the investigations which are essential to proper functioning of the parole system.

The Examiners of Accounts proposed to boost its budget from an estimated $367,404 this year to $423,384 in 1959-60 and $434,000 the following year.

Chief Examiner Ralph Eagerton said the increase would be used to employ about 12 additional field men. He told the committee his department now has 54 examiners, the fewest in many years.

Most public officials in the counties want an audit every year, he said, and they ought to have one.

Calhoun County's Rep. Hugh Merrill, chairman of another subcommittee which is looking into needs of education, announced his group will hold public hearings in Birmingham next week.

He said the hearings Wednesday and Thursday will be in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Alabama Education Assn.

For Repealing School Tenure Act

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

14d(1)

The Montgomery County delegation in the state legislature has agreed on a bill which would repeal as far as this county is concerned, the school teacher tenure act.

The measure will be introduced at the current special session if there seems time for passage before adjournment if not at the regular session starting in May.

Passage of a local bill is assured when a county delegation agrees on it.

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison said the tenure law would be made inapplicable in Montgomery County so that, in the event of forced integration, the school board would not have to continue paying salaries of teachers, principals and supervisors if and when schools are closed.

Mon.

He said that, under the state act, there is a question as to whether such payments would have to continue.

3-9-59

Similar local bills have been passed for four other counties.

Macon and Marengo were taken out from under the tenure act early in 1956, Lowndes and Bullock in 1957.

P. 1

The state act provides that a teacher, principal or supervisor has continuous status after being employed in a school system for three consecutive years and hired for a fourth.

Unless notified by the last day of any school year, they are deemed to have been offered employment in the same school and at the same salary.

Teachers' Pay Alabama Issue

Commercial

AEA Head Asks Increase Of 20 Per Cent, Buildings

Appeal

CONVENTION ADJOURNS

14d(1)

By The United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13.—(UPI) — Alabama's education superintendent Friday called for a 20 per cent teacher pay increase and a 150-million dollar school construction program but condemned any efforts to evade integration with a private school system.

Sat.

Frank R. Stewart told the west general session of the 77th annual Alabama Education Association convention that a salary boost was a "first priority" item in his departmental budget.

3-14-59

Before the session adjourned, the new AEA president, W. H. Kimbrough, Piedmont schools superintendent, was presented along with Miss Annette Loftis of Selma, new vice president.

Mr. Kimbrough succeeded J. R. Pittard, principal of Tuscaloosa High School, while Miss Loftis succeeded Mrs. Phillip Hamm of Dothan.

P. 1

No Private Schools

Although he devoted most of his speech to the state's educational problems, Mr. Stewart warned against a private school system as a means of keeping the schools segregated.

"Segregation is our way of life and we pledge our untiring efforts to the maintenance of segregated school facilities," he said. "Sad and dark will be the day when we find it impossible to maintain our public segregated schools."

Mr. Stewart said he believed the Alabama Legislature would come up with the means of keeping the races apart and the schools public but any private system "would be a tragic, bleak sundown of opportunity for the sons and daughters of the vast majority of our citizens."

For the teachers, who gathered here almost 10,000 strong to attend the AEA meeting, Stewart said he is asking the Legislature for a 20 per cent increase in their minimum salaries.

"Every level of education from first grade through graduate school is in critical need of salary increases for personnel," he said.

Mr. Stewart urged a 150-million dollar bond issue to build new schools as "the time has come when we can no longer afford to postpone the building of schools."

Other Requests

He pointedly noted that "although we have had bond issues for other progressive measures—and how wonderful it is to have hospitals, roads, museums, and libraries—we have never planned and carried out a statewide program of building for schools."

Among other requests of the Education Department, he said, were a 20 per cent increase in transportation funds, more money to improve the quality of school superintendents, a reduced pupil-teacher ratio, extra funds for instructional material and teaching aids, and provision for the exceptional child.

Mr. Stewart added that the teachers themselves had done "a magnificent job in public relations. You can do an even better job. I challenge you to make our profession a stronger, more-honored profession in the days immediately ahead."

Two new trustees were elected by the teachers, Baxter W. Collins of Selma and W. Silas Garrett of Montgomery.

The following new district presidents were named: Mrs. Henrietta Till of Brewton, District I; Dr. John A. Scarbrough of Greenville, District II; William Goss of Troy, District III; Warren Richards of Phoenix City, District IV; Merrill Collins of Birmingham, District V; Mrs. Corena Nelms of Guntersville, District VI; Dr. Marjorie Swift, University of Alabama, District VII, and Allen Thornton of Florence, District VIII.

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7 of 9 Negroes Rejected By Birmingham Schools

14d(1) ala.

Atlanta Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The superintendent of Birmingham public schools said Monday he has rejected seven of nine Negro applications for entry in all-white schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

The other applications still are pending, said Supt. Fraser Banks.

Tues.

Banks said that after carefully considering six of the nine applications he could see no special situation making it in the interest of the children concerned to make the change.

2-24-59

One of the seven rejected was turned down because he was under age, said Banks, and therefore was disapproved without further consideration.

P. 2

He said the eighth applicant was late in making application and that all reports and tests required under Alabama's placement law have not yet been completed.

He said he did not know when a ruling would be made no the eighth applicant.

The two pending applications were received later than the others and Banks said all reports and test results are not yet complete.

Tests are required of transfer applicants under the Alabama School Placement Law.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

8 Negro Children Seek Transfers

Post-Herald

Ask Admittance To White Schools

Birmingham Ala

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, Birmingham superintendent of education, announced yesterday that three Negro parents have filed applications for transfer of their children to white schools.

The applications, submitted after the end of the past school semester, were filed by James Armstrong, 227 Ninth-ct, s; Frank F. Johnson Sr., 2515 Third-av, s, and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 3232 29th-av, n, on behalf of eight of their children.

Fri 2-13-59

Dr. Banks said the students are seeking transfers to Graymont Elementary and Phillips High Schools, and that they have started taking or have made appointments to take the tests required by the Alabama School Placement Law.

He added another application had been received but that the parents and student had not yet made arrangements to take the necessary tests.

P. 1

Results of the tests will be reviewed by Dr. Banks when completed and the parents will be notified by letter of his decision.

If the transfer is denied the parents may appeal to the Birmingham Board of Education.

The board's decision may be appealed to court.

Dr. Banks released the names of these Parker High School students as those wishing transfers to Phillips High School:

Ruby Fredericka Shuttlesworth, 14, second semester student; Patricia Ann Shuttlesworth, 15, fifth semester student, and Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, 12, first semester student.

The fourth student seeking transfer to Phillips is Frank Johnson Jr., 17, senior at Ullman High School.

Those seeking admittance to Graymont School are Floyd D. Armstrong, 6, not in school; Dwight E. Armstrong, 7, James Armstrong Jr., 9, and Denise Armstrong 10. The three oldest now attend Wilkerson School.

Five of these students filed previous applications for transfer but did not wait for school authorities to finish processing them.

Instead, they went in to Federal Court seeking to have the School Placement Law declared unconstitutional.

They lost the suit when U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms declared the law "constitutional on its face."

The Rev. Shuttlesworth said yesterday, after the names were released, "Now we are going to see how well they apply it."

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8 PRESS INTEGRATION

N.Y. Times

Negro Pupils in Birmingham Seek School Transfers

New York

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12 (AP)—Eight Negro children have applied for admission to all-white schools in Birmingham, city school officials said today.

Frazer Banks, Birmingham Superintendent of Education, said the applications for transfer had been filed.

Fri 2-13-59

The applications involve an elementary school and a high school, he said.

P. 11-C

Mr. Banks said five of the children had been parties to a suit that resulted in a United States Supreme Court ruling that the Alabama school placement law was not unconstitutional on its face but could be unconstitutional in its application.

Alabama Laws May Be Killed

Commercial

Attendance Rule Repeal Is Considered

Appeal

TO SAVE SEGREGATION

14d(1)

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6. — The Segregation Interim Committee disclosed Friday it is considering repeal of Alabama's compulsory school attendance law and teacher tenure act to preserve segregation.

Memphis Tenn

Black Belt Senator L. K. Andrews of Union Springs, chairman of the powerful committee, said no definite action has been taken on the proposals "but we are giving serious consideration to repealing both laws."

He said "Alabama is at the front of the segregation fight. This issue is not something in the future. It is with us now. And if we, as legislators, cannot figure out ways to stop Federal encroachment on our fundamental state rights then we might as well put on our hats and go home."

Proposal Approved

The committee approved a proposal Friday which would require public officals to furnish voter registrars with names of all persons who have been convicted of any offense which bar them from voting.

The measure was sent to the committee by Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Connor, an outspoken segregationist.

Sat 3-7-59

The proposal would set a fine for any official who wilfully failed to report to the registrars once a month.

Under the State Constitution, persons convicted of treason, arson, perjury, assault with intent to rob, being a vagrant or a tramp or moral turpiture is ineligible to vote.

Revise Poll Tax

Repeal of the compulsory attendance law would clear up any difficulties involved if schools are closed in the face of integration. Elimination of teacher tenure would absolve the state of any financial responsibility toward teachers, especially Negro instructors, in the event classrooms are closed.

P. 19

Senator Andrews said other proposals under consideration by his committee included authority for the Governor to close any school which is integrated; require the attorney general to defend any school boards caught in an integration court fight; an anti-barratry law which would require persons in law suits to identify who is paying the court costs, and revision of the poll tax statute with no exemptions.

Gov. John Patterson asked for authority to padlock classrooms in the advent of integration in his inauguration speech in January. The new Chief Executive also called for legislation requiring the attorney general to defend school boards in court cases involving integration.

Supreme Court Hit At Alabama Parley

14d(1)

High State Officials Talk To Birmingham Group

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

BIRMINGHAM, March 5. — (UPI)—Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston of the State Supreme Court blasted the United States Supreme Court Thursday while Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell called for a united front on states' rights and segregation before a Citizenship Conference.

Justice Livingston told the third annual meeting that he had nothing "but reverence and the highest respect for the Supreme Court as an institution but that is as far as my respect goes."

Fri 3-6-59

Mr. Boutwell said it was time for Alabamans and other Southerners to band together and "stop permitting our rights as states and citizens to be whittled away."

P. 8

Justice Livingston drew applause from the more than 200 delegates when he said he was "for segregation in every phase of life and I don't care who knows it."

He said he would close all the public schools before permitting integration and suggest that the state set up a private school system to prevent mixing the races.

Negroes present gift to Dr. Fisher

Dr. Rayburn Fisher, retiring assistant superintendent of the Jefferson County Board of Education Friday was presented a silver tea service by two Negro education officials.

14d(1)

Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of Negro schools, and Clyde Osborne, president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers' Assn. made the presentation.

Dr. Jones said the gift was "an expression of our appreciation."

Dr. Fisher, who is resigning to enter private business, said he hoped Negroes' dreams of better school facilities would soon be fulfilled.

Complete Efforts Made To Uphold Segregation

Advertiser

14d(1) Adv

By DON MARTIN
United Press International

Montgomery Ala

Alabama lawmakers are exploring every avenue in a last-ditch effort to maintain segregation as the color curtain crumbles in other southern states.

Focal point of the mighty attempt to continue white supremacy is the interim segregation committee which is chairmaned by veteran Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs.

The powerful committee is charged with recommending to the legislature in May a solid plan for side-stepping integration and blunting any federal attack on Alabama's states rights.

The committee is convinced it has some strong safeguards.

The group is giving keen study to proposals which would:

Repeal the state compulsory school attendance law.

Repeal teacher tenure.

Raise the poll tax.

Revamp the state's registration process.

And permit schools to "secede" from state or county school systems.

Sun 3-8-59

Andrews is pushing a measure which would return the poll tax law to its original status of charging $1.50 a year, cumulative from age 21 to 45. This would mean, he explained, that if a man did not vote until he was 44 he would have to pay a tax of $34.50 before he could cast his ballot. Present law makes it cumulative for just two years.

P. 10-B

Andrews said he favored eliminating all exemptions to the levy, including veterans.

BUSINESS MACHINE

The Black Belt senator, who defended former Macon County registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers in the recent Justice Department suit, also is sponsoring a measure which would drastically revamp Alabama's registration laws.

Under Andrews' proposal, voter applicants would fill out cards which would be graded by business machines. "Then if the federal boys want to come down here and sue," grimmaced Andrews, "let them sue the machines."

The proposal would establish a board of examiners who would prepare different sets of questionnaires every year to prevent applicants from memorizing the answers. He said this would eliminate "present abuses" where Negroes are holding voter application classes and learn the answers by the numbers of the questions.

AVOID DECISION

The school secession bill, promoted by Sen. Lawrence Dumas of Birmingham, is designed to avoid a federal court decision in Virginia whereby a state cannot close one school and keep the others open in the state school system.

Dumas, who describes the measure as a "second line of defense," said if a school were threatened with integration, patrons of other schools could petition the board of education for "secession" or removal from the system.

The board of education would pass on the petition and send it to the probate judge who would call an election, allowing the people to vote on whether to secede.

STATE MAY AID

He said if the people vote to withdraw, then the closure of the integrated school would not effect them for they would be in another school system. The new school system would be operated by the people, themselves, with the aid of state money.

The segregation committee is expected to give speedy approval to two racial bills requested by Gov. John Patterson. They would force the governor to padlock any school which is integrated and require that the attorney general defend any school board involved in a segregation court suit

HITS KING ANNOUNCEMENT

Klan Chief Says Bloodshed To Follow School Mixing

Advertiser

Montgomery

Sat 1-3-59

An Alabama Ku Klux Klan leader warned Friday that the klan would "take whatever steps are necessary" to prevent the integration of Montgomery schools.

Robert Shelton, Tuscaloosa rubber worker and Grand Dragon of the U.S. Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., said "We are warning the Negroes and white manipulators who have no regard for either race that if Martin Luther King's statement and announced plans of last week are carried out it will bring bloodshed to Alabama."

Shelton, according to United Press International, continued, "Our great-grandfathers responded to the call of destiny and threw off the yoke of tyranny and black-man dictatorship.

"These patriots whose blood-stained battlefields throughout this great country preferred to be half-starved and free than to live under bondage," Shelton said.

"We of the klan have no intentions of allowing a black bondage to re-appear here in Alabama. Let this be a warning that we are ready to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain segregation and our Christian ideals in the state of Alabama. We mean business."

King earlier had announced plans were under way to end segregation of schools in Montgomery through a plan to be presented to school leaders. If the plan were not accepted, King said, lawsuits would follow.

Shelton is the klan leader referred to by Gov.-elect John Patterson as "a mutual friend" in letters he sent out during the Democratic primary campaign for governor.

Patterson Tells Interim Committee Workable School Program Is Needed

Alabama Journal

Montgomery

Tues.

3-3-59

P. 1 B

"The people are looking to us to come up with a good workable school program," Gov. John Patterson told the Legislature's Interim Finance Committee today.

"And I'm confident that this committee can help to develop such a program," he added.

The governor pledged the full resources of his office to assist the committee in its work.

Patterson said except for the Conservation Department and the State Docks "where pressing problems remain to be solved" the affairs of state government are in good order.

As to education, he suggested that the committee, which is composed of members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, consider recommendations made by the Alabama Education Commission.

He also recommended that the group look into other possible fields where additional revenue might be secured to meet the financial needs of the public schools and colleges.

Another interim committee created to study possible revision of existing laws also held its organizational session today.

The Finance Committee opened a briefing session on state finances with State Budget Officer James V. Jordan and Raymond Fowler, executive secretary of the Alabama Teacher Retirement System, as advisers.

Patterson conceded that his administration has run into serious problems at the State Docks in Mobile and the Conservation Department.

The docks, he said, are a million and one-half dollars in the red, and "we'll probably have to call on the Legislature to help get affairs straight there."

The governor said there are three piers under construction and partially completed and no money to finish the work. A similar situation exists in regard to the inland docks program, he said.

Docks Director Earl McGowin is doing everything he can to get the state docks affairs in good shape, he said, but that he will need some help from the lawmakers.

Patterson said the state can't afford to let the docks facilities which have been placed under construction deteriorate and thereby lose their usefulness.

Problems of the Conservation Department, he said, stem from what he called "an apparent studied attempt" to take the state parks and recreation facilities and timber land out of the hands of the state.

Alabama Journal Tue 3-3-59

GOV. PATTERSON briefs legislative leaders before they went into session to study legislation which will come up at the May session. Letf to right are Sen. L. K. Andrews, Sen. W. C. Hines, Gov. Patterson, and Virgis Ashworth.—(Journal Photo by Joe Holloway).

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

Dumas bill would allow districts to pull out of system

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

News
Birmingham, Ala.
14d(1)
Wed
4-1-59
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1—State Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson today brought forth his anxiously-awaited independent school district bill.

It seeks to localize segregation problems and prevent the closing of all public schools in the state or a particular area because of possible court-ordered integration.

His measure, as he outlined it today to the Merrill subcommittee of the legislative committee on revision of laws, would:

Permit Mountain Brook, Huffman, Homewood or "any area served by one or more schools to withdraw from the public school system of which it is now a part and set up its own independent school system, its own independent school district, with its own independent district board of education."

Sen. Dumas' proposal, which would authorize the creation of a separate and independent school district by a majority vote of the people in that area, was expected to win speedy approval of the interim committee and be pushed on toward passage by the Legislature.

THE JEFFERSON lawmaker described it as "a second line of defense in the battle to preserve our public schools from forced federal integration in defiance of the predominantly local sentiment in favor of segregation."

In detailing his bill, Sen. Dumas referred to the three-judge Federal Court in Norfolk, which recently ruled that Virginia could not close school there (or close certain grades in those schools) and at the same time keep other Virginia public schools open.

Said Dumas:

"Applied to the Birmingham school system, a Federal Court edict for the admission of one colored child in one white school—for example, Graymont Elementary School or Phillips High School—would no doubt result in the closing of the school under the 1957 'school closing act.'

"IF THE FEDERAL COURT should decide that the closing were ordered because of threatened integration, the remaining schools in Birmingham might also be forced to close."

Thus, added Sen. Dumas, "65,000 school children would be turned out of public schools and onto the public streets

"In the Jefferson County school system, the closing of one white school to prevent integration could throw an additional 55,000 school children out of the public schools."

Then, he pointed out, there choices:

"1. To accept integration.

"2. To organize private schools for all the children.

"3. Or to divide the entire school system into smaller independent school districts."

Sen. Dumas explained that his measure provided that "these smaller school districts, organized under the provisions of the independent school district bill, could continue to operate as public schols, with existing public school teachers, in existing public school buildings and with the present public school appropriations."

14d(1)

"BY MAKING AVAILABLE to local residents the right to vote their own independent school systems," he added, "we would enable the greatest possible number of public schools to operate as public schools and on a segregated basis for the longest possible time."

In other words, Sen. Dumas emphasized, "the approach would be one of local self-determination, providing a maximum freedom of choice to local voters.

"Many school districts, by reason of the area being an all-white area, would have all-white residents and hence only white children in their public schools.

"Some school districts in the colored areas would have only colorder residents and only colored children in their public schools."

Sen. Dumas explained that his bill provides that no school district could be organized, unless local residents wanted it.

Procedure for establishing an independent school district, under the Dumas bill, calls for presentation of a petition signed by 200 qualified voters, or 10 per cent of the qualified electors in a particular area (whichever is the smallest number) to the county governing body.

Provision is made for approval of the petition by the Board of Education in the county or municipality to prevent an area from pulling out because of a local dispute.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICT boards would consist of five members who would serve without pay. These boards would select a district superintendent, whose salary would be fixed by the board. The bill stipulates that a district superintendent of schools must have the same qualifications as required of a county school superintendent.

It was explained further that the requirement of board approval also would assure that an area proposed for an independent school district would be "a proper one from an administrative point of view."

The county governing body would call an election at a time requested in the petition. The schols in a district would be controlled by its own independent board of education, which would appoint its superintendent. The five board members would be elected by the voters of a muncipiality or other area comprising an independent school district, and would serve staggered terms of six years each.

But in setting up the original independent school district boards, members would be appointed by the governing body of a municipality, if the school area withdrew from a municipal system.

SUCH APPOINTMENTS would be made by the county governing body, if the area withdrew from a county school system.

The Dumas measure provides that school funds be distributed to the several boards of education in much the same manner as school money is now distributed by county boards to city boards of education.

And the school system under the independent school district plan would operate in much the same manner as a city public school system.

It, of course, would be on a much smaller scale and would be a completely independent operation.

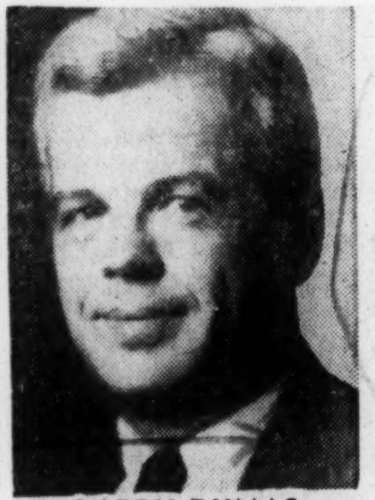
IN SUMMING UP provisions of his bill spelling out the method of establishing independent school districts, Sen. Dumas said:

"We hope that our segregated schools can be fully preserved under Alabama's Pupil Placement Law, which is part of our first line of defense.

"This law has been held to be valid on its face. If the rejection of the application of some colored child for admission to a white school under the Pupil Placement Law is held invalid and this enforced integration results in the closing of one school, we believe that the independent school district bill will provide a method of salvaging a major part of all our public schools, particularly so in the larger school system.

"Mr. Joseph Johnston, chairman of the Alabama Bar Assn. committee that is working with the Legislature on matters of this nature, and I both feel that, while we cannot predict what the U. S. Supreme Court would do in any case involving segregated schools, this bill is about as good a measure as it is possible for us to prepare.

"We feel that the bill would be upheld as valid on its face and, unless a district were badly gerrymandered, or the act otherwise abused, probably valid in operation."



LARRY DUMAS
. . . Introduces measure

Private School Group Is Refused Credits on State Income Taxes

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
14d(1)
Thurs.
3-5-59
P. 1

Revenue Commissioner Oxford revealed Wednesday he had turned down the application of an Atlanta private school group for state income tax credits under a 1959 act.

Oxford said he was "not certifying any private schools at the present time."

Turned down was a local group seeking to found a school to be known as Arlington. They have contracted for a $125,000 site.

Under the 1959 act, the revenue commissioner has complete discretion over certification.

After a private school is certified, corporations and individual citizens may credit the full amount of their contributions against their state income tax debts.

Oxford said Wednesday that the new law is an "emergency" measure and that no emergency now exists. The bill was designed to provide funds for schools in case public schools are closed to thwart integration.

In other matters, Oxford announced that payments for personal services in the Revenue Department were down $80,519.73 in February, 1959, from those in February, 1958.

Abonut $50,000 of the decrease was in pay and $30,000 in travel expenses. Travel and salaries in February, 1959, totaled about $296,000.

Most of the decrease resulted from Oxford's dismissal of almost 300 employes since he took office in January.

Segregation is raised in hot merger debate

News
Birmingham, Ala.
News 4-2-59

BY LOUIS ISAACSON
News staff writer

Two attorneys squared off last night in a debate over merger of Mountain Brook with Birmingham, both agreeing that the most important factor involved is schools.

Joe Wallace, speaking against the merger, told a meeting of Mountain Brook Exchange Club members that "the first time social integration comes, all of Birmingham's schools will be integrated."

Bill Cole, for merger, declared "there would be a three-year negotiating period before the schools could be taken into the Birmingham system and if there is no compromise there would be an arbitration period."

WALLACE SAID Mountain Brook schools would be involved immediately if annexed to Birmingham.

"We could become a separate school system," Wallace said, "but we already have a good system under the Jefferson County Board of Education."

Referring to Sen. Larry Dumas' school bill, Wallace said such a bill "would only get you out of integration after you've already gotten into it."

COLE SAID he felt the Dumas bill was a good one because "each school would be an entity in itself and could drop out of the system."

In other remarks on the merger Wallace declared that "newspapers are putting pressure against us and want the merger."

The attorney said Birmingham "is looking for a plum in the pudding . . . and Mountain Brook is it."

Wallace cited Mountain Brook's bonded indebtedness and declared that "if Mountain Brook merges with Birmingham, the City of Birmingham would get $1,100,000 in assets."

"Every member of your family is in debt just $50 now," Wallace said, "but to become a part of Birmingham, that figure would nearly double."

WALLACE referred to Mountain Brook as "the jewel of the Valley" and said "Birmingham wants that "jewel."

"But," Wallace said, "you would be a sorry voter if you let your pocketbook dictate how you vote."

Wallace struck a blow at the Birmingham Downtown Improvement Assn. when he asked "What did they do their blood-brothers on Fifth-av, n? They ditched them."

"We don't have any traffic control problems over here," Wallace said, "and no parking limits except for a two-hour limit in some areas."

"We don't have parking meters either," Wallace added, "but as sure as we merge with Birmingham, they would be all over the place."

WHILE WALLACE said he thought there were honest men in the Birmingham city government . . . "there is a combination of some kind over there that gets things all fouled up."

"The trouble is," Wallace said, "this generation is trying to cure the ills of the past and it looks like this age group (referring to those present) are the ones who are catching hell and I'm tired of it."

1400 Ala

"What is the concept of the city of Mountain Brook?" Wallace asked.

"Mountain Brook is a residential concept while that of Birmingham is industrial," Wallace said.

Wallace said Birmingham "wants us to be sentimental and come in . . . just like Paul Bryant at the University of Alabama who—when the University called, came running, hollering 'mama.'"

Briefly touching on the subject of zoning, Wallace said, "You don't see any spot zoning over here, but Birmingham is notorious for spot zoning."

COLE TOLD the group that in addition to schools he felt that another factor was the "political and economic values involved."

Cole said "61 of the 75 members of this club have offices in the City of Birmingham and are regulated by Birmingham's license code."

"If we can be affected by Birmingham economically, then we should have something to say about the Birmingham government," Cole declared.

COLE SAID he didn't think the questions of zoning, appointments to commissions, garbage collection, or representation on the school board "are important in the merger issue."

"If we concede that we are economically or politically affected by Birmingham, we should examine what goes on in Birmingham," Cole said.

"At one time we lived in Birmingham," Cole declared, "but the higher income percentage has moved out."

"If that be so, then who is going to run the city of Birmingham?" Cole asked.

COLE SAID five of the eight state legislators come from the Valley area and "we vote 60-70 per cent of our registered voters."

voting strength of Jefferson County," Cole added.

"If we as businessmen of Birmingham carry any weight in that city, I say that we should get in here right now before it is too late," Cole declared.

IN ANSWER to a question of whether or not Birmingham had intentions to get Fairfield and Irondale to merge, Cole said "I know of no such plan to do so, but frankly I don't know if Birmingham would or not."

"Can we compare the integrity of Birmingham with that of Mountain Brook?" one member of the club asked.

"If you're dissatisfied with the City of Birmingham, you should get in there and do something about it," Cole said.

ATTORNEY CHARLES MORGAN JR., heading the committee for merger in Mountain Brook and serving as moderator last night said:

"Nothing has been said about changing the form of government in Birmingham, but if political pressure desired it, a referendum vote could be called for by petitions of at least 10 per cent of the voters."

Another club member questioned what would happen to the value of property in Mountain Brook if merged with Birmingham.

Cole referred to the community of Buckhead in Georgia, "which when it went into Atlanta the value of property went up and is still doing so."

COLE SAID, "Once you vote to join Birmingham there is no way to get out." This was in answer to a question if there couldn't be a conditional vote.

One of the members called for a straw vote of the 41 members present, but President John Main said "we do not feel that this club can take such a vote or a stand on the issue."

However, Arthur Cook, publisher of The Shades Valley Sun and a member of the club, passed out slips of paper to members. The results were not revealed.

TONIGHT at 6:30 p.m. at the Homewood Elks Lodge another debate has been scheduled by the Shades Valley Optimist Club.

Homewood Mayor E. G. Walker will argue against the merger, while Atty. Frank Dominick will argue for the proposal.

1400 Ala

MOUNTAIN BROOK EXCHANGE CLUB HEARS DEBATE OF MERGER
. . . Speakers from left, Attys. Joe Wallace, Charles Morgan Jr., and Bill Cole, and John Main, club president.

At Mountain Brook Club—

Klan Head Sees Bloodshed If Rev. King Hits Schools

Defender

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (UPI) — The leader of Alabama's largest Ku Klux Klan, who wears a gray flannel suit, said he prefers to promote white supremacy by "word of mouth" rather than by violence and cross-burnings.

14d(1)

Robert Marvin Shelton, 29, Grand Dragon of the U. S. Klans: Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, discussed the hooded organization during an exclusive interview with United Press International.

"We are not looking for trouble . . . we do not want any adverse publicity," said Shelton who was nattily attired in a charcoal gray suit with conservative black shoes, socks and tie.

1-31-59

The sandy-haired Shelton, a rubber worker and father of two children, was appointed Grand Dragon about a year and a half ago by Imperial Wizard E. L. Edwards of Atlanta, who heads the U. S. Klans, largest Klan group in the nation.

He succeeded the Rev. Alvin Horn who resigned amid widespread publicity over his marriage to a teen-aged girl about 30 years his junior.

He said his Klan was against violence and cross-burnings but "if we ever burnt a cross, we would be there until it burns out rather than run off."

Shelton said his group had no intention of getting into politics other than as "individuals." He repeated his statement of last week that there would be "bloodshed" in Montgomery if the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, went ahead with his announced plans to try to break down the color barrier in city schools.

And he charged that incidents of violence laid to the Klan in Alabama were carried out by other Klans, "groups of opportunists taking advantage of current feelings."

There have been at least four other Klans operating in the state: the Alabama Knight of the Ku Klux Klan, the Gulf Coast Klan, the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy and a Florida Klan. The Gulf Coast Klan and the Klan of the Confederacy have since folded.

Shelton refused to comment on the size of the Klan in Alabama but when asked whether an authoritive estimate of about 8,000 members made a year ago was accurate, he replied, "it is way under."

He conceded the growth of the U. S. Klans had been hurt by the notoriety surrounding Horn's marriage and the emasculation of a Negro in Birmingham by members of a rival Klan.

Montgomery Council Draws School Plans

14d(1) Ala

Says South Can Win In Second Reconstruction

MONTGOMERY, Jan. [illegible] (AP)— Champions of segregation in Montgomery have come up with a program which they say can help the South win the battle of the Second Reconstruction.

Its main feature is a strong compulsory school closing law where integration is threatened and a proposed private school corporation.

"When the history of the Second Reconstruction is written," one council leader said, "Montgomery may go down as the place where the tide turned and integration efforts were stopped cold."

1-22-59

Montgomery Negro leaders have promised they will try to integrate schools here this year.

The program designed to preserve segregation and adopted at a meeting of White Citizens Council members proposes:

1. Establishment of a legal committee of outstanding lawyers to consult and advise with the Council and public officials.
2. That the Alabama Legislature pass compulsory school closing law for any school faced with integration.
3. Organization of a private school corporation.
4. Mustering the forces of an "aroused public opinion" behind the campaign to preserve segregation.
5. A program of information and education so white people will know "who is with us and who is against us" to help maintain communication between all groups against the integrationists.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS

State Must Ready Private Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Alabama should start now preparing a private school plan for a future integration crisis, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Thursday.

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

Especially disturbed by the recent Virginia integration decision, he described as a "crippling blow" the ruling's effect that all public schools must be closed if one is shut.

2-6-59

"In view of that and other ominous warnings given us by federal courts," he said, "we must begin preparing a private school system for the future — despite my firm belief in public education."

Gallion said a recent trip to Little Rock tremendously impressed him over the efficiency of that city's private schools, now in their first year after court-ordered integration.

Alabama has no private school plan now, but Gov. John Patterson has indicated he may call an emergency session of the Legislature to study such a plan and other segregation proposals. He called the current special session to deal with a highway bond issue.

Preservation of school segregation in Alabama now hinges primarily on two state laws and one constitutional amendment, which:

1. Enable parents to choose between sending their children to segregated or mixed classes.

Daily Home

2. Give county education boards almost unlimited powers in assigning pupils to schools. The U. S. Supreme Court recently ruled this law constitutional on face value.

2-6-59

3. Authorize county boards to close any school ordered to integrate or otherwise in danger of racial mixing.

Montgomery Eyes Private Schools

14d(1) Ala

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Plans for a proposed private school were outlined to a group of Montgomery parents Thursday night.

Daily Home

Dr. Hugh MacGuire, a Montgomery surgeon, is chairman of a committee which drew up the plans. If the school is opened, he said students will be accepted through the ninth grade.

If there is enough enrollment, a 10th grade will be added, MacGuire explained, but no steps will be taken to include 11th and 12th grade courses at least before next year.

Talladega Ala
2-13-59

The amount of money collected or pledged will determine whether an attempt will be made to operate the school next September. McGuire said two prospective candidates for headmaster of the school have already been interviewed.

He said the estimated cost per pupil will be $450 a year for grades 1 through 3; $560 for the fourth through sixth grades, and $650 for grades 7 through 9.

MacGuire said the proposed school would be a "permanent venture" and not merely a stop-gap project to get around threatened school integration.

Special Session On Schools Is Doubted

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
2-9-59
9.14

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8 (UPI)—One of Gov. John Patterson's key legislative leaders said today the governor probably won't call another special session of the Legislature to consider badly needed educational measures.

The lawmakers, who would not be identified, said Patterson had dropped the idea of an educational special session despite pressure from school leaders throughout the state.

"For one reason, the governor is not yet ready to submit a school program to the Legislature," he said. "Nor is there time to prepare one for any special session."

Patterson called the present extraordinary session to consider his $60 million road bond issue for matching $400 million in Federal funds during the next four years. Passage of the bond issue is expected this week.

"There also is the question of time itself," the legislator added. "We couldn't possibly get in more than a couple of months before the regular session begins, and solving the problems of the schools can't be done in a hurry."

He said the only school plan now available was the Alabama Education Commission's report, which proposes a one-cent hike in the state's sales tax.

But Patterson has stated he is opposed to the sales tax hike until he was sure the state was getting all the services it could buy with present revenues.

Rep. Holt Rast of Birmingham has said he will introduce a resolution Wednesday which would allow the two bodies to meet on consecutive days starting Feb. 16. Rast said his proposal would thus shorten the special session and hold it down to three weeks duration.

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100 Sign Up For School

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
2-20-59
9.12

Segregated Classes Aim In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Some 100 Montgomery parents have paid the $100 tuition fee to enroll their children in a new private, segregated day school here, it was announced today.

But before the school can go into operation next September it must have another 80 students, and the deadline for tuition payment is next Thursday.

Total tuition costs range from $450 to $650 and the $100 fee is just the initial payment, a spokesman said.

The day school plan was publicized at a meeting last week, and it was announced the school would open next September if enough parents demonstrate they will send their children to the school.

A committee which pushed plans for creating the school specified that at least 180 children must be enrolled or the school would not open this year.

Plans call for the school to open with nine grades, and add a grade each year.

At least half the tuition must be paid by April, and the remainder before the school opens.

Would form independent school districts—

Alabama lawyers devising plan to forestall integration

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 3-1-59
9.15-E

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28 — Segregationist lawyers are working on a plan to cut Alabama up into scores of independent school districts so some classrooms can be closed and others kept open to forestall integration.

It may be their ultimate answer to the recent federal court decision which held, in effect, that a state cannot operate schools in one community and suspend them elsewhere.

The ruling applied specifically to Virginia, where some schools had closed. If the Supreme Court recognizes it as the law, it would affect Alabama, too, because the state government here is the operating agent for the public school system.

But if the classrooms were operated by independent districts, with no state control, it might be possible to close only the schools in a particular district and leave the others open.

WHAT THE COURT in Virginia actually said was that the schools run by the same operating authority must be treated alike—if one remains open, they all must.

So, state attorneys, and lawyers in private practice working with them, are exploring every possibility to see if the courts will accept local districts as the operating agents.

An educational foundation has already been organized to help finance a private system for students whose schools might be closed. But in its present stage, the foundation is geared to support only a few schools and not a statewide system.

Obviously, it would be easier to administer a privately financed program in one district, where only a few schools were closed, than to send every white child in the state to a private school.

BUT EVEN if the district plan is worked out, many complicated problems will remain unsolved.

Would each school district, for instance, have to collect its own taxes to keep away from state control?

And what about compulsory attendance laws for school children.

What about teacher tenure laws which, in their present form, might be used to compel school authorities to keep on paying the instructors even though their classrooms were idle?

A Senate-House Interim Committee will start work soon on a program to submit to the Legisure which meets in May.

Negroes Seek Admittance To Mobile School

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 3-1-59
9.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart reported Thursday "a few Negroes" asked about enrolling in some courses at the all-white state vocational school in Mobile.

Stewart, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, Clay Knight, director of the Mobile institution, and the director of the Tuscaloosa vocational school met Thursday behind closed doors here.

The Mobile trade school is one of a number operated by the State Board of Education around Alabama.

It was the first move toward integration of any public schools in Mobile, the second largest city in the state. In the fall of 1957, it was unofficially reported that a group of Negroes would attempt to enroll in the white public high school at Mobile, but no Negroes showed up at the school.

Montgomery Negroes have announced they will attempt "massive integration" of capital city schools this fall and a second attempt has been made to enter Negroes in Birmingham white public schools. But, thus far the schools have remained segregated under the state's pupil placement law.

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7 Negroes Denied School Transfers

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 2-24-59
9.1

Parents Notified By Dr. Banks

Dr. L. Frazer Banks Birmingham's superintendent of education, announced yesterday he has turned down the applications of seven Negro students who asked to be transferred to white schools.

Dr. Banks said the parents of the children were notified of his decision by letter dated Feb. 20.

The letter stated:

'Your completed application for the admission of your child ...... to ...... school for the current semester was received on Jan. 23, 1959, after teacher and pupil assignments had been completed and classes organized. Our study of the reports from the guidance department and our investigation in connection with the application have not revealed any special benefits which this child would receive from such a transfer now, or other extraordinary circumstances justify the granting of said application at this time and it is accordingly denied."

Copies of this letter were sent to Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, 227 Ninth-ct, w, in answer to applications filed for their children, Dwight Edward, 7; James Jr., 9, and Denise, 10.

The application of Floyd D. Armstrong, 6, was not considered because he was not old enough to enter school this year.

All the Armstrong children sought transfers to Graymont Elementary School.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth were sent letters denying the applications of their children, Fred Lee Jr., 12; Patricia, 15, and Ruby Fredricka, 14, who asked transfers to **Phillips High School.**

Dr. Banks still has applications from two other Negro students requesting transfer, but they have not yet completed all [illegible] and tests required Placement Law.

He said he did not know when he would rule on the cases of Caroline M. English, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan English, 804 46th-st, n, and Frank Johnson Jr., 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Johnson Sr., 2515 Third-av, s.

Caroline requests transfer to Woodlawn High School; Frank wants to attend Phillips.

Under the Alabama Placement Law the Negro parents may immediately appeal Dr. Banks' decision to the Birmingham Board of Education.

14d(1) 1959 ALABAMA

U. S. attorney general gives views—

State Pupil Placement Law may be 'acceptable'—Rogers

BY ROSE McKEE
North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Attorney General William Rogers indicated today he believed a pupil placement plan was one possible solution to the school integration problem if the plan were administered "in good faith and in a non-discriminatory manner."

The attorney general said, in an exclusive interview, the Alabama plan appeared to provide "one approach which could fulfill the court's requirement that local school authorities 'make a prompt and reasonable start towards full compliance.'"

The Alabama law, upheld on its face by the federal courts, authorizes school officials to refuse to transfer Negro pupils to white schools on such grounds as the pupil's health, personal and moral standards and home environment; possage of threats, friction, disorder, breaches of the peace and economic retaliation as a consequence of the transfer, and the distance of the school from the pupil's home.

Some authorities see in the plan a device whereby only "token" integration at most would be required in the Southern schools for decades. The courts Monday struck down Virginia's "massive resistance" to integration, thus leaving local option plans of pupil placement the next area of Southern action.

EXCERPTS FROM the interview follows:

Q.—What is the greatest danger to stem from defiance of court orders to admit Negro children to white schools?

A.—If we are to remain a government of law there must be respect for and obedience to court orders determining the lawful rights of our citizens.

The consequence of any other course was clearly stated by the president when he said, "Every American must understand that if an individual, a community, or a state is going successfully and continuously to defy the court then there will be anarchy." Attitudes of defiance create an atmosphere in which extremists and fanatics are encouraged to take the law into their own hands.

The recent bombings of schools and places of worship, in my opinion, demonstrate what happens when persons stir up race prejudices and advocate defiance of law.

Q. THE SUPREME COURT set no inflexible rule on the length of time required for desegregation of the schools. Has time been utilized in good faith or has it been used as a cloak to defeat the intent of the court?

A. It is important to remember that the Supreme Court decision does not require the immediate integration of all public schools. What it did say, in effect, was that a state violates the Constitution of the United States when it denies to a Negro child who is otherwise qualified for admission to a particular school, and who seeks admission, the right to enter that school.

It left the method of change and the length of time required to meet the test of "all deliberate speed," with due regard for varying local conditions, to the local school boards under the supervision of the local federal courts.

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the courts to say whether a particular plan meets the requirements of the court's decision and whether the time allowed is being used in good faith. However, as I have said before, in every community where in good faith efforts have been made to comply with the decision, substatial progress has been made without serious incident.

Q. DO YOU THINK that integration that could result from the Alabama pupil placement plan would be a sensible approach to the problem?

A. The Supreme Court has held that the Alabama Pupil Placement Law is not invalid on its face.

Accordingly, if it is administered in good faith and in a non-discriminatory manner, it appears that the Alabama plan provides one approach which could fulfill the court's requirement that local school authorities "make a prompt and reasonable start towards full compliance."

Q.—AN OVERWHELMING majority of the people of the South oppose desegregation. How does the integration ruling square with the Democratic principle that the will of the majority should prevail?

A.—People who think that constitutional rights depend upon the views of a majority in any given area at any particular moment lack an appreciation of the nature and form of our system of government.

Constitutional rights are fundamental guarantees which may not be denied in any area, and they would be wortr little if a majority could push them aside at will. There is always the right to seek changes in the law through orderly constitutional processes. But disagreement with a constitutional principle declared by the Supreme Court does not give those who disagree with it the right to override the court's mandate.

Q.—THE SUPREME Court once upheld the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools for white and Negro children. In view of the changing complexion of the court over the years, do you think the South can have any hope that the court will go back to the "separate but equal" doctrine?

A.—The doctrine of "separate but equal" must be considered a thing of the past.

The courts have made it clear that a state law which requires a Negro to act or not to act or to do a certain thing merely and solely because he is a Negro violates constitutional requirements. As you know, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the school cases have all been unanimous.

Q.—WHAT IS the policy of the federal government as to when it will step into a case?

A.—The responsibility for carrying out the principle declared in the school case is primarily that of local officials and of the local community, subject, of course, to the supervision of the courts when the matter is in litigation.

If a complaint on behalf of local school children is filed on the ground that the school system in a particular community operates in a discriminatory fashion, and this contention is sustained, we regard the matter of formulating an appropriate remedial plan as the responsibility of the local litigants, the local school board and the local federal court.

On the other hand, if there is concerted and substantial interference with the decree of a court, or if local law enforcement agencies fail to act in support of such a decree, it is our responsibility to take such steps as may be necessary to vindicate the court's authority. We are also ready at all times in a spirit of cooperation to consult with state officials in a search for solutions consistent with the decisions of the court.

Q.—DO YOU EXPECT there will be further need for federal intervention such as at Little Rock, Ark.?

A.—As I have said before, each state has the clear, affirmative duty to use its police power so that the lawfully determined rights of all persons are protected against violence and lawlessness.

Most states have made it clear that they are able to, and intend to, discharge this duty. If the states perform their duty, and, in my opinion, they will, the occasion will not arise when the ultimate duty would fall upon the executive branch of government as it did in that case to support and insure the carrying out of the final decision of a federal court.

Q.—DO YOU NEED new tools, such as stiffer penalties, to cope with church bombings and other instances of violence?

A.—The administration's civil rights legislative proposals will be introduced in Congress in the very near future, and we will make every effort to secure their prompt enactment.

Q.—HOW LONG DO YOU think it will take to win acceptance of integrated schools?

A.—It is not possible to make a prediction as your question is phrased. Integrated schools have already been accepted in literally hundreds of districts in a number of states that heretofore had segregated systems.

We should not lose sight of the fact that we are in a period of great progress in the field of human rights.

There are, to be sure, starts, stops—occasionally some backward steps—but we are moving forward irresistibly and with purpose toward fulfillment of a noble concept—equality under law for all people everywhere in the United States.

Birmingham News

14d(1)

ALA. ANTIMIXING PLANS CHARTED

Capital Group Pledges Fight Over Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — The Montgomery Citizens Council is planning a program to counteract threatened Negro integration efforts.

"The people haven't seen any resistance to school integration yet, compared to what they will see in Montgomery," a council spokesman said.

Disclosure of an organized anti-integration effort followed the recent announcement by a Negro leader, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., that Negroes are mapping a program to integrate public schools.

The council spokesman said the organization will meet Tuesday to work out details of the anti-integration plan.

The plan consists of two phases. The spokesman said these are "all-out backing for the legal and strategic defense moves by public officials and a reserve program to prevent the actual operation of integrated schools."

The second phase of the campaign, he said, would be put into operation "regardless of what is decreed or done by federal courts, federal officials, or federal troops."

He would not disclose what actual preventative measures would be taken in the second phase of the plan.

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
1-20-59
P. 13

Bus overturns, pupils injured

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—A Negro school bus overturned at the bottom of a hill near here Wednesday, sending two teen-age students to a hospital.

Highway Patrolman Ed Dassinger said three or four others were treated by private physicians, but none was seriously injured. The bus was transporting nearly 30 pupils to Union Springs School.

Dessinger said the brakes failed on a grade on a county road as the bus approached the intersection with U. S. Highway 82 approximately 14 miles west of Union Springs.

HE SAID HE charged the student driver, Benjamin Solomon Suries, 19, with operating the bus with defective brakes.

Taken to Union Springs Hospital were Suries' brother, Walter, 14, and Doris Reynolds, 17, both of nearby Fitzpatrick Rt. 1. The patrolman said they were only slightly injured.

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
1-15-59
P. 36

Klan Head Sees Bloodshed If Rev. King Hits Schools

14a(1)

Defender

P. 1

Chicago Ill

Dat 1-17-59

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Defender

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Defender

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Dat 1-17-59

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14a(1)

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He conceded the growth of the U. S. Klans had been hurt by the notoriety surrounding Horn's marriage and the emasculation of a Negro in Birmingham by members of a rival Klan.

King Delays Try At School Mixing

Montgomery

Advertiser

Negro leaders don't plan to press for integration of Montgomery's public schools right away, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said this week.

King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., is scheduled to leave on a trip to India next week.

Montgomery Ala

14a(1)

Nothing will be done toward seeking mixed classrooms before his return, King said. He expects to be gone about seven weeks.

The Negro integration leader declined comment on reports that he also may visit in Russia before returning to Montgomery.

Dat 1-29-59

His trip to India is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee of the Quakers.

King said a special MIA integration committee is still studying the possibility of a move toward school desegregation but that nothing will be done until after his return from abroad.

P. 5 H

Montgomery School Construction, Desegregation Plan to Be Discussed

By J. W. Anderson

Staff Reporter

Post

The construction problems involved in school desegregation are being slowly worked out by the Montgomery County School Board in its budget for next year.

The Board has added more than $2 million worth of projects to "smooth" the final stages of desegregation.

Washington D.C.

A public hearing on these projects has been called for 8 p. m. Monday in the Broome Junior High School at Rockville. The list includes a new elementary school for Travilah and major additions to five existing schools.

Although the Board has never committed itself to a deadline, it is working on a schedule that would end segregation by the fall of 1961.

Dat 1-18-59

Now in its fourth year, the desegregation program has been completed in the suburban lower half of the county with almost no controversy.

P. A 15

But about 60 per cent of the county's 3136 Negro pupils are still attending all-Negro schools — four elementary institutions serving the rural upper half of the county, and Carver High in Rockville. The county's total enrollment is 68,000.

14a(1)

Blueprint Provided

The Superintendent's Professional Committee on Desegregation, including some 50 teachers and administrators, has given the Board a blueprint to finish the job.

Two of the all-Negro elementary schools would simply be desegregated, two would be devoted to special education. The Board decided last week to convert Carver into an administration building.

The Professional Committee outlined an extensive redrafting of school boundaries, so that no more than one-third of the enrollment of any school would be Negro.

These educators also urged the Board to cut the class size in some schools from the present 30 pupils to as few as 23.

"Small classes are recognized by this committee as basic to the success of this (desegregation) plan," the teachers said.

They cited reading tests in which the sixth graders at all-Negro schools averaged a score of 4.7—the standard for children in the seventh month of the fourth grade. The average for all up-county sixth graders was 6.1.

These recommendations added up to a need for many more classes. The School Board wanted to know precisely how many dollars would have to be invested in new construction.

Package Declared Puffy

Their staff came back with a package bearing a $3.7 million price tag but the Board members, looking through the package, declared that it contained many items unrelated to desegregation.

Board member Robert E. Morrow asked why classes in one rural school should be cut down to 24 pupils, when the incoming Negro children would average only 4 per class.

Assistant Superintendent Maxwell Burdette replied that this school faced a difficult task in bringing "underprivileged white children" up to county standards.

Board members also objected that small numbers of incoming Negro children at other schools were being used to justify large increases in administrative facilities.

When the round of budget sessions ended, the Board had trimmed the package to slightly more than half its original size.

Board members concluded that the $2 million is the price, not only of desegregation, but of better education for children of both races in schools nearest their homes.

'Bama Pupils Rejected In Integration Attempt

Shuttleworth Children Among Applicants Supt Turns Away

Informer

SPECIAL TO THE INFORMER

14a(1)

BIRMINGHAM Ala — Seven of nine Negro pupils applying for admission into all-white schools here have been turned down by Fraser Banks, superintendent of Birmingham public schools.

Houston Texas

Dat 12-28-59

Banks told newsmen that he saw "no special reason" why the seven rejected applicants should be accepted. He added that the other two colored pupils' application would be ruled on later.

P. 1

All seven children were given various tests and examinations in keeping with the Alabama School Placement Law, a legislative act designed to circumvent the 1954 Supreme Court Decision that southern schools must integrate "with all deliberate speed."

So far there has been no integration in the state of Alabama.

Three of the turned-down pupils are children of the Rev F. L. Shuttlesworth, militant Birmingham Negro leader who has been beaten, bombed and pressured severely for his gallant efforts to attain civil rights and justice.

Informer

The Rev Mr Shuttlesworth is a Baptist minister. His rejected children are Fred Lee Shuttlesworth Jr, 12; Patricia Shuttleworth, [illegible], and [illegible] Fredricka Shuttlesworth, [illegible]4.

The other four children are Dwight Edward Armstrong, 14; James Armstrong Jr, 9; Denise Armstrong, 10, and Floyd D. Armstrong, 6.

14a(1)

The Shuttleworth and Armstrong families were notified of their children's rejection by letter from Superintendent Banks. The letter said in part:

"Our study of the reports from the guidance department and our investigation in connection with the application have not revealed any special benefits which this child would receive from such a transfer now or extradorinary circumstance justifying the granting of said application at this time and it is accordingly denied."

Negro Teacher Is Tripped Up By Voodooism

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

14d(1)

Ala

WETUMPKA, Ala., Jan. 5.—(AP)—A Negro school teacher accused of teaching voodooism has resigned.

Frances Webb Smith, teacher and principal of all-negro Cathmagy Elementary School, submitted her resignation Monday, county school Supt. Ross McQueen said.

The resignation was effective Dec. 20, 1958, the date she was suspended by the county school board.

Tues 1-6-59

Trustees of the Elmore County school had requested dismissal of the principal, now in her 31st year as a teacher, following an investigation into complaints that she was teaching voodooism. Her school has 96 pupils.

P.1

The principal, who gives her age as 62, has been a teacher in Elmore County for 21 years.

The county school superintendent said the Negro teacher admitted she was a believer in voodooism and discussed it with her pupils.

She holds a bachelor's degree from Alabama State College at Montgomery. She came to Cathmagy from the Hall's Chapel School where she was removed about three years ago after similar complaints were made about her in regard to voodoo practices, Mr. McQueen said.

To Seek "Understanding, Cooperation" Of Leaders

Birmingham World

By DAVID H. PEARSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Negro integration leader, disclosed Tuesday Montgomery Negroes will make an "all out effort" to desegregate schools here by the fall of 1959.

King said the integration attempts would be taken through the courts "only as a last resort."

H said Negroes would attempt to bring about integration through understanding and cooperation of white leaders.

Birmingham

He said there would be no "massive resistance" in the sense of the Montgomery bus boycott of 1956 which led to the U. S. Supreme Court ordering integration of all public transportation.

Ala.

14d(1)

PARKS SHUT DOWN

Meanwhile Tuesday, the Montgomery City Commission closed all public parks—white and Negro—in an effort to block a suit filed Dec. 22 by eight Negroes demanding desegregation of the public facilities.

The decision to close the parks was unanimous by the three man commission.

Sat 1-3-59

King said a six man committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. (MIA) had been working integration strategy for the past six months.

P.1

He said the initial step would be a series fo conferences on the issue with various white leaders. He said the committee would present a plan to the leaders and to the Montgomery Board of Education.

"No date has been announced for the initial try," said King. "The committee is still working out the broad outline. No exact details have been drawn up as of now.

WILL SEEK SUPPORT

"First of all we will try to get community support and then we will go to the Board of Education. There will be no attempts to register individual Negro students in any school and we will go to the courts only as a last resort."

A recent Supreme Court decision upholding Alabama's pupil placement law, King said, "did not discourage us. The court upheld the law as constitutional on its 'face.' What we are trying to do is let the State of Alabama prove it is true to its own face."

The Negro minister said the court decision "does not mean the Supreme Court retreated in any sense. The court still stands on its decision that equal but separate facilities are inherently unequal and always will be."

6 col

Sat 1-3-59

Stuck Pins in Dolls

Voodoo Charge Costs Teacher Her Position

Courier p.11 Pittsburgh Pa

WETUMPKA, Ala. — Mrs. Frances Webb Smith, teacher and principal of the Cathmagy Elementary School, resigned after being accused of teaching voodooism.

Trustees of the Elmore County School had requested the dismissal of Mrs. Smith, 62, now in her 31st year as a teacher, following an investigation into complaints that she was teaching voodooism.

14d(1)

Sat 1-17-59

The county school superintendent said Mrs. Smith admitted that she was a believer in voodooism and had discussed it with her pupils.

Mrs. Smith came to Cathmagy from Hall's Chapel School, where she was removed three years ago because of similar complaints made about her voodoo practices, the superintendent said.

The superintendent said another teacher also accused Mrs. Smith of sticking pins in dolls in an effort to torture others.

He also said Mrs. Smith told him that another teacher in the school and some of the pupils sprinkled "voodoo powder" around so she would get her hands in it and make them unusable.

Mrs. Smith holds a bachelor's degree from Alabama State College at Montgomery.

The request for her dismissal came in a letter from four Negro trustees of the Cathmagy School after the county's Negro supervisor, Robert Geeter, investigated complaints.

Angry Over Integration Efforts

However Negroes Are Expected To Ignore Race Baiter

Call

Kansas City

Missouri

14d(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) John Patterson, 37-year-old former state attorney general who won election as Governor of Alabama on a race-baiting campaign featuring a pledge to continue segregation, last week was sworn into office in an atmosphere frothy with anti-integration feelings.

Plunging immediately into the integration struggle, Patterson, in his inaugural address, called upon Negroes to discontinue their fight against segregation. If they did not, he threatened, they may find themselves without public schools.

Patterson charged some Negroes with trying to destroy the state's public school system, saying:

Fri 1-30-59

"If you wish to preserve your public education system and educate your children you should stand up and speak out against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school (segregation) system.

"If you do not do so, and these agitators continue at their present pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all. Our public schools once destroyed and closed down may not be reopened in your lifetime and mine . . ."

P.3

The governor thus indicated he will close the schools rather than permit integration.

Judging from the pitch of his speech, he ruled out integration as a means of creating goodwill between the youths of both races, although he admitted understanding is essential. At the same time, he attacked those he termed meddlers, saying:

"Our race problems will never be solved by court decrees, injunctions and federal troops. They will be solved only through mutual understanding and good will between the races without outside interference and agitation."

However, Negroes are expected to turn a deaf ear on the governor's plea, in view of his preelection campaign, and his snub-

ing of Negroes in the inaugural ceremonies.

In the four-hour inaugural parade, Negro college and high school band sewrex edlce ound a-uy bands were excluded on orders of Patterson.

Governor Patterson Warns

Alabama Must Stand Ready To Preserve School Segregation

14d(1) Ala

Tells Legislature Be Ready To Act Promptly If Alabama Public Schools Threatened

Talladega

By REX THOMAS

Home

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Gov. John Patterson warned the Legislature today that Alabama must stand ready to act "on a momens' notice" to preserve school segregation.

Talladega, Ala.

But, until a more complete study is made to measure the effect of a recent federal court decision, Patterson made no specific recommendation in his message at the opening of a special lawmaking session.

Tues. 2-3-59

Instead, he laid before the newly installed House and Senate members a formal appeal for speedy approval of a 60 million dollar highway bond issue, his purpose in calling the emergency session. He said prompt action is necessary to prevent a breakdown in Alabama's roadbuilding program.

P.I.

In his prepared message, the governor also discussed briefly what he called "serious" problems "which were inherited from the prior administration" of ex-Gov. James E. Folsom. Patterson succeeded Folsom as governor two weeks ago.

He said, for example, that "mismanagement" has left the State Docks with debts totaling perhaps a million and a half dollars, $900,000 of it owed to one contractor.

14a(1)

Patterson also mentioned "deficiencies" in the Conservation Department, especially in the seafoods division where Conservation Director Claude D. Kelley last week fired the division chief, B. B. Larrimore.

The governor assured the legislators that every effort is being made to "have all departments operating in a legal and efficient manner and carrying out their duties as required by law in a very short time."

"Recent legal developments . . . are cause for alarm," Patterson warned. "We must reappraise our laws, keep constantly abreast of all developments in this field, and be prepared to act promptly, without hesitation and on a moment's notice, to preserve segregation of the races."

He had in mind the recent federal court ruling in Virginia which said, in effect, that if the state operates public schools in one area, it must provide them elsewhere. The Alabama governor previously had recommended laws aimed at closing integration-threatened schools on a local basis.

Turning then to his proposed highway bond isue, Patterson said a "real emergency" exsits because of the failure to keep pace in roadbuilding.

"If we do not take immediate action to remedy this situation," he admonished, "our road program will break down, with resulting damage to our economy, and we will run the risk of losing federal funds available for roadbuilding . . .

"The gap between present facilities and our present needs had widened to critical proportions. Without remedial action, the gap wil broaden further."

Alabama can get 326 million dollars in federal matching funds in the next four years by putting up approximately 99 million of its own, the governor continued.

Cattlemen OK private school system in state

Birm News

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. A stand for abolishment of Alabama's compulsory education system in favor of private schools was endorsed here Friday by the Alabama Cattlemen's Assn.

Birmingham

Ala

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the group, stated that one "no-bluff, no surrender defense" to integration would be enactment of a state constitutional amendment to this effect.

14d(1)

It would, if possible, channel taxes going now for the public school system through the taxpayer in whatever constitutional manner is available for support of a private school system.

1-31-59

"In this cause, the important thing is, first constitutionally and second effective notice to the anti-South agitates that under Section 10 of the constitution, we cannot be forced to tax ourselves to maintain schools over which we have no control," the resolution read.

P.I.

IN A DRIVE for more promotional funds, the association recommended further efforts on a county basis to gain participation in the voluntary ten cents per head contributions on cattle sold.

A second resolution would urge congress to pass legislation which would permit stockyards to make deductions in that amount with the owners' approval with proceeds to be distributed to such agencies as the seller designates. In Alabama, the agency recommended would be the Alabama Cattlemen's Assn.

A resolution was offered from the floor by Bruce Henderson, first president of the association, recommending to the Legislature the State Coliseum should bear the name of the late Luther Fuller. Fuller, Henderson said, was instrumental in the formation of the Cattlemen's Assn. in Alabama. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

ARTHUR TONSMEIRE of Mobile was elected president of the state group to succeed J. L Adams of Dothan. Other officers for 1959 elected yesterday at the closing session are:

Edward Wadsworth of Prattville, first vice president; J. E. Horton Jr. of Madison County, second vice president; E. H. Wilson of Montgomery, executive secretary, and Richard Arrington of Montgomery, treasurer.

New directors are John Armstrong of Autauga, Norman Crawford of Perry, Selden Sheffield of Hale, Cliff Bethea of Escambia and Richard Beard of Jefferson.

OFFICERS of the Junior Cattlemen's Assn., meeting for the first time with the senior group, are:

Johnnie Kilgore, Jasper, president; Joe Billings, Northport, first vice president; Mike Newman, Opelika, second vice president; Larry Wheeler, Montevallo, third vice president; Howard Waltahall, Dixiana, secretary, and Eddie Cain, Somerville, treasurer.

The cattlemen concluded their meeting Friday after registering the largest number of attendants in history. More than 1300 were served at the annual banquet held at the State Coliseum Thursday and Friday.

Segregation Bloc Vote in 1960 Urged

Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 31 (AP) —Segregation leaders from 11 Southeastern states proposed today that Southern presidential electors support and independent ticket next year if necessary to protect states rights.

Union

Speakers shunned third party talk but they were urged to stick together in the electoral college. Such a bloc vote, several speakers suggested, might give the South the balance of power in electing the next president.

Jacksonville Fla

Citizens council leaders from through the South attended the conference along with representatives of the Council for States Rights and the Committee of the 48 States.

Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens Councils, presided at the meeting attended by more than 100 delegates.

Jan 2-1-59

The purpose of the conference was to establish liaison between citizens, organzations and officials of the several Southern states towards the unity which will be necessary to maintain our right of self government," he said.

P.I.

Although no vote was taken, the delegates appeared inclined to go along with the proposed election of independent electors.

14d(1)

A campaign in this direction is expected to be launched on a Southwide basis soon.

The election of independent and uninstructed electors in the 11 states represented at today's meeting would constitute 117 electoral votes — a potent bargaining tool for use at the party convention or in the electoral college.

In the event no candidate can receive a majority of the electoral votes — 268 of the 534 members — the election of a president would be settled in the U. S. House of Representatives, with each state entitled to one vote.

This was the avowed aim of two of the speakers on today's program — Vice Adm. Harold M. Martin, retired, former commander of the 7th Fleet in Korea, and H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, a member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

"An organized South with independent electors can be the determining factor in a presidential election," Martin declared. "And the greatest advantage of this plan is that it is so simple, so practical and so constitutional."

weeks he planned to visit the capitals of most Southern states to meet with governors and legislators.

States represented at the meeting were Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas and Texas.

IN ELMORE COUNTY—

Negro School Principal Accused Of Voodoo Turns In Resignation

Special to The Post-Herald

WETUMPKA, Jan. 5—The middle-aged principal of Cathmagy School, a Negro school located at Redland community eight miles east of here, turned in her resignation this morning after being accused of practicing voodoo and exposing the youngsters in her charge to such primitive practices.

Frances Webb Smith, a widow and longtime teacher in the Elmore County system, was suspended before the Christmas holidays, and the local school board of Cathmagy School asked the Elmore Board of Education to cancel her contract.

Post Herald

She denied the practice of voodoo, according to Ross McQueen, superintendent of education, and claimed that the other teacher at the two-teacher school, Savannah Anthony, and some of the school children were using voodoo on her.

B'ham

She said, according to McQueen, that they sprinkled some sort of powder on her, and that the Anthony woman was making her (Mrs. Smith's) father come back and "put the roots on her."

Ala

The meaning of that expression wasn't determined.

Jan 5 59

The superintendent said the other teacher accused the Smith woman of sticking pins in dolls, a voodo symbol of causing pain to the person represented by the doll.

The Anthony woman denied possessing any voodoo beliefs.

The Smith woman lives in Montgomery and drives back and forth to the school.

McQueen said that he first heard rumblings that something concerning voodoo was going on at the school on Dec. 9, and sent Robert Geeter, a Negro who supervises Negro schools of the system, to investigate.

Acting upon Geeter's information, he met with the teachers and local school trustees, McQueen said, and the Smith woman was suspended.

The school trustees, Negroes Charles M. George, Almon Simmons, Curtis Terrell and Joseph Walker, wrote a letter to the Board of Education asking that Mrs. Smith be removed as teacher and principal.

The trustees said they made the request on receiving complaints from parents, students and others that the Smith woman believes in voodoo, has been practicing it and exposing the children to it, and creating discord in the school.

McQueen said the letter would have been put before the Board of Education at a meeting later this month if the teacher had not resigned. She made the resignation retroactive to last Dec. 20.

He said the woman had pending an application for her state schoolteacher's pension, and whether she gets the pension would be up to the state. He said when she applied for work in the Elmore school system she gave her date of birth as 1902, which would make her about 56 years old, but her application for pension lists her date of birth as 1894, making her about 64. She has taught 31 years, 21 in Elmore,

She holds a bachelor's degree from Alabama State College for Negroes. She went to Cathmagy School three years ago from Hall's Chapel School in the same county after similar complaints from patrons there, he said.

Cathmagy School has 42 students, first through sixth grades.

McQueen said he was sorry that this came up in his system. He said race relations have been very good in the county and Elmore has had no racial incidents in its schools.

TEACHER QUITS IN VOODOO CASE

Alabama Negro Principal Resigns Post

Times-Picayune

WETUMPKA, Ala. (AP) — Frances Webb Smith, Negro teacher and principal of Cathmagy Elementary School, accused of teaching voodooism, has resigned, according to Ross McQueen, county school superintendent.

New Orleans, La.

The resignation was effective Dec. 20, 1958, the date Mrs. Smith was suspended by the Elmore County School Board.

Trustees of the school had requested dismissal of Mrs. Smith, now in her 31st year as a teacher, after an investigation into complaints that she was teaching voodooism.

Mrs. Smith, who gives her age as 62, has been a teacher in Elmore County for 21 years. She was principal and teacher at the all-Negro school which has 46 pupils.

Jan. 1-6-59

McQueen said the Negro teacher admitted she was a believer in voodooism and discussed it with her pupils.

P1

McQueen said the suspended teacher told him that another teacher in the school and some of the pupils sprinkled "voodoo powder" around so she would get her hands in it and make them unusuable.

The superintendent said another teacher also accused Mrs. Smith of sticking pins in dolls in an effort to torture others. Believers in voodooism say pins stuck in a doll made in the likeness of someone will make that individual feel sharp pains.

Legal authorities said they didn't know of any law in Alalegal.

Mrs. Smith, who holds a bachelor's degree from Alabama State College at Montgomery, discussed retirement with the school authorities after the charges were made against her.

She came to Cathmagy from the Hall's Chapel School where she was removed about three years ago after similar complaints were made about her in regard to voodoo practices, McQueen said.

The request for her dismissal came in a letter from four Negro trustees of the Cathmagy school after the country's Negro school supervisor, Robert Geeter, investigated the complaints.

Teacher, 62, Accused Of Voodooism, Resigns

Times

WETUMPKA, Ala., Jan. 5 (P)—A Negro school teacher accused of teaching voodooism resigned today.

Mrs. Frances Webb Smith, teacher and principal of the Cathmagy Elementary School, submitted her resignation today, Ross McQueen, County School Superintendent, said.

P. 19

Trustees of the Elmore County School board requested dismissal of Mrs. Smith, 62 years old, now in her thirty-first year as a teacher, following an investigation into complaints that she was teaching voodooism.

New York NY

The county school superintendent said that the teacher had admitted she was a believer in voodooism and had discussed it with her pupils.

Jan 6 59

She came to Cathmagy from the Hall's Chapel School, where she was removed about three years ago after similar complaints were made about her in regard to voodoo practices, Mr. McQueen said.

Hex Charges Stir Ouster Of Principal

By MERCER HELMS

The principal of a Negro school in Wetumpka has resigned after being accused of voodoo activity.

Advertiser

Ross McQueen, Elmore County School superintendent, said Mrs. Frances Webb Smith's resignation was made retroactive to Dec. 20, when she was suspended after complaints from another teacher, students and parents.

P1

Montgomery

Robert A. Geeter, Negro school supervisor, said the ex-principal and teacher at Cathmagdy School told him another teacher, Savannah Anthony, had "put the roots on her."

Ala

SPELL ON FATHER

Jan 6 59

Geeter, who said Mrs. Smith made that statement before the school's Negro trustees, himself and McQueen, could not explain what "roots" meant.

"She claimed Anthony and the children have put a spell on her father, dead for eight years, and he is coming back to put the roots on her," McQueen said.

He added, "she also said Miss Anthony was going to Montgomery to get voodoo powder from a Miss Alice."

"The powder," Geeter explained, "was to be spread around on her desk and windowsills, in hopes she would touch it."

"She said it would make her face and eyes turn up like they used to be."

"What she meant by that, I can't say," Geeter added.

McQueen said that particular session was held on Dec. 12. The County School Board suspended her on Dec. 20, he said.

"We gave her notice that she could appear on Jan. 16 before the board to defend herself, but she resigned, effective Dec. 20, and plans to retire after her 31 years of service," he said.

Advertiser

Geeter, the Negro supervisor, said he went out to investigate complaints during the first part of December, and heard Mrs. Smith accuse the other teacher of using supernatural powers against her, and spreading voodooism among the children.

"I came back to get Mr. McQueen and we investigated together, he said.

Geeter called voodooism "a strong belief in this community among my people."

Mrs. Smith, 615 Alabama St., a graduate of Alabama State College, denies knowing anything about the voodoo claims.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND

"It's something I don't quite understand," she said. "I don't believe in it but I guess I'm caught in it, she said.

"All the children there seemed to love me," she said, and I've heard them whispering among themselves, 'It's not Mrs. Smith, It's Miss Anthony."

She added, "I heard Miss Anthony threaten Alice, saying she would kill her if she lost her job."

McQueen, however, said Savannah Anthony during a chapel service, was threatened by Mrs. Smith.

"She waved a pine tree limb at Miss Anthony and threatened her for using supernatural force against her.

"Mrs. Smith also told the kids that she didn't want any of them bring 'powder' in the room," McQueen said.

McQueen continued, "she also told us she was under treatment from a Montgomery doctor who told her he could nullify the powder's action by taking his medicine."

Mrs. Smith said, "they (the board) asked me if my doctor was a powder thrower (a dealer in the supernatural) and I told them that they would have to ask him."

McQueen said one child at the school, who was not identified, accused Miss Anthony of "fixing up a doll" to stick pins into—a doll in the form of Mrs. Smith.

McQueen explained that such a practice is believed to cause pain to the doll's real life counterpart.

Savannah Anthony was one of the complaintants, and was first to be accused by Mrs. Smith, McQueen said.

The ex-principal came to Cathmagdy from Hall Chapel School in Elmore County where she was removed about three years ago after similar complaints about her were made, McQueen said.

Mrs. Smith denied having any knowledge of voodoo practices at Hall Chapel.

The request for her dismissal came in a letter from the four Negro trustees of the Cathmagdy School.

It requested her contract be cancelled because of complaints of parents, children and another teacher in connection with voodooism, and said that the trustees believe that she believes in voodoo.

"Inasmuch as Frances Webb Smith has created undesirable confusion and discord in the school as a result of her voodoo activities, we feel that it is definitely to the best interest of the school that she be relieved of her position as teacher and principal," it said.

Greeter said, "this is by no means typical of colored teachers in Elmore County. We have one of the best systems in the country, and this is certainly the exception rather than the rule."

Mrs. Smith, at home in Montgomery said, 'all I can do about this is trust in the Lord — He'll take care of me and my sick mother.

Board Of Revenue Pledges Aid In School Litigation

14 d(1) Ala

Advertiser
Jan 1-26-59
Montgomery
Ala

The Board of Revenue took action today to assist in continued separation of the races in Montgomery city and county schools.

In a resolution introduced by all members of the board, and passed by unanimous consent, the board authorized and directed County Atty. John B. Kohn Jr. to render the Montgomery County Board of Education full assistance in any litigation arising from attempts to integrate the schools.

Emphasizing the belief that the preservation of segregation is legal, proper and necessary to serve best the interests of all the people of the county, the board authorized Kohn to appear before any board, court or commission "that may be necessary and proper," to render legal aid to the school board and its attorney, Vaughan Hill Robison, so that "everything legal may be done to preserve the segregation of the city and county schools."

Jan 1-26-59

The board members also introduced jointly and passed unanimously a resolution requesting the Montgomery County grand jury, at the next regular session, to make an investigation to determine whether or not the laws of Alabama are being violated in the fight against segregation in this county.

The second resolution was passed after the board members had turned down endorsement of a resolution presented by a group headed by Hugh Ashurst, "demanding" that the county grand juries in Alabama investigate and take evidence, receive and study vital documents, and report to the citizens their findings on a "hidden force" with criminal objectives operating as a "state within the state."

The resolution, presented by Ashurst, was said to have been passed at a Town Hall meeting Dec. 10, and to carry 1,000 signatures.

Advertiser

4-H COUNCIL GIRLS

Six girls, all officers in the Montgomery County 4-H Council, were presented to the board as the young women chosen to ride on the Montgomery County inaugural parade float. They were introduced by Mrs. Sophie Chambless, who, with Mrs. Maude Woodfin and Mrs. Virginia Gilchrist, made the selections.

Jan 1-26-59

In other action, the board voted to pay half the cost of souvenir programs for the inauguration, the board's part to be $245. The city will pay the other half.

A request from John Sankey, incoming probate judge, that the Alabama National, First National and Union Bank and Trust Co. be named depositories for the probate office funds, was approved.

Petitions for the refund of $1.05 to Amanda Dinkins for erroneously paid taxes, and of $34.13 to Henry Sealy Jr. for erroneous payment on a license, were approved.

14 d(1)
Ala

Announcement was made that Jan. 19, the birthday of Robert E. Lee, would be a legal holiday at the courthouse. The day will also be inauguration day.

Members voted to accept an offer from Thornton, Mohr and Farish to redeem $7,000 worth of courthouse bonds for a total savings of $4,618.60.

Taken under consideration was a request from William Crenshaw for paving of two and one-half miles of road from Pintlala School to Tabernacle Methodist Church.

Approved was a request for maintenance of a gravel street in a new subdivision in Chisholm, provided it is constructed according to county specifications.

GRAND JURY ACTION?

Possible Probe Of City Integration Move Aired

14 d(1)

Advertiser
p 1
Ala
Montgomery

City commissioners Tuesday called on Montgomery Circuit Court judges to "consider the feasibility" of calling a grand jury session to investigate a movement to integrate local public schools.

The grand jury is now in recess and can be recalled at any time, the commissioners said.

A resolution asking for the investigation of integration attempts was introduced by the entire commission and passed unanimously after the leader of a segregation group said he had proof that "hidden forces" are behind the city's racial trouble.

Wed
1-7-59

Hugh M. Ashworth, a local druggist who said he serves as chairman of a group which sponsored a "town hall" meeting last month, appeared before the commission and said interested citizens have "made an investigation on our own" and uncovered evidence of plots to effect school integration here.

"We want the courts to take action and we want your help to do this," he stated.

A resolution, passed by the County Board of Revenue Monday after a similar request from Ashworth, "respectfully requested" the next grand jury to "investigate to see whether or not the laws of Alabama are being violated relative to the fight being made against segregation in Montgomery County."

Ashworth said one "Town Hall" meeting was held at City Hall Dec. 10 and another one is planned for Jan. 8. He said R. Carter Pittman, a constitutional lawyer of Dalton, Ga., will be the speaker at the second meeting, which will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Advertiser

Before Ashworth addressed the commission, another resolution regarding the school integration issue had been passed.

Wed 1-7-59

The resolution pledged the "full assistance" of the city to the City-County Board of Education in its battle to maintain racially segregated schools.

14 d(1)

CERTAIN NEGROES

It said "certain Negroes are attempting to disturb the operation of the public schools in the City of Montgomery by insisting on integration, which is contrary to the laws of the State of Alabama and the ordinances of the City of Montgomery."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro minister who led the bus boycott here in 1956-57, has announced that efforts will likely be made this year to integrate public schools.

HITS KING ANNOUNCEMENT

Klan Chief Says Bloodshed To Follow School Mixing

14 d(1) Ala

Montgomery
Advertiser

An Alabama Ku Klux Klan leader warned Friday that the klan would "take whatever steps are necessary" to prevent the integration of Montgomery schools.

Robert Shelton, Tuscaloosa rubber worker and Grand Dragon of the U.S. Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., said "We are warning the Negroes and white manipulators who have no regard for either race that if Martin Luther King's statement and announced plans of last week are carried out it will bring bloodshed to Alabama."

Montgomery
Ala

Sat 1-3-59

Shelton, according to United Press International, continued, "Our great-grandfathers responded to the call of destiny and threw off the yoke of tyranny and black-man dictatorship.

p 1

"These patriots whose blood-stained battlefields throughout this great country preferred to be half-starved and free than to live under bondage," Shelton said.

"We of the klan have no intentions of allowing a black bondage to re-appear here in Alabama. Let this be a warning that we are ready to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain segregation and our Christian ideals in the state of Alabama. We mean business."

King earlier had announced plans were under way to end segregation of schools in Montgomery through a plan to be presented to school leaders. If the plan were not accepted, King said, lawsuits would follow.

Shelton is the klan leader referred to by Gov.-elect John Patterson as "a mutual friend" in letters he sent out during the Democratic primary campaign for governor.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

EGRATION WEAPON SEEN

rivate School Precedent ay Be Decided In Macon

y REX THOMAS
Staff Writer

ional Alabama legisla- use the annual appro- skegee Institute to te funds can be allocated schools as a weapon integration.

Tuskegee is a private ated Negro school, the Leg- has appropriated funds ar for more than a decade train students in special- which aren't available controlled Negro colleges. was widespread specula- ong members of the Legis- one time the funds be cut off as a protest continuing demands for ion.

too, Gov. John Patterson legislators have ac- faculty members promote a mass Negro of merchants in Negroes have refused to with white stores for nearly rs in protest against a law virtually eliminated Ne- ing in that city.

enacted by the ture 1957 rearranged the leaving all but a outside the city lim- depriving them of a vote elections.

of cutting off the appro- to the famed Negro school some legislators have using it as a precedent public funds to sup- private schools on the grade high school level.

governor has advocated the public schools if neces- to forestall integration.

still in a tentative disclosed Wednesday islative leaders who would quoted by name. It would way:

part of the requested appropriation would be with the understanding taxpayer would contest an unlawful expendi- ture of state funds.

The complaining taxpayer would try to bring in a federal question with the idea of getting it ultimately to the U.S. Supreme Court.

If that court ruled the appopriation unconstitutional, segregationists could tell the Negroes in effect "we tried but the Supreme Court wouldn't let us."

But if the court approved the allocation of state funds to the private Negro institution, state authorities ould construe it as an endorsement of the use of tax money to support other private schools.

Montgomery Advertiser
14d(1) ala
4-9-59

County Schools Get Large Sum As Federal Aid

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.

Notification of the first funds to be received this year under special Public Law 874 came this week to Supt. C. A. Pruitt. He was notified by Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Congressman George Andrews that the commissioner of education has certified for immediate payment to Macon County Board of Education federal funds in the amount of $38,619.00.

Mr. Pruitt stated that the funds are provided to schools who enroll children of parents who are employed by the federal government. This county is entitled to participation because of employees at such federal agencies as the Veteran's Hospital, Maxwell and Gunter Fields and Fort Benning.

The funds are used to provide funds for maintainnce of buildings and necessary repairs. For example, just being completed this week is the construction of a new roof for the Lewis Adams School in Tuskegee. Enlargement and improvement to a six-teacher school at Chehaw is another example of the use of these particular funds.

14d(1)
4-9-59
ala

Private School Will Locate In Old Governor's Mansion

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-10-59

An old Montgomery residence which for 40 years served as the governor's mansion was sold Thursday to a group which plans to convert it into a private school.

The high bid of $27,505 was submitted to the state by Phillip Sellers, a member of the investment firm of Sellers, Doe and Bonham. He represented the Montgomery Academy, a private non-profit educational organization incorporated here recently.

This was the first such local organization to be created with the admitted purpose of seeking to get around the U.S. Supreme Court's decision ordering integration in public schools.

Only one other bid was offered for the old home—that by Mrs. Laura Howard, representing the Business and Professional Women's Club. She offered $25,000 for the building, located at 702 S. Perry

Col. Marion T. Rushton, a member of the Montgomery Academy's board of trustees, estimated that the remodeling of the building would cost from $10,000 to $15,000, which includes the purchase of desks and other school equipment.

He said permission had already been received for the school to be located in the building. Col. Rushton said 115 children had already enrolled in what will be a fully accredited school, and that an enrollment of approximately 200 is expected for the first term which begins in September.

The headmaster of the new private school will be Oram Hamner, now a member of the faculty at Darlington School for Boys in Rome, Ga.

Present at the bid opening Thursday were Henry I. Flinn, representing the Academy; Finance Director Charles Meriwether and Asst. Finance Director Maurice Patterson.

14d(1)
Advertiser
Fri 4-10-59

New Segregation Armament Ready

Daily Home
14d(1) ala
Talladega, Ala.
4-13-59

MONTGOMERY (AP) — New armament against federal court orders and troop-enforced school integration will be introduced in the Alabama Legislature next month.

The legal weapon would authorize the state to inspect the records of any group "encourage, promoting or financing" federal court action to take school control from local authorities.

The apparent aim is to discourage such organizations as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from going into court to trample Alabama's racial barriers.

Defined in its title as a safeguard for "maintenance of law, peace, order in the operations of the schools . . . without the use of military forces," the bill is sponsored by Wilcox County Rep. Sam Nettles.

The measure, studied by the Legislature's Racial Screening Committee Tuesday with no action announced, would give the inspection powers to the attorney general.

Under it, he could examine records of any group whose activities "directly or indirectly" seek to "interfere with the powers and duties" of state and local school officials.

Refusal to show the records could bring a maximum misdemeanor penalty of a year in state license by out-of-town corporations violating the law.

Independent School District Plan Given Committee Okay

14d(1) ala
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-9-59

A proposed law which would allow Alabama schools to withdraw from county and city systems to preserve racial segregation moved a step near legislative approval Monday.

The Segregation Screening Committee, a permanent group authorized to approve all legislation relating to race, agreed unanimously to recommend the "independent school district" plan to the Legislature in May.

The proposal, sponsored by veteran Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson, provides for small self-governed school districts composed of one or more schools and operating separately of city and county districts.

Each independent district would have its own board of education and school superintendent, but would continue to receive state financial aid just as county and city systems do at the present time.

Dumas explained Monday that he felt the legislation was necessary in the light of a recent federal court decision in Virginia. The court ruled in that case that a state could not operate some schools while closing others to preserve segregation.

And specifically, the court prohibited this in the event all schools were operated by one authority. And this was the case in Virginia, where all schools operated under the authority of the state.

Under the Dumas plan of numerous small districts, it might be possible for most public schools to continue to operate even if a few schools were closed.

After giving the Dumas measure approval the committee spent the afternoon in executive session with State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart.

Patterson outlines school proposals

News 1429 ala

1429 ala

BY HUGH SPARROW, News staff writer

Birmingham Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16—Behind closed doors at noon today, Gov. John M. Patterson outlined to members of the legislative interim taxation and finance committee his position on solving Alabama's school financial problem.

Newsmen were met at the door by the governor himself. They were informed that the conference would not be open to representatives of the press.

"We are just going to discuss a little business here," Patterson declared with a smile as newsmen received the "not welcome" notice.

News

4-16-59

FINANCE and taxation committee members, who are expected to recommend an overall taxation and appropriation program for education in the near future, visited the governor's suite after hearing the report on recommendations of the special education commission.

That report was outlined by Birmingham's Mervyn Sterne, a member of the commission.

The fact that newsmen were barred gave impetus to reports that the governor may come up with entirely new proposals.

Gov. Patterson is already on record as favoring an increase of ad valorem tax assessments to an average of 30 per cent of actual value.

HE HAS ALSO disclosed he does not favor a one-cent sales tax increase.

In addition, Gov. Patterson has indicated he does not look with favor on any plan to change the income tax rate on individuals.

He has, besides, indicated he will approve any plan to put corporations on the same sliding scale for payment of income taxes.

Corporations now pay a flat 3 per cent rate on earnings. To change that to a sliding scale rate would require an amendment to the Constitution.

GOV. PATTERSON also has indicated he might favor a special legislative session, during a recess of the regular session this Summer, devoted entirely to consideration of school revenue and appropriation measures.

Alabama schools and colleges are asking increases ranging up to more than $40 million a year. Schools and colleges now reecive a total of about $130 million annually.

The special educational commission which has studied the school problems during a period of more than a year, recommended a total increase of school revenue of somewhat more than $30 million annually.

Gov. Patterson has not expressed himself in connection with plans to reduce income tax exemptions or to extend the tax to individuals making less than $1500 per year

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White Schools or None, Says Alabama Governor

1429

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

Post

Washington D.C.

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama told Congress yesterday that "the citizens of Alabama will scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration of the races."

"There is not enough money in the world to get us to integrate our public schools," he added, referring to Federal aid provisions in pending civil rights bills.

Patterson testified before House and Senate subcommittees considering civil rights bills. He opposed all but one, not strictly a civil rights bill, which would let Federal officers help catch bombers.

News

4-23-59

The Governor's statements seemed to indicate that Alabama's pupil-placement law, which survived one Supreme Court test as "not unconstitutional on its face," is what opponents claim—a device to avoid desegregation.

Bills Denounced

Patterson and other Southern witnesses denounced the school bills as attempting to "ram integration down our throats" and "gagging" any who protest, by making it a crime to obstruct court school orders. He said court decisions on schools have forced race relations in Alabama to a new low.

Virginia Senate enacts compulsory school attendance bill. Page A-14. Picture on Page A17

"The breach is widening every day, and there no longer is any common ground upon which the leaders of the races can meet and work out their difficulties," Patterson said.

One Senate bill sponsored by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) would set up a civil rights conciliation service to try to reestablish communications between the races. The major bill pushed by liberals but opposed by the Administration would empower the Justice Department to initiate court suits to force desegregation.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee said he planned to conclude hearings next week and hoped to have a bill ready for House action by June. The Senate has no timetable.

He Assails Commission

Patterson also denounced the Civil Rights Commission for "reprehensible" conduct when it went to Alabama last December to hear complaints that Negroes were denied the right to vote.

Patterson represented several registrars at the hearings who refused to hand over records until ordered to do so by a Federal court. Yesterday he complained that the Commission conducted a "circus" by putting witnesses under "batteries of television cameras" in a room so crowded lawyers could not sit with clients.

The Commission went to Alabama to subpoena records needed to document complaints. The State had refused to turn them over voluntarily and then refused to honor the subpoenas.

Two lawyers from heavily Negro-populated southern Virginia urged Congress not to enact legislation letting the Government start suits to force school desegregation.

Says Schools Will Close

"What you will accomplish is not desegregation but closed schools," said County Judge J. Segar Garratt of Nottoway County. Garratt said he also opposed the local-option legislation moving through the Virginia Legislature. He called the Perrow program "a compromise with principle."

Ernest W. Goodrich, Commonwealth's Attorney of Surry County, said Federal intervention would solidify Southern resistance to desegregation.

"There is no man in Washington intelligent enough to regulate 170 million people," he said. "Schools must be controlled at the local level."

Millard Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, asked for a "breathing spell" in legislation, at least until the Civil Rights Commission reports in September.

Patterson Calls For 30 Per Cent Property Assessments In State

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 7 (AP)—Alabama Gov. John Patterson said that the key to raising funds for the state's schools lies in increasing property assessments to 30 per cent of fair market value.

The governor was guest of honor at a Columbus-Phenix City University of Alabama Alumni Assn. banquet held at the Columbus Country Club.

Alabama Finance Dept. Director Harry Haden recently told legislators he is going all out in an attempt to equalize Alabama property assessments at 30 per cent—half the legal limit of 60 per cent.

Patterson told a reporter before tonight's speech he is "squarely behind" Haden.

In his address Patterson said raising assessments, which he said are as low as 10 per cent in some areas, would bring in $45 million a year for schools.

"When a governor is sworn into office he says he will enforce all the state's laws," Patterson said. "He can't wink at one of them."

Alabama School Supt. Frank Stewart last week asked interim committees of the Alabama Legislature, now meeting in Montgomery, to increase his school budget by $50 million.

"Equalization might not be the complete answer, but it will help," Patterson said. "We are trying to work out other measures. We must make up our minds that we are going to do something for education, and it will cost us something. Good government is not cheap, and freedom is not free."

Patterson said the state's sales and income taxes already are "high enough," but that property taxes are low when compared with other states.

The governor also told a reporter before his speech that he "possibly may" support a state bond issue for Alabama school construction.

He said he disagrees with a statement made recently by Bullock-Macon Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews, that new schools should not be constructed because of the threat of integration.

"Our mission," Patterson said, "is to maintain segregation and continue public education, if the Federal government will let us do it. We must go right ahead and build schools. We can't stick our heads in the sand."

By Rep. Roberts—

State Control Of Schools Asked

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 15—Rep. Kenneth Roberts has introduced legislation to guarantee control of schools by individual states.

It is similar to a measure already sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.)

Roberts said the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954 "set in motion pressure which has caused turmoil in the South and in other sections of this country.

"Since this unprecedented decision . . ., we have seen radical elements flourish, schools destroyed by explosives, Federal troops with bayonets invading a campus and public school buildings shut down," Roberts declared.

"Today, nearly five years later the issue is more irreconcilable than ever. The problem remains and it is time a solution is found.

"In my estimation," Roberts added, "The solution can be approached only when a sound constitutional foundation is laid. This is what the amendment which I propose seeks to provide."

The Roberts' bill would amend the U. S. Constitution if Legislatures in three-fourths of the states approved.

Roberts said he has insisted for some time that states should have exclusive control of their own educational systems.

Roberts pointed to what he called "emoitonal side effects" resulting from the court decision and said the time has come to let each state conduct its own school system.

Both the Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood bills had sections giving the new states exclusive jurisdiction over their schools.

Some dozen other states also were given that right when they were admitted to the union.

MAINTAINING SYSTEM

AEA Told Of Grave School Problem

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Maintaining the state's public schools in the face of possible forced integration is the greatest problem facing state educators for the coming year, the new president of the Alabama Education Assn. said here [illegible].

W. H. Kimbrough, in his inaugural address to the closing session of the AEA, said:

"Problems confronting educators have never been more grave than they are today."

He called for a united effort among teachers, legislators, and lay-citizens to meet the problems of education.

"We must advocate, legislate and create quality education," he declared. "You don't build a good educational system overnight."

He spoke up for a $150 million bond issue to meet the AEA's legislative program of the past two years and also advocated a 20 per cent increase in teachers salaries.

'QUALITY TEACHERS'

"If we are to have quality education, we must have quality teachers," he said. "We must encourage our young people to enter the educational profession; we must encourage our college graduates to remain in Alabama."

Frank Stewart, who preceded Kimbrough to the stand, also advocated a 20 per cent pay raise for teachers.

Addressing a session of the Alabama Education Assn., convention here, the new state superintendent of education said:

"I propose to work to increase the salaries of Alabama teachers in order to equal the salary schedules that are being paid in other Southern states."

He pointed out that his budget recommendations given to Gov. John Patterson last month called for an appropriation providing salary increases of 20 per cent for teachers.

He said an adequate number of well-trained teachers was the No. 1 prerequisite for top-quality education and added:

"You know why we do not have an adequate number of well-trained teachers in Alabama. You know why we are losing some of our experienced teachers each year to other states."

Stewart said, "we can ill afford to allow our Alabama-trained teachers to leave Alabama and go to neighboring states to teach."

Calling the exodus of teachers from Alabama the state's chief education problem, he said:

"An increase in salary for our teachers would make it possible for our state to go a long way in solving this problem—and it is a very real problem."

Stewart said Russia's successful satellite launching in November 1957 pinned down "certain inadequacies in our schools."

He said that "some of our schools are much better than their predecessors," but he added:

"Unfortunately, others are offering a totally inadequate program.

"In many communities, schools are not offering science and math and foreign languages.

"In fact, some schools, we must admit, are not teaching English very well.

"Some schools neglect history in a dangerous way.

"They are understaffed, the plants are physically inadequate, and they are manned by teachers with preparation below accepted professional standards."

Stewart added the hope that the jolt of Russia's technological achievements would "cause us to correct the shocking inadequacies which have been present but tolerated."

If so, he said, then the pressure of the space age "will serve a most valuable use."

Despite the swelling enrollment of pupils in public schools, Stewart told the teachers one of his prime aims is to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio in Alabama classrooms.

"If this is done," he said, "a teacher will be enabled to give each child under his supervision more attention."

The added attention, he said, would help make some provision for the exceptional children.

"So long as we neglect the gifted child, we are guilty of a tragic waste of human resources," Stewart said.

Closed-door session—

Patterson's school plan stirs comment

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

Birmingham
News
Birmingham
Ala
Fri. 4/17/59
14 d (1)
Ala
P. 37

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 17—Gov. John Patterson's action in giving the interim finance and taxation committee an attempted secret fundown yesterday on how he would solve school fiscal problems came as a surprise to committee members and others.

The program he suggested was not a surprise in itself.

Just the same, however, his reported advocacy of a $75 million bond issue for school buildings instead of $60 million—and revenue bonds at that—had not been anticipated.

What did surprise legislators and newsmen alike was the governor's barring of reporters and attempting to make his suggestions to the committee strictly hush hush.

Many Alabama governors have tried to do the same thing without success. And it wasn't long after yesterday's 15-minute behind-doors conference ended that the story began to leak out.

Newsmen, in fact, could just about guess what the governor had on his mind. He had committed himself one way or another on several controversial proposals already.

It was an apparent cause of much wonder as to why the governor should favor a bigger bond issue than had been recommended by the Alabama Special Education Commission. That he suggested revenue bonds instead of general obligation bonds also was the subject of comment.

It takes only an act of the Legislature to authorize a revenue bond issue. The people themselves must approve an amendment in a statewide election before general obligation bonds can be issued.

Gov. Patterson did not let the people vote on his $60 million road bond issue. He said time did not permit the delay of a statewide election. Revenue bonds usually carry higher interest rates.

THE GOVERNOR reportedly recommended anew state property be assessed at an average of 30 per cent of actual value. But to soften the blow on home owners he reportedly recommended the homstead tax exemption be increased from $2000 to $5000.

Although he is on record as opposed to an increase in the retail sales tax from 3 to 4 per cent, Gov. Patterson did recommend that the sales tax on new and used motor vehicles be increased from 1 to 3 per cent.

The proposed increase in the motor vehicle sales tax, it was estimated, would bring in about $15 million additional annually.

THE GOVERNOR, in addition reportely recommended the same graduated income tax rate for corporations that now applies to private individuals. The scale ranges from 1½ to 5 per cent. Corporations now pay a flat 3 per cent.

The governor, moreover, proposed to lower the personal income tax exemption from $1500 to $1000. The two changes would produce about $10 million more per year.

For County Classes—

Private School Tests Required

14 d (1) Ala

Birmingham
News
Birmingham
Ala
Wed.
4-22-59
P. 22

Pupils who have been attending private schools for first, second and third grade work must take tests before entering county schools this Fall.

County school officials have set up five centers for the testing which will take place during the first week in June.

A fee of $5 will be charged for each child tested and the fee must be paid by this Friday to the principal of the school where the child will be entered next September, officials stressed.

They added that no tests for advanced standing will be offered next Fall.

Pupils who have been attending second and third grades in private schools will be tested at the center at Shades Cahaba School.

The other centers will be set up as follows:

Mountain Brook Elementary School: for children who will attend Mountain Brook, Shades Cahaba, Rocky Ridge, Cahaba Heights and Vestavia Schools.

Crestline School: testing of children who will attend Crestline and Irondale school.

Shades Cahaba School: the children who have been attending Mrs. Ash's Private School on South 19th-st, Homewood, and children who will attend E. B. Erwin School.

By 19-1 vote—

Committee approves bill to permit school closing

14 d (1) Ala

Birmingham
News
Birmingham
Ala
Sat. 4-18-59
P. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18—A proposed new law giving the governor power to close integration-threatened schools in Alabama won the overwhelming approval of a legislative interim study committee Friday. The vote was 19-1.

The committee on revision of laws also endorsed measures to let city and county schools withdraw from the state school system as a means of blocking integration.

And, taking up subcommittee reports one by one, the parent group recommended passage of a push-button registration law aimed at preventing mass Negro voting.

ON ANOTHER racial issue, it approved a bill to cut off welfare payments for mothers who continue to bear illegitimate children. State Health Department statistics show most illegitimate children born in Alabama are Negroes.

The latter measure touched off a bitter fight, however, and got through with a slim 13-10 margin and the promise of renewed opposition when the rest of the Legislature meets next month.

Committee actions aren't binding on the Legislature.

Gov. John Patterson has asked repeatedly for authority to close schools to keep them from being desegregated. Alabama already has a law empowering local boards to discontinue classes, but Patterson says it doesn't go far enough.

14 d (1) Ala

IN A SECOND step toward the possible closing of integration-threatened schools, the committee approved a bill to create small independent school districts with their own school boards and superintendents.

One city might have several such boards. Their purpose is to get around a recent federal court decision which held that if one school is closed, all others operated by the same authority must be closed.

In recommending a companion measure, the committee set the stage for possible withdrawal of county school systems from state control and the allocation of funds to parents to send their children to private schools.

THE VOTER registration bill would provide for a new intelligence test for all prospective new voters, white and Negro, with the answers graded by an electronics machine.

Its purpose is to safeguard registration officials against being sued in federal court for failure to register Negro applicants. Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock County, the author, said the measure is based on the theory that most Alabama Negroes would be unable to pass the test.

(4) 14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
INTEGRATION PLAN REJECTED

NEGROES' PETITION

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School Integration Plan In Birmingham Rejected

Wed. 11-25-59

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—The Birmingham Board of Education Tuesday said it has turned down a petition of 135 Negro parents seeking a school integration plan.

Dr. Theo Wright, superintendent of Birmingham schools, said he sent letters Monday to the Negro parents telling them that the petition "does not constitute an appropriate request for any action."

He said the school board, acting under Alabama school placement law, would handle individual pupil assignments as they came up.

"Application blanks are available on proper request," he said.

The Alabama school placement law gives local school boards the authority to assign children to specific schools for various reasons. None of the reasons mention race specifically.

The law has been upheld on its face by the U.S. Supreme Court, but the high court warned that it could be declared unconstitutional in its application.

The Negroes filed the petitions early this month, asking the school board to offer a proposal by Dec. 1 for ending school segregation.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham integration leader and one of the parents who signed the petition, said "I'm not surprised. I don't know what our next step will be, but there will be one."

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

ALABAMA

14d(1) 1959

WCC Pushing For Ala. Probe

Courier

P. 20

14a

Pittsburgh Pa

Sept 58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Demands for a grand jury probe into probable violations of Alabama's boycott laws have been made by the White Citizens Council here in the announced intention of an effort at public school integration by Dr. M. L. King Jr.

Meanwhile, two Negroes, Rev. Uriah Fields and J. J. Israel, officers of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association, have denounced the proposed integration move, saying it would lead to closing of public schools in six months and throw many Negro school personnel out of jobs worth around $3 million a year. Their organization has spoken against integration on previous occasions.

GOVERNOR JOHN PATTERSON

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

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Repeats warning to Congress—

Patterson blasts civil rights, school agitators

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 4-22-59
P. 1

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—Gov. John Patterson warned Congress today that Alabamians "will scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration of the races."

He also served notice that federal efforts to register large numbers of Negro voters whether they are qualified or not . . . "might break down the whole election machinery in Alabama."

The governor testified before both Senate and House judiciary committees during the day in opposition to civil rights bills.

He began his statement by saying that Alabama is one of the cleanest and most law-abiding states, free of organized vice and crime. And he added, "Its people deeply resent any inference or accusation by anyone that we are not law-abiding."

Patterson said laws to force integration are as futile as "trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom."

PATTERSON URGED an early end to the Civil Rights Commission. He said it harassed and intimidated state and local officials in Alabama in a "circus-like" television arena.

It also interfered with "our courts and our judicial officers," he declared, noting that members of boards of registrars are part of the judicial branch.

Patterson told the subcommittee one of the pending measures, which would give the attorney general the right to file civil rights suits, "comes very close to creating a Gestapo system."

HE SAID IT WOULD allow complaining individuals to bring charges without ever making themselves known, and perhaps lead to a "secret police force where the citizens inform on each other to the government."

Opposing another bill to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, the governor accused the federal agency of "reprehensible" conduct during its recent investigation of Negro voting complaints in Alabama.

He said the commission "failed to do anything constructive, but on the contrary, further widened the breach between the races."

Because of that, he added, Macon County is still without a functioning voter registration board and people are reluctant to serve in other counties.

THE GOVERNOR said that voting rights of individuals are protected under Alabama law, which provides for appeals from persons refused the right to register. But, he said, he knows of only one person in the state who has filed such an appeal in the past five years, and that was a white person.

Patterson said that race relations in Alabama—"always good" before Supreme Court decisions in school segregation cases—have deteriorated to a sad state.

And the federal government, he said, is making things worse by encouraging race agitators and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People "who have done nothing for the Negro in the South."

HE WARNED that if integration of schools is forced, race relations in Alabama and other Southern states will grow worse and the public school system will be destroyed.

"The citizens of my state will not tolerate nor support an integrated school system," he declared.

Moves are under way to turn to private schools in Alabama, if necessary, the governor said. And if this happens, according to Patterson, the Negro will find himself in a very bad posisition "for most white citizens could afford a private education, but few Negroes could do so."

He said Alabamians do not want federal grants for their schools. These proposals, he added, seems to be an attempt to "pay us to integrate." To this he commented: "We cannot be bought."

He also protested against pending measures to make bombing of church and school buildings a federal offense.

Alabama has adequate laws to protect public property, the governor argued, and they will be enforced.

But he urged Congress to give the FBI authority to track down fleeing bomb throwers and return them to Alabama for prosecution.

In commenting on a bill that would ban any opposition to federal court decrees on school integration, Patterson said: "It seems strange to me that anyone would advocate such a measure and not include prohibitions against all types of court decrees including labor decrees."

GOV. PATTERSON
. . . Defends Alabama law

Furor Gone This Year On Segregation Issues

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun 11-15-59.
P. B.

Always a political issue, segregation was nevertheless handled with less furor in 1959 than in some past years.

The Legislature continued to buttress its legal position with laws longer on logic than fireworks.

Sen. Larry Dumas sponsored and passed his independent school district bill. It will allow any single school to set up and operate outside the state system. It came early.

TUITION BILLS PASS

In the waning hours of the session, two private school "tuition" bills were enacted.

One would allow payment to individual pupils attending private schools, even where public ones are available. The idea is to permit pilot-projects before any integration threat, and set a legal precedent for private schools before they are needed. This type of school, proponents said, would more likely escape a court edict.

The other tuition bill would pay it to school boards to operate after public schools have been abolished.

GOVERNOR LOSES

Gov. Patterson lost his fight to get bills specifically empowering him to close schools threatened with racial or other disorder. Some ardent segregationists opposed them as likely to undercut the earlier passed Pupil Placement Law.

The placement law lets school boards assign pupils to schools on other than racial grounds. It does not mention race, and has been tentatively upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

It was upheld, apparently, on the theory that Alabama law no longer requires compulsory segregation — this was changed in 1956. Thus the state's law theoretically would permit some segregation.

BOARDS GIVEN POWER

School boards were given the power in 1956-57 to close schools and donate funds and property to private operations.

It was this apparently comprehensive package of legal strategems which persuaded segregationists in the House and Senate to refuse the governor's reach for more direct powers.

It was also felt that he already had an "inherent power" as governor to quell any disorder, even to closing a school. Thus, the new laws, the argument ran, could net the state little and might cost a lot.

The School Closing Bill: Patterson Wins Again

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sun. 11-8-59

P. 2-B.

ON THE HEELS of his notable victory in forcing through a small loan law, Gov. Patterson has had another piece of good fortune—the defeat of his unwise school closing bill.

Many legislators doubted the wisdom of a law which would probably have clobbered the School Placement Act and other legislation passed since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The federal view of placement laws and similar legislation was crystalized two years ago when the Supreme Court affirmed a federal ruling which knocked out Virginia's Placement Law. Similar to Alabama's, it failed the constitutional test largely because of (quoting the language of the ruling affirmed by the Supreme Court) "the fixed and definite policy" of the state to maintain segregation.

This policy was inferred from companion bills passed by the Virginia legislature which automatically cut off all funds to schools ordered integrated. In other words, other legislation rendered the Virginia assignment law unworkable.

Alabama wisely avoided such laws, leaving the Placement Law at least theoretically permissive of limited integration. When a three-judge U.S. district court in Birmingham examined Alabama's principal barrier against race-mixing injunctions, it found the law constitutional "on its face" and not deactivated by companion bills, as in Virginia.

True, state law permits local school closing decisions, but the district court seriously considered only one legislative act as being possibly comparable to Virginia's fund cut-off law. That was the "nullification" resolution passed by the legislature, declaring the school decisions null & void. The district court said of this, in answer to Negro petitioners in Birmingham who argued that this 1956 resolution demonstrated a fixed and definite policy to resist integration:

> It [nullification] amounted to no more than a protest, an escape valve through which the legislators blew off steam to relieve their tensions. Though defiant in spirit, the intent expressed by that resolution was confined to measures "constitutionally available to us."
>
> That resolution came before the adoption of the amendment which eliminated from the state constitution the requirement for segregated public schools. It cannot prevail over that amendment and over the subsequently amended and rewritten School Placement Law.

★

THUS the court found nothing in Alabama's legislation to enable it to declare the state had assumed the fatal "fixed and definite" posture. Of course, the overwhelming sentiment of the state is to maintain segregation and this is the purpose behind the laws which have been passed. But the authors of our bills had done their work well, leaving no targets for the federal courts.

We had abolished constitutional provisions requiring segregation, and the Placement Law set up "the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color," the district court held.

The Supreme Court agreed.

But then Patterson asked, in keeping with campaign promises, for a law giving him the unchallengable authority to close the schools. His bill did not of course mention race, but it was a sitting duck, had it been enacted, for a shotgun ruling knocking out all the laws, including the Placement Law. It would be relatively simple for integrationists to point to the law and say, there! Their disappointment at Senator A. C. Shelton's "pocket veto" of the proposal must have been acute.

★

GOV. PATTERSON may have had some sober second thoughts about the bill. Certainly he demonstrated strength enough, in getting his loan bill, to have rammed through a "pro-segregation" bill had he chosen to fight for it from the beginning, as he had the loan bill. Although many legislators had serious misgivings about the measures, some were loathe to go on record in what voters might construe as a vote against segregation.

But, whatever the case, the bills died in Shelton's pocket and probably the governor is relieved. He can always say, in some future school crisis, that he asked for closing powers but was turned down. In that sense he is a double winner: he was saved from his own folly and, at the same time, handed a possible future issue.

But the Placement Law has been saved.

On Second Thought, What Is Patterson Planning?

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sun. 11-15-59

P. 2-B

GOV. PATTERSON is rattling the National Guard saber. He says that where the federals force race mixing in an Alabama school, to that school will the National Guard march on orders of the commander-in-chief, himself.

Patterson says that he will do this in view of the violence that is certain to erupt.

At the same time, Patterson regrets that the legislature did not convey to the governor sovereign authority to close a school threatened with race mixing (Alabama law now provides school padlocking by *local officials*).

Upon first encounter, the governor's statement seems as clear as a trumpet blast. Reflection, however, induces doubt about just what he has in mind.

★

AT FIRST, his plan sounds like a second round of Faubus. But surely that's not what he plans since the Faubus schools wound up integrated.

If there were a court order to integrate, say, the Huntsville school and Patterson arrayed the troops, would the troops prevent the entrance of colored students as happened in Arkansas?

It seems doubtful that Patterson contemplates that, for in less time than it takes to pull the lanyard on a gun the Guard would be federalized and under command of Washington.

★

IF THE troops were there only to prevent violence, then Patterson would be in the position of *fostering* the race mixing.

It would be the same as if troops had been sent to the scene of the Lucy riot and, restoring order, made possible her attendance. We are quite certain that Patterson does not have that in mind.

★

AND WHY, the concern with troops if the Huntsville authorities invoke the present law and close the school?

Or is Patterson not sure the Huntsville officials would close the school since that might jeopardize the Redstone Arsenal payroll, as the Norfolk Navy base was threatened for a time?

★

BUT THERE you meet yourself coming back: If Huntsville refused to padlock the school and operated it, Patterson's soldiers would quell violence and thus preside over the race mixing of the school.

★

WHAT the governor has in mind is by no means clear from his first statement. Perhaps he has the clearest answers to all these questions.

It is worthwhile for Alabama to learn what Patterson has in mind, for if the Huntsville school (or any other one school) is closed to abort an integration order every other school in Alabama will presumably be closed by a federal court order.

14d(1) 1959

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
REDSTONE ARSENAL

Huntsville school Justice Dept. said pushing program

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Tues, 11-10-59
P.1

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 10—Announcement of Justice Department plans to mix white and Negro children in a Huntsville school sought firm defiance and a warning of "disorder and chaos" from Gov. John Patterson today.

"It is inconceivable that the federal government would go so far as to jeopardize its missile program at such a time of national peril just to force intermingling of the races at Huntsville. The federal government will soon learn that you cannot mix integration and missiles in Alabama," the governor declared.

The Huntsville school receives special federal funds because it is attended by children of servicemen stationed at Redstone Arsenal, the Army's missile center.

"I VIEW THIS as the opening battle of an all-out war to completely destroy our customs, traditions and way of life," said Patterson. "There will be no cooperating with those who seek to destroy us. We will resist every step of the way. We do not intend to comply with the wishes of our enemies.' "

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion joined Patterson in pledging resistance to any attempt to integrate any part of Alabama's traditionally segregated public school system.

The Justice Department in Washington said that a racial integration plan is being worked out for a school operated for children of military personnel here.

However, an official of the Huntsville school system said, "There must be a misunderstanding."

Raymond L. Christian, [illegible] of Huntsville city [illegible] the school in question [illegible] operated exclusively [illegible] military personnel [illegible]

"Not more than 50 per cent of the enrollment is made up of military dependents," he added.

THE OFFICIAL also stated the Huntsville school system has a deed to the property on which the school is located. He said the land was purchased from the federal government, but that the school system now has the deed.

AT HUNTSVILLE, members of the City Council, the City Board of Education and the commander of Redstone Arsenal said they knew nothing of the controversy.

Madison Pike School is an elementary school with an all-white enrollment of 1064. School officials said children of Army personnel number only 571.

The B'ham News

Children of Negro servicemen at Redstone Arsenal attend all-Negro schools. There are seven children of Negro Army personnel in Huntsville city schools.

B'ham, Ala.

The Justice Dept. said the Huntsville school and another at Abilene, Tex., are the last two segregated schools where enrollment is drawn 100 per cent from nearby military installations.

Tues, 11-10-59

Both are operated with a contribution of federal funds.

The Abilene school serves Dyess Air Force Base. They are now all-white.

P.2

Children of Negro military personnel attend the nearest Negro school but the Justice Department said local authorities and the defense department are cooperating in efforts to integrate the schools.

JOSEPH M. F. RYAN, acting head of the Justice Dept. Civil Rights Division, said racial integration has been carried out in similar cases with full cooperation on the part of local authorities.

The schools serving Little Rock Air Force Base and Sewart Air Force Base in Rutherford County, Tenn., were the most recently integrated.

Patterson wrote out his statement in longhand while flying from Montgomery to Muscle Shoals for the dedication of the new lift-lock at Wilson Dam.

The race-mixing attempt by the Justice Department would be the first test of new Alabama laws designed to preserve racial segregation in public schools.

ALABAMA HAS an untested law on its books which gives local boards of education power to close integrated schools or those threatened with integration. The action must follow a public hearing and, according to the statute, is final and not subject to court review.

The board then can sell or lease the school property to a private corporation for operation of a segregated school; or it can pay the tuition of pupils in an existing private school.

Huntsville Will Not Integrate

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 11-11-59
P.10

Considerable confusion surrounds a statement issued in Washington by the Justice Department that a plan is being worked out for integrating a Huntsville school attended by children of Redstone military personnel.

Huntsville officials promptly said they had no knowledge of any such planning. The city operates a school off the Redstone base, built on land provided by the federal governument. But the land is deeded to Huntsville and federal authorities have no control over it.

The school, Madison Pike, serves 571 children of Army personnel, but there is a total enrollment of 1,064. There are seven children of Negro personnel attending all-Negro Huntsville schools.

Exactly what Justice and Defense Departments had in mind we have no idea. If there was a school on the military base, operated by the Army, that would be another matter. It is even conceivable that the city school board might operate for the Army a school on the base which might be integrated and the state of Alabama would have little to say about it, providing Huntsville elected to cooperate voluntarily.

But that situation doesn't exist. If the Justice Department is projecting a push to integrate the Huntsville school which is not connected with the base, then it is virtually certain that citizens there will resist to the maximum, under laws on the books to meet such an attempt.

With only seven Negro children of military personnel involved, the federal government would be risking considerable difficulty and harassment for a mighty slim "gain," even if it could force integration.

The Justice Department announcement deserves prompt attention from our congressional delegation. Simply plopped out as it was, it causes consternation and confusion. We should be asking Washington precisely what it is that the Justice Department has in mind. Huntsville has a right to know and so do all Alabamians. The announcement as it stands represents an evidence of bad judgment in the extreme.

DIVISION·OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

School Closure Bill Foes Point To Backfire Danger

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Alabama

Fri. 10-23-59.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A bill aimed at giving the governor power to close integration-threatened schools is running into opposition from legislators who say it might do just the opposite.

Pr 2-19

Two senators, A. C. Shelton of Calhoun County and Bert Haltom of Lauderdale, served notice Thursday that they will fight the measure if it comes to a vote. Shelton said he will filibuster if necessary.

14d(1)

The bill is on a special order calendar for immediate consideration if and when the Senate disposes of the small loan measure which has kept the members bogged down in a filibuster since last week.

Gov. John Patterson, who has long advocated the School Closing Bill, renewed his appeal for prompt action Thursday. He said it is a necessary part of Alabama's program to keep the schools segregated.

The bill, co-sponsored by 23 of the 35 members of the Senate, makes no mention of integration. It empowers the governor to order any school closed if he finds its continued operation would cause violence or public disorder or endanger life and property."

Shelton and Haltom argued that such a law, for all practical purposes, might nulify the Independent School District Act passed by the Legislature earlier this year.

That law permits an integration-threatened school to withdraw from city, county and state control and form its own independent school district with its own board of education.

Its purpose is to get around a recent federal court ruling in Virginia which held, in effect, that all schools operated by the same board or other governing authority must remain open or closed.

ONE SCHOOL

The Independent District Act is aimed at letting one school close without affecting others. Its theory is that only the one school would be operated by that board and that, consequently, no other school would have to close.

But if the governor has the power to close any school, say Shelton and Haltom, the courts might reason that all schools in Alabama are operated by the state.

And, they argue, if a school tries to close under the Independent District Law, the courts might order all others in Alabama to close, too, or make them all stay open.

The governor dismissed that as "strained" reasoning. He insisted the bill would work since it makes no mention of race or color.

Shelton and Haltom said, too, that the proposed closing law might jeopardize Alabama's Placement Act which the U. S. Supreme Court has held valid on its face.

TAKEN AS EVIDENCE

The court warned that the Placement Law might later be found unconstitutional in its application, however, and the two senators said they fear that when the question is raised, other laws such as the School Closing Bill might be taken as evidence of the Legislature's intent to preserve segregation.

A placement law in Virginia was knocked out partly because the Legislature also passed a bill to cut off state funds to integrated schools. The federal courts took that as proof that the purpose of the Placement Act was to prevent integration.

Alabama already has a law giving local school boards authority to close schools separate from the newly passed Independent District Act. Patterson has said that doesn't go far enough; that a board might decide for one reason or another to refrain from shutting the doors of an integration-threatened school.

DIXIE ROUNDUP

Alabama Solon Filibusters To Block Bill Letting Governor Close Schools

Daily Journal Tupelo, Miss

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27 (UPI) — Sen. A.C. Shelton of Jacksonville, Ala. kicked off a filibuster in the Senate today in opposition to two bills which would permit Gov. John Patterson to close any school threatened with integration

The bills are the last order of business on a special calendar drawn by the rules committee two weeks ago.

Wed. 10-28-59

Shelton, along with Sen. Bert Haltom Jr. of Florence, opposes the school closing bills on grounds they may undermine Alabama's laws to preserve segregation.

Shelton contends that if the governor is given the power to close the school, the federal government may hold that all schools must be closed if one is padlocked.

Pr 1-13

Patterson asked for the school closing authority in his inaugural speech last January. He repeated his request at the opening of the regular session.

The governor told newsmen last week he considered the legislation "primary".

Shelton referred to a federal court ruling that all Virginia schools had to be closed when Gov. Lindsey Almond padlocked one school ordered to integrate.

"There is no doubt in my mind," Haltom argued, "that the federal court will hold that if any school in the state is closed, all classrooms must be closed under the principal that any children in a school which has been shut down are being denied protection of their equal rights."

Haltom vowed he would delay the proposals for at least two legislative days which would seriously lessen the chance of passage with only five legislative days remaining in the regular session.

Senator Wrecks Bills To Permit School Closings

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 11-7-59.

P. 1.

Staff Photo by Paul Zukoski

SEN. A. C. SHELTON AND TWO DEAD BILLS
School Closing Measures Killed By 'Pocket Veto'

2 Proposals Dealt Death By Shelton

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A quick-thinking state senator killed two drastic school closing measures Friday by wandering off with the bills in his pocket so the Senate Education Committee couldn't act on them.

It meant sudden death for the administration - sponsored measures since the senator who took possession of them, A. C. Shelton of Calhoun County, is chairman of the committee and refused to call another meeting.

PASSED IN HOUSE

The bills already passed by the House had to be approved by the Senate committee Friday to have any chance of passage since the 1959 session of the Legislature has only one more day to go.

The clincher came Friday night when the Senate recessed for the day with the two measures still in Shelton's pocket.

Shelton, who had promised to filibuster if necessary to kill the two bills which would allow the governor to close integration-threatened schools and colleges, was reluctant even to call a meeting of his committee Friday.

But other measures newly arrived from the House needed action and there was no opposition to them. So the chairman called a meeting for Friday afternoon.

Shortly before time to convene, however, Shelton signed for the bills in the Senate secretary's office, which under the Senate rules he had a right to do, and left with them. The vice chairman, Sen. Robert R. Berryman of Lawrence County, presided over the committee meeting.

STUDY PURPOSES

Shelton said later he had taken the bills "to study them and have some of the experts in the State Department of Education look at them." He said the measures are "dangerous and should be studied very carefully."

Actually, however, it was plainly a legislative maneuver to block passage of the two bills urgently advocated by Gov. John Patterson. When two identical Senate measures were up for consideration earlier, Shelton, a former county school superintendent, led a filibuster against them.

They were finally pigeonholed to make way for other issues since the companion House bills could be considered later.

14d(1) 1959

ALASKA

14d(1)

laska's Public Schools resent Unique Issues

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
9-3-58

By DR. FLOYD W. HESSLER
[illegible], Inlet View School, (Anchorage)

[illegible], Alaska — [illegible] schools in America's [illegible] face many unusual [illegible] problems, with [illegible] of Eskimos having [illegible] one school fully [illegible] by the Department [illegible] Education.

The teaching staff is com[illegible] educators from every [illegible] the United States and [illegible] the work of su[illegible] education complicated and difficult.

Applications for positions in [illegible] educational system have [illegible] such proportions that [illegible], Juneau and most of [illegible] larger school districts have [illegible] taking applications. [illegible], teaching jobs in the [illegible] villages, where [illegible] are considerably lower, [illegible] easy to keep filled. [illegible] salaries in the three [illegible] education districts are [illegible] those of any other [illegible]. The starting salaries in [illegible] are $6,300, in Anchor[illegible] and in Juneau, $,-[illegible]

The school curriculum is simi[illegible] the other states. [illegible] claimed that children in the Alaska schools are [illegible] ahead of those elsewhere. All children between the [illegible] of 7 and 16 are required [illegible] attend school.

PULL UP STAKES

[illegible] the Eskimo and Indian people, this is often im[illegible] to enforce. In the [illegible] these nomadic people pull [illegible] move. A teacher [illegible] of these village schools [illegible] jammed classroom [illegible] only one or two [illegible] next day.

[illegible], which cre[illegible] problems, many [illegible] resolved only [illegible] of time. At [illegible]hood, the 220,- [illegible] of 220,- [illegible] few years it is expected that there will be a number of cities with a higher population.

Homesteaders are steadily arriving from the 48 states. The oil boom, with virtually every major oil producer in Alaska, is drawing thousands of people. New pulp mills are springing up along the southeastern coast line. Gold mining is being actively pursued in the north. Fishing fleets are expanding in the coastal waters. Military expansion has brought many newcomers.

YOUNG FAMILIES

Most of the latest Alaskans are young families with children of school age. A survey in Anchorage showed that the average age of residents was 23 years. Also, that there was a ratio of 16 men for every woman.

Sports are encouraged in schools, as a medium of inculcating the best in health habits. Football is a favorite sport, which is played until the cold of winter and snows sweep in. Teams travel for games by plane. Track meets are held by telegraph.

The boom and the expansion of commercial activities means that Alaska can support a good school system and that the school system can expand to meet the needs for education.

New Bid to Integrate Dollarway Rejected

The Evening Star Wash, D.C.

Thurs. 10-22-59.

P. 15

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 22 (AP).—Three Negro pupils met another defeat last night in their battle to integrate Dollarway High School on the edge of this racially tense central Arkansas city.

The Dollarway School Board turned down their requests to be reassigned from the Townsend Park Negro school to all-white Dollarway School.

The board would not say on what grounds the requests had been rejected. It said only that reassignment "would not be in the best interests of the individual child and would be detrimental to the educational program of the district."

The Negroes now may file an exception to the ruling with the board. This must be done within 15 days. If the board stands firm, which it probably will, they may appeal to either a State or Federal court.

There is little chance that the courts will settle the case during the present school term.

The Negroes asked for the transfers under Arkansas pupil placement laws after a Federal court at St. Louis overturned a District court order for their immediate admission to the 1,200-pupil Dollarway School.

The requested transfers were bitterly opposed by segregationists. When the students and their parents and attorneys left the school after a hearing October 8, they were showered with stones from a crowd of white persons.

Only a few white men met outside the school last night. No incidents were reported.

The school board said the children's parents would be informed of the reasons for which the applications were turned down.

Dollarway Reaffirms Segregation

The Talladega Daily Home

Fri. 11-13-59

P. 16

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) — The Dollarway School Board has reaffirmed its decision not to admit three Negroes to the all-white Dollarway School on Pine Bluff's northwest city limits.

The board Wednesday night rejeced the Negroes' exceptions to its previous order. The action was another step in the board's laws to keep the pupils in the all-Negro Townsend Park school.

The next step — appeal to the courts — is up to the Negroes.

The pupils last summer obtained a federal court order directing their admission to Dollarway School. This was overturned by a federal Court of Appeals which told the pupils to apply for admission under placement laws.

Negroes Lose At Dollarway

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs 11-26-59

P. 7

14d

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Dollarway school board has reaffirmed its decision not to admit three Negroes to all-white Dollarway School on Pine Bluff's northwest city limits.

The board Wednesday night rejected the Negroes' exceptions to its previous order. The action was another step in the board's use of state pupil placement laws to keep the students in the all-Negro Townsend Park School.

The next step—appeal to the courts—is up to the Negroes, if they want to take it.

Dollarway Case Being Readied

The Commercial Appeal

Integration Lawsuit May Be Heard After Nov. 30, U.S. Judge Says

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

Sat. 11-21-59

P. 9

14d(1)

Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 20.—Arguments may be heard on the Dollarway School integration dispute sometime after Nov. 30, Federal Judge J. Smith Henley indicated here Friday.

Judge Henley, in a brief hearing in which he granted Negro plaintiffs permission to file supplemental complaints, directed attorneys for the school board to file a response to original complaints by next Friday.

Another Judge Coming

The judge noted that starting Nov. 30, Federal Judge Roy W. Harper is to be here to help out on the Little Rock docket. Together the two judges have 28 civil lawsuits to be heard, but Judge Henley said the Dollarway case may be worked into the schedule somehow.

Meanwhile, attorneys Herschel Friday and Robert Light were directed to file a response for the Dollarway board by next Friday in preparation for later arguments.

The Dollarway board has denied three Negroes admittance to white schools under the state's pupil assignment law which Federal courts upheld this fall. However, attorneys for the Negroes have filed follow-up complaints that the denial was based purely on racial reasons.

Racial Reasons Ruled Out

The placement law, as well as prior court decisions, rule out racial reasons as a basis for denying Negroes entry into white schools.

George Howard, Pine Bluff Negro attorney representing the Dollarway plaintiffs, urged the court to hold arguments as early as possible. He reminded the court that more than a month of the current school term already has elapsed.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 20.—The president of the Dollarway Citizens Council, Dick Ryburn, promised a canvass of every white resident in the district to get out the vote in the Dec. 1 school election.

Charles Knott, a Negro, is opposing Bob Bryant, up for reelection. The Jefferson county clerk's records show 1,334 white voters and 1,289 Negro voters.

Dollarway Again Bars Negro Students Entrance

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 11-19-59.

P. 1

14d(1)

Ark.

Pine Bluff, Ark. — In a recent action by the Dollarway, Arkansas, School Board three Negro students were again denied admission to the all-white school when the board voted to reject the Negroes exception to its previous order after a 45-minute closed session.

The action was another step in the board's use of the State's pupil placement laws to keep the students in the all-Negro Townsend Park School. George Howard, attorney for the children's parents, is expected to appeal to the courts.

Students

The students, Earnestine Dove, 16; James E. Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12, obtained a U. S. District Court order directing their admission to the school. This ruling was overturned by the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which told the students to apply for admission under the placement laws.

Both the district and circuit Federal courts upheld the placement acts on their face but indicated they could be unconstitutionally applied.

In the wake of the Board's decision, it was learned that a Negro has filed as a candidate for election to the Dollarway Schools Board. He is Charles Knotts, a carpenter who served a term on the board in 1950 before tensions rose over integration.

P. 6

Knotts will oppose Bob W. Bryant, an incumbent, and Tommy Gee in the December 1 elections.

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3 Negroes Reapply at Dollarway

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Tue. 9-29-59.

P. 9

14d(1)

Ark.

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) — Three Negro children who are seeking admission to the Dollarway School have filed applications for transfer the all-white institution under Arkansas pupil placement laws, superintendent Charles Fallis said Monday.

Attorneys for the students also filed a motion in federal court at Little Rock, asking Judge Axel J. Beck to set a 10-day limit for the Dollarway School Board to act on the reassignment requests. If the board does not act within that period. the motion asked that Beck order the board into court on the 11th day so he may review the action and proceedings of the board.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis a week ago said this was the course the Negro pupils should follow.

The appeals court reversed Judge Beck, who had ordered the three nrolld in Dollarway immdiatly.

No date has been set for hearing on the Negroes' reassignment petition.

14d(1) 1959 ARKANSAS

Hoxie Voters Going To Polls

Two Directors Of Integrated Schools Are On Ballot

BIG TURN OUT PREDICTED

Commercial Appeal

~~Special To The Commercial Appeal~~

HOXIE, Ark., Jan. 30.—Voters in the Hoxie School District, which voluntarily started integration in 1955, will go to the polls Saturday in a recall election.

14d(1)

It will be the first such election to be held in Arkansas since a special session of the Legislature last year passed a law allowing a recall vote on school directors.

Ark

Under the law, petitions, by 15 per cent of the electors are sufficient to cause a recall election.

Memphis

Two Directors Remain

Tenn.

The election in Hoxie District will determine if two school directors will be recalled and removed or allowed to remain in office during remainder of their terms.

The two directors, Guy Floyd and Leo Robert, are the only two remaining board members of the five men who voted in 1955 to integrate Hoxie public schools.

Sat. 1-31-59

Following the action of the original board in June, 1955, to integrate the Hoxie schools, considerable controversy developed.

Negro Students Fewer

P. 12

After bitter court hearings were held, a Federal judge sitting at Jonesboro issued an injunction against interference with operation of the integrated schools and they have continued integrated, although the number of Negro students has declined from 30 at first to about 12 at present.

The two directors will be voted upon separately.

Voting places will be at Hoxie, Minturn and Sedgwick. A large vote is anticipated.

If either or both of the directors are removed, their successors will be appointed by Lawrence County Board of Education.

Arkansas House Rejects Public Vote on Schools

14d(1) ark

Atlanta Constitution

LITTLE ROCK, ~~Ark. (AP)~~ — The Arkansas House Monday refused to clear the way for voters to decide whether their public schools shall remain closed against integration.

Atlanta, Ga.

The vote went [illegible] against a bill by Rep. Sterling Cockrill Jr., who said the measure "would give local people a voice in very vital area of local affairs."

Tues.

No one rose to speak against the bill but Rep. W. H. Thompson asked pointedly, "wouldn't this bill undo all that we did in the recent special session?"

2-24-59

P. 2

Cockrill denied that it would, but the sentiment of the house was overwhelmingly against him, although he picked up strong support from the Pulaski County delegation. Little Rock, where schools have been shut all year by order of Gov. Faubus, is in Pulaski County.

Thompson's reference was to the special session laws which empowered Faubus to close any school threatened with integration. The law has been invoked only in Little Rock.

Cockrill's bill did not provide specifically for school reopening. Rather, it would have permitted an election, on petition of 20 per cent of the voters in the last school election, on whether residents wanted their schools returned to the jurisdiction of the local school board.

The bill would have left to the discretion of the board whether the schools would be reopened.

Mrs. Gordon P. Oates, a Pulaski representative, said, "I think this is a good bill and you all know how much we need it."

Cockrill also a Pulaski representative said the school closing law made no provision for the people to have a voice in whether schools would be reopened.

The sponsor was the only person to make a formal speech in support of the bill.

Gov. Faubus Signs New Arkansas Placement Law

[illegible]

14d(1)

[illegible]

Little Rock, Ark., March — Gov. Orval E. Faubus yesterday signed into law a new pupil assignment bill designed to aid in forestalling school integration.

Sat.

Sponsors said it was based on an Alabama placement act which has been declared constitutional "on its face" by the U. S. Supreme Court.

4-4-59

P. 4

Under the new law, school boards may make pupil assignments on classroom factors, ability, morals, and other social and psychological factors. Race is not mentioned.

The law supplements a pupil assignment law adopted in 1956. This act has not been tested in court.

Negro Teacher Attacks Acts 10 and 115 in Federal Court

State Press

[illegible] T. Shelton a teacher in the local school system, Tuesday filed suit in the federal district court here, asking the court to throw out Acts 10 and 115. He contends that these Acts are contrary to the U. S. constitution. Act 10 was passed in 1958 and Act 115 was passed in 1959.

Little Rock, Ark.

Act 115 makes it unlawful for any member of the NAACP to be employed by any school district, city or state. Mr. Shelton is an admitted member of the association.

Fri. 5-1-59

Act 10 provides as a condition of employment, a teacher must file an affidavit with his school board listing the organizations of which he is a member and the organizations to which he has contributed to during the past five years.

P. 16

14d(1)

Mr. Shelton filed the suit in his own behalf and in behalf of all other persons similar situated.

Ark

He asks in his suit for a speedy hearing by a three-judge court, and asks for a preliminary injunction to halt enforcement of the Acts until the case is settled

Mr. Shelton said he had refused to fill out an affidavit listing the organizations he belongs to or has made contributions.

He is married and has been employed in the school system for many years. Representing Mr. Shelton are Attorneys J. R. Booker, Harold Anderson, Christopher Mercer and Thad Williams.

Defendants named in the suit are the Little Rock school board, School Superintendent Terrell Powell, Attorney General Bruce Bennett and Pulaski County Prosecutor Frank Holt.

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3 Negroes File U.S. Appeals Against Arkansas School

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The three Negro pupils involved in the integration furor in the Dollarway, Ark., school district filed appeals of their own Tuesday with the U. S. Eight Circuit Court of Appeals.

Wed. 8-26-59

14d(1)

Earlier in the day the court set Monday for arguments on alternative motions by the Dollarway district, which is trying to keep the Negroes out of its all-white school when classes resume Sept. 8.

Ark

The cross appeal in the names of Ernestine Dove, 16, James Edward Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12, opposes a move by the school district to gain a stay of judgment on the integration order signed by federal district Judge Axel J. Beck.

The pupils' notice received in the mail also contained an appeal from that portion of Judge Beck's integration order which ruled that the Arkansas pupil enrollment act of 1956 and the Arkansas pupil assignment act of 1959 were constitutional on their face.

Opponents of the acts have claimed that they restrict the number of Negro pupils in white high schools and slow down integration by providing that each case be considered individually.

Earlier in the month when Judge Beck handed down his ruling in the Dollarway case the Elk Point, S. D., jurist noted that the acts were used by a school board as "a cover up to conceal its anti-racial, pro-racial segregationist attitude."

The Dollarway district earlier in the day petitioned the court of appeals to advance to its September docket an appeal from Judge Beck's integration order or to grant a stay of judgment on the order.

If a stay were granted, the three Negroes could be kept out of the school pending final determination of the school district's appeal.

The appeals and cross appeals will be heard Monday along with a brief on the merits of the case to be offered by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett of Arkansas.

The Lesson Of Little Rock

Describing himself as "the man in the middle," Dr. Virgil T. Blossom, former superintendent of schools there, writes a graphic behind-the-scenes account of what really happened in Little Rock.

The article, the first of a series, appears in the current Saturday Evening Post.

Afro American P. 4

Dr. Blossom, pulling no punches, places the blame for the Central High School fiasco firmly on the shoulders of President Eisenhower and the timid approach of his Department of Justice to the then impending crisis.

Baltimore, Md.

Certainly Dr. Blossom makes a strong case when he points out that Mr. Eisenhower, by failing to indict or prosecute a single individual involved in mob action in defiance of U.S. court orders, invited the chaos which was to follow.

Sat. 5-30-59

* * *

THE LITTLE ROCK ex-superintendent also discloses several hitherto unknown facts about the Arkansas mess.

Diehard klansmen and members of the White Citizens Councils decided to make Little Rock the scene of a showdown with federal authority and sent in hundreds of bully-boy segregationists from all over the South to oppose the school board's moderate integration proposals.

Governor Faubus at one point during his defiance of the Federal Government, actually feared that he would be arrested and was ready to back down. But after receiving a green light from Washington, he had no misgivings about purusing his course of defiance.

Segregationists shot at Blossom's car while he was driving along the street; forced him to move three times in fear for the safety of his family; even threatened his mother; and kept up a vicious reign of terror and torment through anonymous telephone calls and the mail.

Before the school outbreak, Arkansas had been enjoying a business boom, but since that incident not a single new business has moved into the industrial section of Arkansas.

* * *

THE RESULT of the well-organized, well-financed segregationist program of suppression and of the Legislature's grant of dictatorial powers to Gov. Faubus, Arkansas today has become a police state, reminiscent of Hitler's Germany or present-day Communist Russia.

Arkansans have temporarily succeeded in preventing colored citizens from enjoying citizenship rights guaranteed them under the Constitution, but they have been able to do this only at a premium price—the loss of their own.

That is the sad, sad lesson taught by Superintendent Blossom's shocking story of Little Rock.

The hope is that other communities, yet to tackle desegregation, will heed it well.

Accord Reached In School Fuss

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn

County, Government Agree

10 Negroes Will Attend Pulaski Facility

Sun. 9-13-59

17

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 12. — Pulaski County school officials announced Saturday a lease agreement had been signed with the Defense Department under which 10 Negro students will be admitted to a county school serving military personnel.

The Negroes, already registered, are scheduled to enter the school Monday. "No local children or parents" are involved, since the school serves only children of military personnel assigned to the Air Force base near Jacksonville, said County School Supt. E. F. Dunn.

The school and base are located 15 or 20 miles north of Little Rock.

A 'Unique' Situation

P. R. Dupree Jr., president of the Pulaski County Special District which supervises the school, called it a "unique" situation. The board under the lease agreement will continue to operate the school but will have "no jurisdiction over placing or assigning pupils to the school," he said.

The 700-student school started operations last year after being built at a cost of $619,000, all Federal funds. The county put up $31,000 to acquire the building site.

The county last year refused to allow Negro students to enter—sending them instead to a county Negro school—but this year the Defense Department entered strenuous objections.

Threatened for awhile was loss of from $800,000 to one million dollars in Federal school funds to the district. However conferences were held last week between district and Defense Department officials, and an agreement was worked out whereby the funds will continue to be available.

Renewal Right Noted

The lease agreement is effective through June 30 of next year, with the Defense Department having the right to renew it, said Mr. Dupree. The Federal funds accruing to the district are under the Government policy of providing school financial aid in areas where school districts are hit with the "impact" of additional students resulting from a military base and personnel assigned to it.

Gov. Orval Faubus last weekend charged in effect the Federal Government was citing possible loss of the district funds as a "buy or bludgeon" threat to force integration at the school. But after a later conference with the board, the Governor avoided further comment.

Some of the school's teachers are wives of air base personnel, the remainder made up of Pulaski County teachers. Mr. Dunn said there would be no change in the school's teaching personnel.

14d(1) 1959

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Wins in Appeal On Pupil Placement Laws

Times New York

Tue. 9-22-59. p. 1

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21—The United States Court of Appeals upheld the validity of Arkansas' pupil placement laws today. The decision was hailed by state officials as a step toward orderly transition to public school integration.

The three-judge court in the Eighth Circuit reversed a lower court order that three Negro children be admitted immediately to an all-white school in the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark.

14d(1)

These Negro children and any others desiring to change schools, the court held, may make their applications under the state pupil placement laws.

The two Arkansas laws, patterned after those in Alabama and North Carolina, provide fifteen standards to be considered in the case of each pupil seeking a transfer.

Ruling Praised

In addition to residential proximity, these deal with the child's scholastic aptitude, mental energy and the impact his admission would have on other pupils.

Attorney General Bruce Bennett of Arkansas and officials of the Dollarway district praised the ruling.

"There will be no 'Little Rock incident' in the Dollarway School District this year," Mr. Bennett said, continuing:

"We have taken another step toward the return to peace and progres in our state. The battle was won in the courts; the only place a lasting, successful victory can be won."

Times

Mr. Bennett called the case the most vital since the Supreme Court's rulings on public school integration.

New York

Robert L. Carter of New York, Negro attorney of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had no comment except to say the Supreme Court would be asked to review the case.

Tue. 9-22-59

The decision was handed [illegible] Judges Harvey M. [illegible] D. Van Oosterhout of Sioux City, Iowa, and Marion C. Matthes of St. Louis. It was delivered orally after a hearing that lasted more than two hours.

p. 1

Chief Judge Johnsen said a written opinion going into more detail, and a mandate putting it into effect, would be filed soon.

Mr. Carter immediately submitted a motion for a stay of mandate until the Supreme Court could be asked to review the case. Judge Johnsen said the appellate court would dispose of this motion when the written opinion was filed.

Federal District Judge Axel J. Beck had upheld validity of the placement laws on their face but had ordered admission of the Negroes—Ernestine Dove, 16 years old, James Edward Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12.

14d(1)

The Dollarway district appealed that part of his ruling applying to the three Negroes, contending that the judge had ignored the very laws he upheld by not considering the fifteen standards. The Negroes appealed his approval of the placement laws.

George Howard Jr. of Pine Bluff, representing the children, charged that Arkansas authorities were using the placement laws to "defeat and frustrate integration of schools."

Judge Johnsen, in delievring the opinion, reminded the Dollarway officials that they remained under a Federal District Court injunction to administer their schools in a constitutional manner.

The Dollarway attorneys and Mr. Bennett argued that Judge Beck's decision, if upheld, would have a disastrous effect on pupil placement laws.

In effect, they said, it would take the responsibility for assignment of pupils out of the hands of local authorities and place it with the courts.

By this logic, Mr. Bennett argued, a judge could order a state-supported medical or law school to admit a wholly unqualified student.

Ruling Pleases U. S. Aides

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The delay in integration of the Dollarway School District, which will evidently result from today's decision by the Court of Appeals, has the private approval of Justice Department officials.

The department has had no role in the case. But officials have believed for some time that a court order for immediate admission of Negroes to the white Dollarway school would hurt the orderly end of school segregation in the South.

The feeling is that with the long struggle in Little Rock having ended in a victory for the courts and the Federal Government, it would be foolish to risk falling into another crisis in the same state.

There was a fear also that Gov. Orval E. Faubus would use any incidents in the Dollarway District to try to recoup the prestige he has lost in Little Rock. And Dollarway, in a rural area, would present much stronger opposition to integration than did Little Rock.

There have been reports of differences within the N. A. A. C. P. about the Dollarway case. At least, some leaders of the association are known to have opposed pushing ahead in so resistant an area.

Three Negroes Appeal Order In Arkansas

Evening Star

Wash. D. C.

Wed. 8-26-59

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP).—Three Negro pupils involved in an integration dispute at the Dollarway (Ark.) School District have filed an appeal with the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

14d(1)

The appeal was filed in the names of Ernestine Dove, 16; James Edward Warfield, 13; and Corliss Smith, 12. The appeal opposed a move by the school district to gain a stay of the integration order signed by Federal District Judge Axel J. Beck.

P. A-20

The Appelate Court has set Monday to hear arguments on alternative motions by the Dollarway District, which is trying to keep Negroes out of its school when classes start September 8.

The pupils' notice also contains an appeal from the part of Judge Beck's integration order which ruled that the Arkansas pupil enrollment act of 1956 and the Arkansas pupil assignment act of 1959 were constitutional.

Opponents of the acts claim that they restrict the number of Negro pupils in white high schools and slow down integration by requiring that each case be considered individually.

The Dollarway District yesterday asked the Court of Appeals to advance its appeal from Judge Beck's integration order to the September docket or grant a stay of judgment.

If a stay as granted, the three Negroes would be kept out of the school pending determination of the district's appeal.

DURHAM REJECTS TRANSFER OF 201

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 26 (AP).—Requests for reassignment of 201 Negro children to white schools here have been rejected by the Durham Board of Education.

Another 24 requests are to be considered by the board Friday night.

Board Chairman Frank Fuller, jr., announced the board's action last night after a 2½-hour closed session. He made no comment except that the scheduling of another meeting Friday to consider the remaining 24 requests did not necessarily mean that any or all of them would be granted.

The 225 petitions for reassignment to white schools were filed before Monday's deadline for such requests.

Conrad O. Pearson, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he thought the NAACP had no connection with the reassignment requests. He said it was "just a spontaneous reaction."

Three North Carolina cities, Charlotte, Greens boro and Winston-Salem, have had token integration for the last two school years. However, there has been none in Durham. A few children of Negro servicemen at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base attend predominantly white school in Wayne County.

In another development yesterday, the Craven County Board of Education approved applications of 17 Negro children of servicemen at the Cherry Point Marine Air Station for transfer to Havelock area elementary schools for the new term starting Friday.

The children have been attending schools about 20 miles from the base and Havelock.

Integration Stay Sought In Arkansas

Advertiser

Sat. 8-22-59

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — The Dollarway School District moved in court Friday to prevent integration of its all-white school near Pine Bluff, Ark.

P. 8

A federal judge had ordered the school to integrate when the fall term opens Sept. 8. District officials asked the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals to set a hearing for Aug. 31 on an application for a stay of judgment on the integration order, pending final determination of its appeal.

If the court should grant the stay, it would keep Negroes out of the school pending a final decision on the appeal.

14d(1)

Ark.

U.S. Dist. Judge Axel J. Beck recently ordered the district to admit three Negro pupils at the opening of the fall term. Thursday he denied a motion for a stay of the order.

The Dollarway officials also asked the court to hear the appeal before school opens next month.

The September session of the court starts Sept. 8, the same day the school opens, but officials said the school opening date could be "adjusted" if necessary.

Tells Them To Prevent Integration

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-28-59

PINE BLUFF, Ark.— (UPI) — An Arkansas Supreme court justice told a segregationist rally Friday night to "do what needs to be done" to stop integration of the Dollarway school district here on Sept. 8.

14d(1)

p. 1

Justice Jim Johnson was a featured speaker at the rally which drew a smaller crowd than had been expected. Gov. Orval Faubus and Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams had declined to appear.

Ark.

"When Dollarway falls," Johnson exhorted the crowd, "Arkansas falls."

Federal Judge Alex J. Beck of Elk Point, S. D., has ordered that three Negroes be admitted to the partially-rural school district when school opens Sept. 8. Dollarway is on the outskirts of Pine Bluff, 42 miles southeast of Little Rock.

Faubus has been petitioned by 1,202 of the residents of the Dollarway district to preserve segregation "with all the force at your command." So far, Faubus has not acted on the plea.

Faubus begged off the speaking date because of a "prior commitment." Rep. Williams also declined and so did State Sen. William Rainach of Homer, La., a segregationist leader in that state.

Littel Rock Attorney Amis Guthridge was actually the main speaker. But the crowd, with calls of "we want to hear from Jim," brought him to the microphone in the Fairgrounds stadium which can hold 7,000 persons. Segregationists predicted a full house but police estimated the crowd at about 1,000.

Call p. 4

"I am not going to stand here and tell you what needs to be done," Johnson said. "We are depending on you—you know what needs [illegible] done, and we know [illegible] will [illegible] to [illegible]

Judge Tells Rally to Halt Integration

World Telegram & Sun

Sat. 8-22-59

P. 2

Arkansan Exhorts Bias Crowd to Bar Three Negro Pupils

New York

United Press International.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 22.—An Arkansas Supreme Court justice told a segregationist rally last night to "do what needs to be done" to stop integration of the Dollarway School District here next week.

Ark

Justice Jim Johnson was a featured speaker at the rally which drew a smaller crowd than had been expected. Gov. Orval Faubus and Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams had declined to appear.

"When Dollarway falls," Justice Johnson exhorted the crowd, "Arkansas falls."

Federal Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S. Dak., has ordered that three Negroes be admitted to the partly-rural school district when school opens Sept. 8. Dollarway is on the outskirts of Pine Bluff, 42 miles southeast of Little Rock.

Gov. Faubus has been petitioned by 1202 of the residents of the Dollarway district to preserve segregation "with all the force at your command." So far, Gov. Faubus has not acted on the plea.

Gov. Faubus begged off the speaking date because of a "prior commitment." Rep. Williams also declined and so did State Sen. William Rainach of Homer, La., a segregationist leader in that state.

Little Rock attorney Amis Guthridge was actually the main speaker. But the crowd, with calls of "We want to hear from Jim," brought him to the microphone in the Fairgrounds Stadium which can hold 7000 persons. Segregationists predicted a full house but police estimated the crowd at about 1000.

"I am not going to stand here and tell you what needs to be done," Justice Johnson said. "We are depending on you—you know what needs to be done and we know you will see the heritage that needs to be passed on to your children will be."

"The people of Pine Bluff and adjoining communities will stand up to be counted," he said.

A reporter for the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock had trouble telephoning his story of the rally to his paper and a woman photographer-reporter for the New York Times had rocks thrown at her. . .

Faubus Pressured To Bar Integration In Pine Bluff School

Daily World Wed. 8-19-59
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark (UPI)—Gov. Orval Faubus returned to Little Rock Tuesday under pressure to "use any force" to prevent desegregation in a new Arkansas trouble spot as school officials and white students denied charges there is fighting in the halls of integrated Central High School.

A spokesman at the governor's office said Faubus would not have any immediate comment on a petition asking him for "relief from illegal federal court orders" desegregating Dollarway School District at Pine Bluff, some 42 miles south of Little Rock.

A federal court has ordered Dollarway to admit three Negro students when it opens its school Sept. 8, and refused to postpone integration. The district announced it will appeal to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis immediately.

NO DISTURBANCES TUESDAY

A state-wide segregationist rally is scheduled for Friday night at Pine Bluff.

The situation at Little Rock is one of outward calm. There were no disturbances Tuesday at Hall High School, where three Negro girls have integrated, and police at Central stopped a possible repetition of Monday's harassment of a Negro boy when white students jeered and shouted cat-calls at him.

Before Jefferson Thomas, 17, appeared after school, a police lieutenant ordered a group of boys clustered on a corner outside the school to move on. He took moving pictures of them.

School enrollment at Little Rock high schools continued to climb, to a total of 2,656. It was an increase of [illegible] over the day before. There are still several hundred students registered who have not started class, but school officials explain some have jobs, others are out of town and some are merely waiting to see how the integration situation turns out in the next few weeks.

WANTS MOTHERS' COMMITTEE

Wesley Pruden, a segregationist, charged Monday that there were fights between the Negro boy and white boys in the halls at Central and demanded a committee of mothers be allowed to inspect the schools to learn "true conditions."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-19-59
P. 3

School officials said they had no reports of such disturbances.

A spotcheck of white students revealed the same report.

Set for Sept. 21—

Court speeds up Dollarway hearing

News P. 1 Ark.
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 8-31-59
P. 1
14 d (1)

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31—A Federal Court of Appeals decided today to speed up its consideration of an appeal from court-ordered integration of the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark. The case was set for a hearing Sept. 21.

Herschell Friday, attorney representing the school district, announced that the opening of school would be delayed until the result of the Sept. 21 hearing is learned.

ATTORNEYS URGED the court today to take quick action on the appeal because state pupil placement laws throughout the nation hinge on the ruling.

"The court is impressed with the motion and feels the schools may be disrupted by a delay," said Appeals Judge Martin D. Van Oosterhout. "We feel it will be in the public interest to advance the case."

SINCE THE case was advanced, no stay of judgment was granted on a lower court's order for integration.

Judge Van Oosterhout announced the appeal itself will be heard by a three-judge division of the court to be designated by Chief Judge Harvey M. Johnsen.

The school district has been ordered to admit three Negro pupils to integrated classes Sept. 8 when the school is scheduled to reopen for the Fall term.

"WE FEEL THIS is so important because it will affect every school district in Arkansas," Friday said.

The hearing before two judges of the Court of Appeals was on the Dollarway district's motion for advancement of an appeal from the court-ordered admission of the three Negroes.

The district requested a stay of judgment be granted if its appeal is not advanced to the court's term beginning Sept. 8.

Friday was supported in his arguments by Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett. Both argued that Federal District Judge Axel J. Beck held valid Arkansas' pupil placement and assignment acts but did not follow standards provided by the laws when he ordered integration of the Dollarway School.

"If this lower court decision is upheld, then pupil placement laws throughout the nation have been torpedoed," Bennett said.

THE ARKANSAS LAW specifies 15 standards to be considered in pupil placement. Bennett told Appeals Judges Martin Van Oosterhout and M. C. Matthes that Judge Beck considered only two of the standards in ordering admission of the three Negroes.

The attorney general said Beck found that they were colored and that they lived in the district and that he'd never even seen the children. Arkansas' pupil placement act is patterned after one on the books in Alabama.

Robert L. Carter of New York, a Negro attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, argued against a speed-up of the appeals case.

ELSEWHERE, except in the deep South, integration appeared to be spreading gradually at the start of this sixth school year since the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools.

The collapse of massive resistance in the courts changed the picture in Virginia, long a leader in the fight against integration.

About 75 Negroes are expected to attend classes with white children in half a dozen communities this week and after Labor Day. Outcome of other suits may raise the figure to more than 100.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, Negroes plan to enter predominantly white schools in six locations this week. The state is now starting the third year of token integration.

The Havelock school system began integrated classes Friday without disorder, and none is expected. The Chapel Hill School Board meets tonight to hear an appeal of its earlier denial of a Negro pupil's request for reassignment to a white school.

In all, fewer than 50 Negroes probably will study alongside white children in North Carolina.

UNIVERSITY of Florida officials confirmed that a Negro student has been admitted to the university college of medicine for the Fall semester. Other Negroes previously have been admitted to the university's graduate department.

13 Stoned by Jeering Crowd at Dollarway School

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Thirteen Negroes were stoned by a group of 200 jeering white persons last Thursday night as they were leaving the all-white Dollarway school. In the group were three students. Their case for admission to the Dollarway school had been presented to the school board.

A soft-spoken plea by the school board President Lee Parham, possibly averted a more serious incident. Shortly before the Negroes left the meeting, Parham came out and told the unruly crowd that there would be no immediate decision on the appeal and added, "anything you might do here tonight would hurt us."

"There are no Negroes in the school now. We feel we won a significant victory when the integration order against us was overturned . . ."

Students

He asked the crowd to help "by not creating a disturbance."

The three students were Ernestine Dove, 16, James Edward Warfield, 14, and Corliss Smith, 12. They were accompanied by their parents, attorney and several others.

The eight U. S. circuit court of appeals at St. Louis recently overturned a district court decision ordering the board to admit the three Negro students to Dollarway when it opened for the fall term.

Des Moines Iowa
Jan. 15-59
The Iowa Bystander
p. 1

140 Ark

3 Negroes Seek Integration Order

Times Union

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6 (AP) U. S. District Court here was sked today to order the admis-ion of three Negro students to the all-white 1,200 student Dol-rway Consolidated School near Bluff.

P 1

2-7-59

eorge Howard Jr., Pine Bluff ro attorney, filed the action asked for an immediate hear-by a three-judge court. Judge J. Beck, to whom the suit s assigned, gave no indication when the hearing will be held. There are no integrated schools the Pine Bluff area.

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inal OK Given Bill To Support Displaced Pupils

rkansas Senate Approves Faubus Proposal For Financial Aid

Commercial Appeal

EASURE PASSES, 31-2

evine Of Pine Bluff Scores Action As Move To Tear Down State Public School System

P 1

By KENNETH JOHNSON
The Commercial Appeal
Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6.—The kansas Senate gave final ap- oval Friday to Gov. Orval ubus' proposal that students ced to seek education else-here when their own schools closed be given state aid.

The measure was adopted 31 following an impassioned ck against it by Senator Levine of Pine Bluff. Mr. ine was joined by Senator Fagan of Little Rock in against it, although Sen-Fagan issued no state-

2-7-59

From Tradition'

ator Levine emphasized he against integration of the ut he said the student aid bill was designed to tear down the public school system, in that it was a departure from the traditional system of providing an education in the state.

The bill, introduced in the House by Representatives Lucien C. Rogers of Earle and John Bethell of Des Arc as an administration measure, was called up for Senate action by Senator Jerry Screeton of Hazen. It had gained easy House adoption last week.

The Governor had recommended it in his inaugural address as an "interim" measure pending submission to the people of a proposed constitutional amendment for the 1960 general election. The proposed constitutional change would adopt provisions of the interim measure.

The bill provides that any student prohibited from attending a school "for any reason beyond his or her control" can apply for financial aid for schooling elsewhere. Application could be made either to the local school district involved, or to the state Education Department.

Such state aid as is granted shall be charged against the district whose students were affected by "reasons beyond control," such as an integration dispute which resulted in school-closings in Little Rock.

Rules Will Be Drawn

Local boards and the Education Department would be empowered to draw up rules and regulations to carry out the act. At present, under a special session act, the Education Department is distributing student aid to districts which have provided schooling for "displaced" Little Rock students at the rate of $172 a year.

Pleading with other senators to analyze the bill without emotion and for the best long-range interests of the state, Senator Levine predicted its passage would be the first move toward destroying the public school system of Arkansas. He said he wanted posterity to record that he had "loosened no stone" in the present structure.

Senator Screeton said the bill didn't destroy public education. "But even if it did, I think there are times when public education is too dearly purchased," he said.

Shower of Stones Routs Dollarway Negroes

Evening Star Wash., D.C.

Fri. 10-9-59.

P. 16.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 9 (AP).—Three Negro children seeking admission to the all-white Dollarway school drove away in a shower of stones after presenting their case to the school board last night.

Acrowd of about 200 jeering whites gathered outside during the two-hour closed-door hearing, then hurled stones as the Negro party left. None of the 13 Negroes was injured.

A plea for order, made by School Board President Lee Parham, possibly averted a more serious incident.

Mr. Parham told the crowd that there would be no immediate decision on the Negroes appeal and added, "anything you might do here tonight would hurt us."

Small Group Allowed

In the Negro party were students Ernestine Dove, 16, James Edward Warfield, 14, and Corliss Smith, 12, their parents, Attorney George Howard, and several others. Only the students, parents and Mr. Howard were allowed in the room for the hearing, Mr. Parham said.

Mr. Parham, a slender, graying man of about 50, came out shortly before the Negroes were to leave. He told the crowd the board was doing the best it could to handle the situation.

"There are no Negroes in the school now," he said. "We weel we won a significant victory when the integration order against us was overturned . . ." He asked the crowd to help "by not creating a disturbance."

Decision Overturned

The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis recently overturned a district court decision ordering the board to admit the three Negro students to Dollarway when it opened for the fall term.

The Appeals Court held that the students had not exhausted administrative remedies under Arkansas' pupil placement laws before seeking entry to the school through court action. Both courts upheld the placement laws which permit school boards to assign students for a variety of reasons, not including race.

Under the administrative remedies, the first step is for students to appy for tranfer. The Negroes' applications were rejected.

Pine Bluff Crowd Stones Negro Autos

News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Fri, 10-9-59

P. 4

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) — A cat-calling crowd of about 200 whites showered stones on an automobile and two taxicabs in which 13 Negroes left a hearing before the Dollarway School Board near here Thursday night.

Three of the Negroes were students who appeared before the board to protest their assignment to an all-Negro school under a state pupil placement law. The School Board did not announce a decision on their request for transfer to the white Dollarway school.

Countless stones struck the cars as they moved about a block from the schoolyard to a highway.

However, no stones were thrown until after the Negroes were in the cars. No one was injured.

Sheriff Harold Norton and School Board President Lee Parham came out of the building in which the closed hearing was held shortly before the Negroes left. Both talked quietly with the crowd and told them that no good would come of a disturbance. Apparently their action averted any more serious incident.

WHITE MOB STONES ARKANSAS NEGROES

New York

Sat. 10-10-59

P 34

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 9 (AP) — Three Negro children seeking admission to the all-white Dollarway School near here drove away in a shower of stones last night after they had appeared before the school board.

Acrowd of about 200 jeering white persons gathered outside during the two-hour closed hearing, then hurled rocks as the Negro party left. None of the thirteen Negroes in the group was injured.

A plea for calm made by Lee Parham, school board president, possibly averted a more serious incident. Mr. Parham told the crowd that there would be no immediate decision on the Negroes' appeal. "Anything you might do here tonight would hurt us," he said.

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The court held that the students had not exhausted administrative remedies under Arkansas' pupil placement laws before seeking entry to the school through court action.

Under the administrative remedies, the first step is for students to apply for transfer. The Negroes' applications were rejected.

Defiance of Law! Judge Tells Rally: 'You Can Find Way'

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 2

1400

Sat 8-29-59

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Screaming, frantic segregationists howled and cheered loudly here Friday night when they were exhorted by a justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court to defy the United States Supreme Court and a Federal Court order.

The fire-spouting justice, Jim Johnson, rallied a disappointing crowd, from the standpoint of size, at the fair grounds Friday night.

The rally was staged to protest the order of Federal Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S. D., that three Negroes be admitted to a rural district school at Dollarway in September.

Segregationists from all over Arkansas and Mississippi tried to blow up the Friday night rally without success. They even failed to obtain Governor Faubus and Congressman John B. Williams of Mississippi as speakers.

Faubus ducked out, claiming he had a prior commitment.

But Supreme Court Justice Johnson threw his fanciest punches at the U. S. Supreme Court and Federal Judge Beck.

He boldly advised the small crowd to find some way not to obey Judge Beck's order. Said Johnson:

"I am not going to stand here and tell you what needs to be done, and we know you will see the heritage that needs to be passed on to your children.

"The people of Pine Bluff and adjoining counties will stand up to be counted."

AMIS GUTHRIDGE, segregationist leader, was another speaker at the rally. He described President Eisenhower as the "sorriest President to live in the White House."

Guthridge also urged that a vast meeting of segregationists from all over the South be held at the street intersection where police beat back the mob at Little Rock's Central High School.

The mob which listened to Judge Johnson was rough and unruly. A reporter for the Post-Gazette and a woman photographer-reporter for the New York Times were pounced upon. Rocks were thrown at the woman.

.S. Court Backs

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

upil Placement

Tue. 9-22-59. P. 1.

Law in Arkansas

Kills Order Admitting 3 Negroes

By ALLAN MERRITT

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Arkansas pupil placement laws today in a decision hailed as paving the way toward a peaceful and orderly transition to public school integration.

The three-judge court reversed a lower court order that three Negro children be admitted immediately to an all-white school in the rural Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark.

These Negro children and any others desiring to change schools, the court held, may make their applications under the state pupil placement laws.

The two Arkansas laws, patterned after those in Alabama and North Carolina, provide a set of 15 standards to be considered in the case of each individual pupil. In addition to residential proximity, these standards deal with the child's scholastic aptitude, mental energy and the impact his admission would have on other pupils.

[illegible] Bruce Bennett of Ar[illegible] officials of the Dollarway [illegible] delighted with

"There will be no 'Little Rock incident' in the Dollarway School District this year," Bennett said.

"We have taken another step toward the return to peace and progress in our state," he added. "The battle was won in the courts; the only place a lasting, successful victory can be won."

Constitution

Bennett called the case the most vital since the Supreme Court's far reaching rulings on public school integration.

Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 9-22-59.

Robert L. Carter of New York, Negro attorney of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, had no comment except to say the Supreme Court will be asked to review the case.

The decision by Judges Harvey M. Johnsen of Omaha, Martin D. Van Oosterhout of Sioux City, Iowa, and M.C. Matthes of St. Louis was delivered orally after a hearing that lasted more than two hours. Chief Judge Johnsen said a written opinion going into more detail—and a mandate putting it into effect—will be filed as soon as possible.

P. 1

Carter immediately submitted a motion for a stay of mandate until the Supreme Court can be asked to review the case. Judge Johnsen said the appellate court will dispose of this motion when the written opinion is filed.

U.S. Dist. Judge Axel J. Beck had upheld validity of the placement laws on their face but had ordered admission of the Negroes — Earnestine Dove, 16, James Edward Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12.

The Dollarway District appealed that part of his ruling applying to the Negro trio, contending the judge ignored the very laws he upheld by not considering the 15 standards. On the other hand, the Negroes appealed his approval of the placement laws.

George Howard Jr. of Pine Bluff, representing the children, charged Arkansas authorities were using the placement laws to "defeat and frustrate integration of schools."

Judge Johnsen, in delivering the opinion, reminded the Dollarway officials they remain under a federal district court injunction to administer their schools in a constitutional manner.

The Dollarway attorneys and Bennett argued Judge Beck's decision, if upheld, would have a disastrous effect on pupil placement laws. It would in effect, they said, take the responsibility for assignment of pupils out of the hands of local authorities and place it with the courts.

By this logic, Bennett argued, a judge could order a state supported medical or law school to admit a wholly unqualified student.

14d(1) 1959

CALIFORNIA

California Finds Way To Satisfy Demands Of Group

14d(1)

Some Discount Claim That Any Real Devoted Teachers Will Quit Their Jobs In State If They Fail To Get Proposed Increase Of $850 For Next School Year; Crusade For Higher Pay Now Slated For Action In Counties

14d(1) Calif

Globe p. 8

Nashville Tenn.

Dec 13 '59

How would you go about resolving the "contest" between the Immovable Object and the Irresistible Force?

We learned in school a long time ago about such a contest. We've forgotten whether the learned professors held that such a contest had taken place or would take place sometimes in the future.

We students were allowed to debate and arrive at conclusions as to what was sure to happen at the end of the fearful contest.

Well, something even more important is due for a showdown in the very near future. It is going to be a contest between the "poor neglected school teacher" and the politicians.

Teachers don't see how they are going to make it unless they are going to get themselves a raise of $850 a year on their salaries.

The politicians hold that the only source from which teachers in Tennessee will be able to get more state money to "satisfy" them will be by maneuvering in a way so as to boost sales tax on the poor and needy to four or five cents MORE. One of the cents will be general for all citizens of the state. The other additional cent will have to come from the citizens from each county and just for the teachers of each particular county's school.

Popular County Judge Beverly Briley of Davidson County, it seems has been named as the officials who will brave the wrath of Davidson county's citizens and start the drive to get another cent from his citizens. Judge Briley of course knows that sales taxes are unpopular. He knows also that no politician has ever survived from the onslaughts made upon him for boosting a sales tax.

He knows what happened to Gov. Jim McCord, despite the fact Gov. McCord allowed as how the poor folks ought to pay the sales tax because they are guilty of bringing in more children to be educated. Gov. McCord did not concede that the poor folks were already paying anything for the education of their multitude of children.

The poor folks got to Gov. McCoard when he ran for his third term as governor. They sent him "up Salt River" and elected the Hon. Gordon Browning. Gov. Browning did not attempt to raise the sales tax.

The next sales tax bite came under Gov. Frank G. Clement. He added One Cent in a vain attempt to give the teachers all the money they wanted. The total sales tax now is three cents except when you buy in small items like the poor folks have to buy because the politicians seem never think of raising levying a tax to take care of the poor and prolific.

However it can be pointed out that Hon. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky many years ago made it up in his mind that the sale tax was unjust, especially to the poor people of his state and when he caught the governor of his state off on a journey to far-away places, he called the legislature into special session and persuaded them to repeal the whole sales tax mess. Evidently he was able to get his tax money from some other sources. Possibly from the rich and rascally. Any way, Kentucky does not have a sales tax now but the Blue Grass State also has its problem of compelling teachers, demanding more money "or else." The "else" in their threat is to run away from their teaching jobs and leave the kids to their fate—growing up in ignorance.

Many persons who are slated to be the victims of further raise in taxes are beginning to wonder why the legislators have not come out in favor of the much needed year-around pay for school teachers. The need for it became more acute this year than ever before as a result of a number of teachers actually closing schools and coming to Nashville to lobby for the $850 raise in salaries

Of course the number of these lobbiests was not overwhelming but when the papers played up their visit it was seen that higher pay for teachers is likely to be a bigger problem for governors and legislators to cope with than ever before.

What has been noted is that the Negro teachers are not openly advocating the $850 boost in pay. Of course they are like all other workers for salaries. They would like to get all they can for their labors.

But a growing number of the Negro teachers have been openly advocating the year-around salary basis. Many are even stating that with a $100 a year boost advocated by Gov. Ellington, the time is ripe for the year around boost to be put into effect.

What has given strength to the year around pay is the fact that it already is a "going concern in some of the other states.

A local mother is telling about a letter she received from her daughter who recently married and moved to California, where she got a job teaching. The daughter was proud to inform her mother that in California year-around pay for teachers is a going concern.

Here in Nashville it is said there are exactly too many well to do persons teaching. They are so secure economically that they can make it with salaries for ten months which permits the teachers to have all the summer months for travel and recreation.

Naturally, the paid lobbyists for education will not take the lead in advocating year around pay for teachers. That would make lobbying for higher pay for teachers unnecessary and the school lobbyists would have to devote their talents to something else.

The presence of a number of teachers in Nashville lobbying for the $850 pay boost caused some to say that it was the work of the labor organizations who always have their lobbyists around legislatures. These lobbyists of course get year around pay for their services.

School teachers have the same rights of the other special interest groups to put a "scare" into their propaganda for pay boosts. They keep saying that good teachers are getting ready to leave Tennessee and go to other states where they are wanted. There is "more noise than frogs" in such a claim.

The only persons who are going to other states to take teachers' jobs are persons who are not devoted teachers, in the first place.

Real teachers do not run away from their jobs because they can get a little more pay, unless it is to states where the pay is for 12 months of each year.

Even 12 months of teaching call for only 240 days work. That leaves 125 days of a 365 day year which the teacher has for herself at a minimum. But even so, the average taxpayer would offer no objectoion to an even larger number of days off from teaching for teachers to have ample time for vacation, which is also a feature of the pay arrangement they have in the 12-months pay states.

But the much ado display here by teachers from East Tennessee a short time ago brought to mind the old joke which was once prominent in discussions about the "demands of labor."

It was said that on one job, the workers struck for higher pay and got it. A short while later they struck for "shorter hours" and they got that. They were a group of hod carriers. The third strike, they organized was a demand for shorter shovel to work with.

A good jobe they are now telling at the expense of the modern teachers and their brand of education is the one in the papers by "Hambone." He said, "Time a boy git through with school, he ginly loaded up wid too much what don't make no difference ef its so."

The joke is greatly enjoyed by a large number of the critics of modern education. They are saying that ever so much of what passes for education nowaday is stuff they are giving the young folk at the expense of training they actually need.

It is said in most instances present day teachers would have a hard time convincing the public that the education the moderns are getting is not good as that which the youngsters' parents got in school thirty and forty years ago.

If that is so, then how realistic is the campaign slogan of lobbyists who closed down their schools and barged into Nashville to demand another $850 a year in salaries and for the same short year of work they have traditionally been blessed with.

The $100 that Ellington administration is guaranteeing this year plus another $100 for next year ought to be divided on a 12 months basis for all teachers, willing to labor for twelve months. That would warn all teachers that justice and equality demand that they are equally as good but not better than thousands of other public servants being taken care of by the state's taxpayers.

Gov. Ellington is to be congratulated for having caught on to the curves of these liberals in the teaching profession so early in his administration. Verily he understands that a "liberal" male or female is one gifted to wasting O. P. M.—Other people's money.

Private School Rights Upheld

14d(1) Calif

Ed. 4-15-59

p. 12

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A private school may exclude students on the basis of race, the Appellate Department of Superior Curt has ruled.

The decision Tuesday affirmed a lower court ruling that refusal of a private school to admit a student does not violate sections of the civil code governing discrimination by establishments open to the public.

West Coast judge okeys segregation in private schools

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-2-59

p. 13

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Appelate Department of the Superior court, ruled that a Hollywood private school was within its rights in barring a six-year-old colored girl.

She is the daughter of Dr. A. Palmer Reed, one of the prominent colored families in the city. He filed suit asking $2,500 damages last September when his daughter was first refused admittance to the school at 5400 Hollywood Blvd.

Municipal Judge Vernon Hunt ruled the action a non-suit. The father appealed the case, but last week Judges Huls, Swain and Bishop of the Appelate court upheld the ruling of the Municipal Court.

Calif

Berkeley, Calif.— Could It Become All-Negro City?

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-21-54, P. 2

BERKELEY, Calif.—The city of Berkeley may be on threshold of becoming a city consisting almost entirely egroes or a city divided into two hostile groups facing other across a Mason-Dixon Line.

is was the startling conclu- revealed by Berkley-Albany cipal Court Judge Redmond ats Jr., chairman of a citi- advisory committee which had completed a year-long of interracial problems and affects on education in the ey public schools.

e Staats said the recom- tions of the 14-member ttee are aimed at "creating understanding between the inspiring greater responsi- on the part of the parents, ding greater motivation for children and increasing co- tion between the school, the and the community."

a special meeting of the ley Board of Education, Staats warned that, "we're ing for trouble.

here's an exodus of white ation from previously estab- d areas. They're either head- into the hills, or over the into Contra Costa County," aid.

e committee, in an effort to solve some of the problems arising, suggested:

. The schools give special at- tion to the development of "full potential ability of Ne- students, scholastically and ly, particularly at the ele- tary level, to boost the per- mance of the Negro."

. Called for the creation of cedures for handling all the vances concerning preju- and discrimination against dren of minority races.

. Exchange visits among e and Negro school chil- on a city-wide basis, start- with the second grade, "to further mutual recogni- understanding, respect and ptance of diverse living and ral habits."

. That school textbooks be mined to determine if they ude "sufficient material" rel- to the contribution of minority groups to American history and society. If not, special supplementary materials should be made available to all teachers for use in classes.

5. The committee chastized "one-sided consideration of assumed job opportunities," and stated that counselling should be done squarely upon the basis of academic ability and interest.

6. Proposed that counselors be given more time to counsel each student, and that they receive specialized training in a variety of subjects, including interracial relationships.

7. Recommended special training for Berkeley school teachers so they could become acquainted with the special needs of both white and non-white students, and proposed that this be extended to parents so they will be able to better co-operate with the schools in the field of interracial relationships.

8. The board should follow, strictly, a policy of employing the best-qualified teachers and placing them in schools regardless of race, and should reconsider the present policy of no placing Negro teachers in pre dominantly white schools, unless requested by parents or until there is a sufficient nucleus of Negro children.

During the meeting, Schoc Board Director Avakian made motion "that the board, officially endorse the policy of Carl H. Wennerberg, school superintendent is following in hiring, promoting and placing teachers on the basis of qualifications and without regard to race, color or religion."

In asking for passage for his recommendation, Avakian was unable to get a second on the motion.

14d(1) 1959

CATHOLIC

**outhern Clergy
nd Segregation**

New Orleans Catholic Schools To Integrate

Archbishop Says Change Is Slated 'At Earliest Possible Opportunity'

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

p. 11

By JOHN WICKLEIN

© New York Times News Service

Sat. 7-11-59

New York, July 10.—Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel will integrate the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New Orleans "at the earliest possible opportunity and definitely not later than when the public schools are integrated."

A federal judge has ordered the New Orleans public schools to end segregation and is expected to set a date soon for their integration.

Since February 11, 1956, when he declared segregation "morally wrong and sinful," Archbishop Rummel has been urged by the liberal press to announce a date for integrating the parochial schools.

He has been subjected to violent pressure from segregationists in and out of the church to make no such commitment. He has now made the commitment.

Subjected To Vilification

Probably no Catholic prelate in the United States has been subjected to more vilification for taking a moral position than the 82-year-old archbishop.

Two years ago he caused a stir by ordering "white" and "colored" signs removed from pews in the churches.

Last of series

After his declaration on segregation, his name was booed at a meeting of the White Citizens Council. Later that night a cross was burned on the lawn of his residence. Some Catholic priests refused to read the pastoral letter denouncing segregation.

Appealed Directly To Pope

An association of Catholic laymen was formed to oppose integration of the diocesan schools. It later appealed directly to Pope [illegible] XII to overrule the archbishop and declare that segregation [illegible] not morally wrong. For [illegible] ved a stern rebuke [illegible] church source speak- [illegible] newspaper. [illegible] out that the [illegible] racism as [illegible] ting: "Those who enter the church, whatever be their origin or their speech, must know that they have equal rights as children in the house of the Lord."

Archbishop Rummel announced July 31, 1956, that "certain difficulties" made it necessary to postpone integration of the schools "at least until September, 1957." Until now, no further word on school integration had come from the archdiocese.

Thought Group Had Won

In a recent interview, Emile Wagner, New Orleans banker and School Board member who headed the laymen's group, said that although he had no direct reply from the Vatican on his appeal, he thought the laymen's group had won its fight with Archbishop Rummel.

"Since our appeal," he said, "the archbishop has made no pronouncement on integration; since then he has denounced racial discrimination, which we all denounce, but not racial segregation."

A day later, in reply to questions submitted to Archbishop Rummel before the Wagner interview, a source close to the archbishop presented this statement:

"The archbishop's stand is this: segregation is morally wrong and sinful.

"It is the sentiment and opinion of the archbishop that integration in education must come.

"Just when it will come is very difficult to forecast at the present time, but certainly as far as the parochial-school system is concerned, it will come at the earliest possible opportunity, and definitely that time will not be later than when the public schools are integrated.

"In the meantime the church will continue to declare and maintain the correctness, from the spiritual and moral standpoint, of integration in principle in the various human relationships where enforced segregation is now imposed, notwithstanding our profession of faith in democracy."

The archdiocesan source pointed out that the statement meant that desegregation of the parochial schools could come sooner than desegregation of the public schools.

Where this has happened in other Roman Catholic dioceses, the Catholic action has paved the way for the community's acceptance of desegregation of its public schools.

About 600,000 Catholics, or half of the total number in the South, live in the archdiocese of New Orleans.

Of these, 68,490 are Negroes, out of a total of 600,000 Negro Catholics in the country. The rest of the South, with the exception of a relatively few Jewish temples, is overwhelmingly Protestant in both races.

Some Priests Rebellious

Although they attend Mass with white parishioners, Negroes are not generally welcomed with enthusiasm.

Some of the priests and many of the rank-and-file church members are not taken with the archbishop's ideas on integration, and are openly rebellious. Sometimes, when Negroes "step out of place," violence results.

ARCHBISHOP RUMMEL
Makes commitment

It happened March 1 in Marrero, a small industrial suburb across the Mississippi from New Orleans. That Sunday a white parishioner warned a 19-year-old Negro boy not to sit in the front of the church as he had done the Sunday before.

The boy sat in front anyway. When he went back to the pew after going to the altar rail for Holy Communion, white men blocked his path with their legs.

As he came out of the service white parishioners jumped on him and his 18-year-old brother and then on an older Negro who went to their aid. The three were beaten with fists and a tire tool.

The archbishop was shocked when he heard about it.

On another Sunday recently the interracial 9 a.m. Mass in the small church was serene. No Negroes sat toward the front. In pews with places for 400, about 240 white men, women, and children sat across the front and down the left, and 160 Negro men, women, and children sat at the right rear.

Hits 'All This Agitation'

The Rev. Anthony Rousso intoned the Mass. After the service Father Rousso was annoyed at finding a reporter waiting to talk to him.

"No, we haven't had any more fuss," said the priest. "And the reason is I haven't talked about it. We'd get along fine if there wasn't all this agitation about integrating, and I've told the chancery that.

"I've got a job to do here, and I can't do it if there's agitation."

Excommunication Hinted

"No, they aren't told to sit at the back; they just do it," he replied to a question. "Ninety-five per cent of the Negroes in this congregation don't want integration; it's just a few young ones that do.

"You can't ram integration down the white people's throats. Maybe it will come gradually, but it won't come by force."

The calm that followed the storm Marrero was an exception. After disturbances in some other parishes, Archbishop Rummel has had to hint at excommunication of white segregationists to restore peace.

In New Orleans, Catholics make up 40 per cent of the population. This means there is probably a higher percentage of interracial church services here than anywhere else in the South.

For a Negro to enter a white Protestant church there is generally considered out of the question.

Outside the Catholic community, those in New Orleans who favor integration find leadership for racial equality not among the Protestants but among the Jews.

Exemplified By Rabbi

Exemplifying this spirit is Rabbi Julian Feibelman of Temple Sinai, a reform congregation.

"The other day I had my confirmation, the biggest service of the year," he said. "I told the parents they could bring their cooks and maids to watch, on one condition.

"They said, 'Oh, yes, we must seat them in the balcony.'

"I said, 'Oh, no—they must be seated in the congregation.' They were, and there wasn't a bit of trouble."

Although it has taken a stand on race, the Roman Catholic archdiocese is not sure this has led to an increase in Negro converts.

Two Negro Priests Active

There are only two Negro priests active in the archdiocese, and four in its seminaries. This the chancery attributes to the fact that Negroes are underprivileged in the community and often cannot afford to prolong their education. In the country as a whole, there are only 91 Negro priests out of a total of 50,000 priests.

Sometimes Negroes will form their own social groups in a church where both races attend Mass. At Edgard, La., all the parish societies are duplicated, as are the schools.

Often there is a tacit understanding within a church that some Masses on a Sunday are for Negroes while others are for whites.

Jesuit Fights Segregation

The Rev. Joseph Fichter, a Jesuit priest in the philosophy department of Loyola University at New Orleans, has written books and worked actively against segregation.

The Rev. Louis J. Twomey, also on the Loyola staff, is a widely known labor priest who has helped desegregate unions in the area.

The archdiocesan Holy Name Society and the archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women have adopted policies of nonsegregation.

14d(1) 1959

CATHOLIC

90,756 in Catholic Schools

Afro-American

14d(1)

WASHINGTON

A mounting number of non-whites are enrolling in Catholic schools, both integrated and segregated.

Baltimore

An episcopal commission headed by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York released a report here which reveals that 90,756 pupils are registered in 340 Catholic schools for colored pupils. Last year 343 schools had 83,384 students.

A similar situation exists among the integrated schools, although no statistics exist. Parochial schools do not keep records by race.

Sat 3/21/59

"BESIDES THESE 90,756 pupils," the commission said, "many others are attending other parochial schools. In several large cities the number of these pupils exceeds the number of pupils in the all-colored schools."

P. 20

The commission for Catholic missions among colored people and Indians made the report.

Other members of the commission, established in 1884 to aid colored and Indian mission work, are John Cardinal O'Hara of Philadelphia and Archbishop Francis P. Keough of Baltimore.

The report noted that colored American Catholics total 595,155, an increase of 20,000 over last year.

"The increase in terms of percentage is three times the increase of the colored population in this country," the commission noted. There are about 17 million colored Americans.

* * *

MANY OF the colored students seeking entry into Catholic schools, both integrated and segregated, are not Catholics.

Archbishop Albert G. Meyer of Chicago, reporting on his former Milwaukee See, stated that "more and more colored parents are striving to have their children educated in a Catholic school. But in a few years we will be able to accommodate only Catholic children."

Bishop Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh, N.C., reported to the commission that in his diocese there are "only 3,056 colored Catholics and yet 2,133 colored children in our schools."

* * *

BISHOP Henry J. Grimmelsman of Evansville, Ind., wrote, "there are colored Catholic children in all the Catholic high schools. That the colored parent is interested in Catholic education is evident from the fact that of the 156 children in our elementary grades, seventy are from homes wherein neither parent is Catholic nor are the children."

Delaware Schools Must Integrate One Class a Year

Herald Tribune
New York
14d(1)

WILMINGTON, Del., Apr. 25 (AP)—The State Board of Education has been ordered to integrate the races in Delaware's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the fall.

The order issued late yesterday by United States District Judge Caleb R. Layton 3d is approximately what the board had sought.

Several Negroes as individuals and the Delaware chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had worked for immediate integration.

Sun
5-26-59

Ruling Is Quoted

Judge Layton ruled: "Any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question."

He spoke of dangers of "emotional strain . . . tensions and the impact of integration on a predominantly Southern society" in Delaware.

P 32

The order stems from a series of hearings he conducted earlier this year. The state board previously had accepted another court order that it integrate in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The hearings were held to determine the best method of integration.

The Negro interests and the N. A. A. C. P. brought suit against seven of forty school districts that had segregated schools. The state has ninety-seven school districts.

Only the Dover High School in the southern counties of Kent and Sussex now has integrated classes. Nearly all New Castle County, in the north, has integrated. The exceptions are in the southern half of the county.

Educators and school board members from Kent and Sussex testified they feared violence under sudden integration. None said he wanted integration, but since it had been ordered, the state board's plan was best.

Court In Delaware Orders Integration

Commercial Appeal

One Grade A Year System To Start In Fall

14d(1)

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25. — (AP) — The state board of education has been ordered to integrate the races in Delaware's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the fall.

Memphis Tenn.
Sun.

The order issued late Friday by United States District Judge Caleb R. Layton III is approximately what the board sought.

Several Negroes as individuals and the Delaware chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had worked for immediate integration.

4-26-59

Judge Layton's ruling on this request:

"Any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question."

P 31 Sec 1

He spoke in the ruling of dangers of "emotional strain . . . tensions and the impact of integration on a predominantly Southern society" in Delaware.

The order stems from a series of hearings he conducted earlier this year. The state board previously had accepted another court order that it integrate in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The hearings were held to determine the best method of integration.

The Negro interests and the NAACP brought suit against seven of 40 school districts that had segregated schools.

The state has 97 school districts.

Only the Dover High School in the southern counties of Kent and Sussex now has integrated classes. Nearly all New Castle County, in the North, has integrated.

Educators and school board members from Kent and Sussex testified they feared violence under sudden integration. None said he wanted integration, but agreed since it had been ordered, the state board's plan was best.

Perils Cited In Integration Of Delaware

14d(1)

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Spokesmen for southern Delaware public schools testified Tuesday they feared possible disorder and lowering of educational standards would result from any speedy desegregation in classrooms.

Advertiser
P 1

They testified in U.S. District Court in support of the state board of education's plan to desegregate schools over a 12-year period, starting with the first grade, then the second and so on.

Montgomery
Ala.

None indicated favoring any desegregation, but all said the state board's plan was better than sudden integration. Several individual Negro pupils and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are opposing the state plan.

OVERRULED OBJECTION

Judge Caleb R. Layon 3rd, overnuled one objection by the plaintiffs in permitting testimony by educators and school board members on local customs.

Wed.
3-18-59

His ruling was made when Atty Louis Redding, counsel for the plaintiffs objected to testimony by Irving B. Hodson of the Selbyville School Board. Hodson said that in his community Negroes segregate themselves.

Others heard on the first day of a shceduled three-day meeting were Dr. Kenneth C. Madden, Seaford school soperintendent; Howard B. West of the Milton School Board and Harry B. Dokes Jr., of the Lord Baltimore School near Ocean View.

School Board In Delaware Told To Mix

Advertiser
14d(1)

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The State Board of Education has been ordered to integrate the races in Delaware's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the fall.

Montgomery Ala.

The order issued late Friday by U.S. Dist. Judge Caleb R. Layton III is approximately what the board sought.

Several Negroes as individuals and the Delaware Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had worked for immediate integration.

Judge Layton held that "any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question."

Sun

He spoke in the ruling of the dangers of "emotional strain . . tensions, and the impact of integration on a predomiatly southern society" in Delaware.

4-26-59

The order stems from a series of hearings he conducted earlier this year. The State Board previously had accepted another court order that it integrate in compliance with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The hearings were held to determine the best method of integration.

P 2-A

The Negro interests and the NAACP brought suit against seven of 40 school districts that had segregated schools. The state has 97 school districts.

Only the Dover High School in the southern counties of Kent and Sussex now has integrated classes. Nearly all New Castle County, in the North, has integrated. The exceptions are in the southern half of the county.

Desegregation Steps Ordered in Delaware

14d(1)

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25 (AP)—The State Board of Education has been ordered to integrate the races in Delaware's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the fall.

Post
Washington D.C.

The order issued late yesterday by United States District Judge Caleb R. Layton III is approximately what the Board sought.

Sun.
4-26-59

Several Negroes as individuals and the Delaware chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had worked for immediate desegregation.

"Any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question," Layton ruled. He spoke of dangers of "emotional strain . . . tensions and the impact of integration on a predominantly Southern society" in Delaware.

Only the Dover High School n the southern counties of Kent and Sussex now has desegregated classes. Nearly all New Castle County, in the north, has desegregated. The exceptions are in the southern half of the county.

Educators from Kent and Sussex testified they feared violence under sudden resegregation.

Attorney General Januar D. Bove, representing the State Board, said the 12-year integration plan already had been approved by a court from Nashville, Tenn.

Judge Layton's order turned down a request by the State Board that Negro pupils be given the choice of attending their nearest school or the one they would have attended before the newly ordered program was known.

He also denied a request by the Milton School Board that it be allowed to delay desegregation where it felt a school might be overcrowded. He commented that "the power to delay resting in unfriendly hands is tantamount to the power to defer . . . or defeat altogether."

A previous attempt at school desegregation in southern Delaware started peacefully but was abandoned after a series of incidents and the withdrawal of white pupils by their parents. That was at Milford High School in 1955.

Former President Truman writes Tuesday in The Washington Post that he doesn't "foresee any material difference" in United States foreign policy under Secretary of State Herter—that the new Secretary will be "the instrument of the President." Don't miss Mr. Truman's observation on the nature of our foreign policy.

P A2

Integrate One Grade a Year, Delaware Told

Sun

14&4

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Sun
4-26-59

JUDGE LAYTON'S ruling on this request:

"Any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question."

P. 18-A

He spoke in the ruling of dangers of "emotional strain . . . tensions and the impact of integration on a predominantly Southern society" in Delaware.

The order stems from a series of hearings he conducted earlier this year. The state board previously had accepted another court order that it integrate in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The hearings were held to determine the best method of integration.

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THE NEGRO interests and the NAACP brought suit against seven of 40 school districts that had segregated schools.

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7 Negroes Fight Integration Lag

The Philadelphia Inquirer

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has been asked by seven Delaware Negroes to speed up desegregation in that [illegible]

Philadelphia, Pa.

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the seven, petitioned the court to [illegible] a lower court order per[illegible] by year desegregation in the schools in Delaware.

12-YEAR SCHEDULE

P. 18

Under this order the Delaware Board of Education began desegregation last September in the first grade and intends to integrate a grade a year under a 12-year schedule.

But Redding, in a brief filed on Wednesday, says this is not quick enough. He wants full integration immediately. Otherwise, he stated, his clients will be "deprived forever" of the rights guaranteed under the Supreme Court decision directing integration.

Delaware, through its Attorney General, Januar D. Bove, has until Nov. 29 to file answering briefs.

RULING MADE IN 1958

The original year-by-year integration was directed last July 6 by U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton, 3d, at Wilmington, Del.

In the speed-up request, Redding claims that the grade-a-year program bypasses his clients entirely since it relates only to children too young for school when the original suit was filed.

He also contended the Delaware Board of Education failed to offer satisfactory proof of community conditions it claimed make gradual integration necessary.

✓

Delaware Plans End to School Bias

14d(1)

Post

Washington D.C.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Delaware State Board of Education today submitted a school desegregation plan intended to start in the first grade next September.

Thereafter the program will be extended by degrees through the 12th grade, the desegregation to be completed by 1970.

The plan was drawn up in obedience to a United States District Court order, the result of litigation started in the spring of 1956.

Jan 1-15-59

The proposed program affects 40 school districts which have not complied with the United States Supreme Court's 1954 ruling striking down racial segregation in public schools. Seven of the 40 districts have been brought to court. Delaware has 97 schools districts.

P.D.7

United States District Judge Caltb R. Layton III set a hearing on the new plan for March 17.

Under the plan schools may desegregate as fast as they wish subject to the State Board's acquiescence. Although 1970 is the deadline, no district need prolong the process the full time.

Applications would be regulated by available classroom space on a first come, first served basis. Local boards could postpone desegregation should facilities be lacking.

Integration Plan Offered In Delaware

Evening Star

Washington

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15 (AP).—A seven-point plan aimed at integrating Delaware schools by 1970 will be reviewed by United States District Court March 17.

Under the plan, submitted to the Delaware State Board of Education yesterday, integration would start in the first grade next September and gradually progress through the twelfth grade.

D.C.

14d(1)

Times

The proposed program affects 40 per cent of Delaware's 97 school districts which have not complied with a 1954 United States Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. Seven of the 40 districts have been brought to court over the issue.

1-15-59

The plan was drawn up in obedience to a United States District Court order, the result of litigation started in the spring of 1956 to open the State's public schools to Negro pupils.

P.A.6

Under the program, Negro pupils would have the choice of attending the nearest school or the one they would have attended before the effective date of the plan.

Schools may integrate as fast as they wish, subject to the State board's approval.

Delaware Asks Slower Integration

14d(1)

Atlanta

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Spokesmen for southern Delaware public schools testified Tuesday they feared possible disorder and lowering of educational standards would result from any speedy desegregation in classrooms.

March 18 59

They testified in U.S. District Court in support of the state board of education's plan to desegregate schools over a 12-year period, starting with the first grade, then the second and so on.

P.2

None indicated favoring any desegregation, but all said the state board's plan was better than sudden integration. Several individual Negro pupils and the NAACP are opposing the state plan.

Integration of All Grades at Once, Not Graduallv. Asked In Delaware

14d(1) Delaware

District Court Considers Case

Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky

Wilmington, Del., March 19 (AP)—Some public school desegregation in Delaware has been achieved without violence and without lowering educational standards, educators testified yesterday.

The testimony was given in U. S. District Court for a group of Negro plaintiffs seeking immediate integration of the state's schools.

Judge Caleb R. Layton hears final arguments from both sides today. He asked that written briefs be submitted promptly so that he can hand down a decision without delay.

3-20-59

In accordance with a U. S. Supreme Court decision fixing responsibility for integration with the State Board of Education, Layton ordered the board last November to formulate a desegregation plan.

P.10

The board has proposed a 12-year program beginning in September with the first grade and adding a grade each year.

The Negroes, represented by Louis L. Redding, favor immediate integration of all grades. At present few schools outside Wilmington are integrated.

The board and a number of school districts are defendants in a three-year-old suit by the Negroes which resulted in the Supreme Court decision. The issues were who is responsible for integration and what plan should be followed.

Redding told the court yesterday the 12-year plan is not "in the spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court mandate."

State Attorney General Januar Bove, representing the State board, presented witnesses Tuesday in support of these arguments:

Immediate integration would be impractical and expensive.

It would pose a threat of violence.

Negro children lack the intelligence to keep up with white students and Negroes do not pay the property taxes which support the State school system.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associated professor of psychology at City College of New York, testified yesterday there was no significant difference in the intelligence of white and Negro students who took the same intelligence tests.

In Delaware case—

Possible violence cited by U. S. judae in mixing hearina

14d(1) Delaware

Age

Birmingham

Ala

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18 —(AP)—A federal judge said yesterday the question of possible violence will be one factor he must consider in choosing a school desegregation plan for Delaware.

U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton made the remark at the opening session of a three-day hearing on the merits of a plan drawn up by the state board of education.

LAST NOVEMBER, Judge Layton directed the board and local school districts to draw up the plan in accordance with higher federal court decisions placing responsibility on the state board for carrying out the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The state board presented eight witnesses yesterday in defense of its proposal for a 12-year gradual integration starting with the first grade next September. A new grade would be added each year.

Opposing the plan is a group of Negro children seeking immediate admission to presently segregated schools.

3-18-59

This group, represented by Louis L. Redding, favors an immediate integration plan presented last month by the Delaware Conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP proposal was rejected by the state board.

P.11

JUDGE LAYTON can accept or reject the board's plan or any part of it. Appeals from the court's ruling also are permissible.

Almost all state public schools, with the exception of those in Wilmington, are still segregated.

REDDING OBJECTED several times to questions by State Atty. Januar Bove concerning community attitudes toward integration and past incidents which occurred when efforts were made to desegregate schools.

Redding claimed the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled evidence on local traditions and customs in such cases is not relevant. Onlv consideration of administrative matters is pertinent, he said.

Bove, representing the board, contended evidence on local background is necessary to show administrative problems encountered by school boards and the emotional impact of desegregation on the community.

Judge Layton overruled the objection.

LATER, REDDING again objected when Bove attempted to examine Dr. George R. Miller Jr., State superintendent of public instruction, above an incident at Milford in 1954. Parents of white pupils had boycotted the Milford school over the integration issue.

The judge interrupted to ask Redding:

"If I determined that bloodshed might occur under a certain type plan, do you think that irrelevant to the question I have to decide?"

Redding replied the question is the "same as the Little Rock situation."

The judge answered the "question of potential violence is only one factor, but it is, I think, a factor."

Redding said he could only repeat his objection, which again was overruled.

Dr. Miller was scheduled for cross examination by Redding when the hearing resumed today.

THE OTHER witnesses, mostly representatives of the various school districts, offered opinions and date in opposition to immediate and complete integration.

Among their arguments were:

It will result in lower standards of a higher number of failing marks for Negro students.

It will lead to a boycott of schools at best and "another Little Rock" at worst.

It would require new buildings or double sessions and more teachers.

It would mean overcrowding in some areas and empty schools in others.

ELIZABETH KING, of Laurel, who identified herself as part teacher, part psychologist, said most of the Negro homes are typical slums with "overcrowd- dirt, debris and no place to

She said she doubted if the Negro children could "keep up under desegregation and it would have bad emotional effect on them."

Redding, in cross examination, won from the witness an admission that she was not a qualified psychologist and that she was checking school absences at most of the Negro homes which she visited.

Delaware Drafts Full Integration Plan for Schools

Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa.
14 d (1)
Thurs 1-15-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14 (AP). — The Delaware State Board of Education today submitted a seven-point school integration plan intended to start in the first grade next September.

Thereafter the program will be extended by degrees through the 12th grade, the integration to be completed by 1970.

The plan was drawn up in obedience to a U. S. District Court order, the result of litigation started in the spring of 1956 to open the State's public schools to Negro pupils.

The proposed program affects 40 school districts which have not complied with the terms of the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling striking down racial segregation in public schools. Seven of the 40 districts have been brought to court over the integration issue.

Delaware has 97 schools districts all told. The 57 others have bowed to the high court's decision.

U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton, 3d, set a hearing for March 17. He will then receive for review the plan blueprinted by the State board. State and local school boards will meet shortly before the hearing date.

Under the plan, which many school authorities expect to win the court's approval, schools may integrate as fast as they wish, subject to the State board's acquiescence. Although 1970 is the deadline, no district need prolong the grade admission process the full time.

P. 9

The program gives Negro pupils the choice of attending the nearest school or the one they would have attended before the effective date of the plan.

Applications for admission would be regulated by available classroom space on a first-come, first-served basis. Local boards would be permitted to postpone integration should proper facilities be lacking.

Delaware Submits Plan For Integrating Schools

14 d (1)
Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.
Thurs 1-15-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14 (AP). The Delaware State Board of Education today submitted a seven-point school integration plan intended to start in the first grade next September. Thereafter the program will be extended by degrees through the twelfth grade, the integration to be completed by 1970.

The plan was drawn up in obedience to a Federal order, the result of litigation started in the spring of 1956 to open the state's public schools to Negro pupils.

40 Districts Affected

The proposed program affects forty school districts which have not complied with the terms of the United States Supreme Court's 1954 ruling striking down racial segregation in public schools. Seven of the forty districts have been brought to court over the integration issue. Delaware has ninety-seven school districts all told. The fifty - seven others have bowed to the high court's decision.

Federal Judge Caleb R. Layton 3d set a hearing for March 17. He will then receive for review the plan blueprinted by the state board. State and local school boards will meet shortly before the hearing date.

1970 Deadline

Under the plan, which many school authorities expect to win the court's approval, schools may integrate as fast as they wish, subject to the state board's acquiescense. Although 1970 is the deadline, no district need prolong the grade admission process the full time.

P 3

The program gives Negro pupils the choice of attending the nearest school or the one they would have attended before the effective date of the plan.

Perils Cited In Integration Of Delaware

14 d (1)
Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Wed 3-18-59

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Spokesmen for southern Delaware public schools testified Tuesday they feared possible disorder and lowering of educational standards would result from any speedy desegregation in classrooms.

They testified in U.S. District Court in support of the state board of education's plan to desegregate schools over a 12-year period, starting with the first grade, then the second and so on.

None indicated favoring any desegregation, but all said the state board's plan was better than sudden integration. Several individual Negro pupils and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are opposing the state plan.

OVERRULED OBJECTION

Judge Caleb R. Layon 3rd, overnuled one objection by the plaintiffs in permitting testimony by educators and school board members on local customs.

P 9

His ruling was made when Atty. Louis Redding, counsel for the plaintiffs objected to testimony by Irving B. Hodson of the Selbyville School Board. Hodson said that in his community Negroes segregate themselves.

Others heard on the first day of a shceduled three-day meeting were Dr. Kenneth C. Madden, Seaford school soperintendent; Howard B. West of the Milton School Board and Harry B. Dokes Jr., of the Lord Baltimore School near Ocean View.

Madden testified that both teaching and discipline suffered in his district in 1954, when a rumor was spread that Negroes soon were to be admitted to Seaford school.

Advertiser

Dr. Madden also testified that in intelligence achievement tests of pupils in the third through the sixth grades at the school a 90 per centile rating was achieved. In the same test of Negro children in grades four through six at the Frederick W. Douglas School, the per centile rating was only 10.

Wed 3-18-59

He explained that a 90 per centile rtting indicates only 10 per cent of the schools tested across the nation rated higher. He said this showing might be due somewhat to the large concentration of scientifically educated families in Seaford, where the Du Pont Company has a nylon plant.

14 d (1)

The NAACP and Negro students were expected to present their cases later.

Schools in Wilmington and other areas of New Castle County are virtually all integrated. The exceptions are a few schools located in the southern part of the county.

Judge To Decide On Integration For Delaware

Sat 3-21-59
P 8
14 d (1)

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — U.S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton III has promised he would decide whether Delaware schools are to integrate gradually or immediately before pupil registration begins May 17.

The judge made the statement as arguments ended in a suit filed in 1956 on behalf of a group of Negro pupils seeking immediate admission to white schools. The suit followed the U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding school integration.

Judge Layton set April 16 for filing of briefs by the opposing sides.

Montgomery
Ala

The State Board of Education has submitted a plan calling for integration starting with the first grade next fall and adding a grade for the next 12 years. The individual Negro pupils and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are seeking immediate integration in all grades.

Delaware told to desegregate grade a year

14 d (1)
Birmingham
News
Birmingham Ala

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25 — (AP) — The State Board of Education has been ordered to integrate the races in Delaware's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the Fall.

The order issued late Friday by United States District Judge Caleb R. Layton III is approximately what the board sought.

SEVERAL NEGROES as individuals and the Delaware chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had worked for immediate integration.

Sun.
4-26-59

Judge Layton's ruling on this request:

"Any thought of total and immediate integration of the Delaware school system is out of the question."

He spoke in the ruling of dangers of "emotional strain . . . tensions and the impact of integration on a predominantly Southern society" in Delaware.

P. C-42

The order stems from a series of hearings he conducted earlier this year. The state board previously had accepted another court order that it integrate in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The hearings were held to determine the best method of integration.

THE NEGRO interests and the NAACP brought suit against seven of 40 school districts that had segregated schools.

The state has 97 school districts. Only the Dover High School in the Southern counties of Kent and Sussex now has integrated classes. Nearly all New Castle County, in the North, has integrated. The exceptions are in the Southern half of the county.

Educators and school board members from Kent and Sussex testified they feared violence under sudden integration. None said he wanted integration, but since it had been ordered, the state board's plan was best.

Atty. General Januar D. Bove, representing the state board, said the 12-year integration plan had already been approved by a court for Nashville, Tenn. He said the plan met still another court requirement that integration be started with all due speed.

ATTY. LOUIS REDDING, chief counsel for the Negro interests, argued that it did not. He noted it already was five years since the original Supreme Court decision and little headway had been made in Delaware.

The ruling apparently did not affect kindergarten classes. They are under the supervision of various school districts but none is supported by the state board.

14d(1) 1959

D.C.

Star
Washington, D.C.

14d(1)

FIRST FREE LUNCHES

Robert A. Hiltz, principal of the Thomson School at Twelfth and L streets N.W., distributes free lunches to pupils yesterday. They were the first lunches given out in a new tax-supported program which for the first time provides free meals for elementary school pupils. Some pupils may get hot meals at secondary school cafeterias if one is nearby. —Star Staff Photo.

Lovejoy Dispute Ends As Hansen Asks Peace

The Evening Star Wash., D.C.

The Lovejoy School PTA last night settled a row between its president and the school's principal only hours after the school superintendent called on PTA officials and school principals to end their disputes.

The Lovejoy group voted to accept the resignation of its president, Mrs. Margaret P. Courtney, who quit her post after accusing principal Edith A. Matthews of trying to dominate the Parent-Teacher Association.

At an earlier press conference, Supt. Carl F. Hansen said that, "Fears and anxieties of both parties in this situation are more imaginary than real."

Mrs. C. Rhodes Cox, president of the city-wide PTAs, said, however, that the disputes exist and stem perhaps from "personality differences."

Another school group embroiled in a principal-PTA dispute, the Raymond School, meets early in November to decide whether to keep or fire its president.

22-to-35 Vote

Last night, despite a previous agreement that the PTA president would resign and a large poster warning that, "The principal is educational leader of the school and community," 22 members voted to retain Mrs. Courtney; 35 voted against.

Mrs. Courtney said she resigned her PTA presidency to devote more time to her job as director of recreation of Lovejoy.

Another school official, Miss Edith A. Lyons, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, said last night she would meet with Mrs. Cox next week to iron out other misunderstandings between principals and PTAs.

The Lovejoy PTA gave its president a "vote of thanks for the service rendered during her term" and appointed her to the nominating committee on the coming elections.

EDITH A. MATTHEWS
Lovejoy Principal

MRS. MARGARET COURTNEY
Former PTA Head

In his conference, Dr. Hansen said that in running schools, there is a need to be "a little bit dictatorial" and leave the final decision up to school officials.

Interest Cited

The teacher, he said, "has a responsibility for education beyond the interests and views of the individual parent." The public schools, he added, "are a civic function established for the education of the community's children."

"The more we keep this cycle moving (presumably the disputes)," Dr. Hansen said, "the less we accomplish toward the education of our children."

He said, however, that "parents or any other groups of organizations or individuals should have a real concern for what is being taught and how it's being taught. That is part of the public business."

One "sensitive area" which possibly caused some resentment among teachers and principals was a poll made last year by the PTAs to find out how many incompetent teachers there were in District schools.

Dr. Hansen said it was "perhaps an unwise decision" on his part to let the PTAs conduct the informal poll.

He said he favored "a great deal more talking" about school policies so "there won't be any misunderstandings about the program."

He said he hoped "we might come to the point" where instead of talking so much about these squabbles, everyone could be concerned with the interests of the children.

14d(1) 1959 D.C.

7th Graders of Mason Junior High To Be Shifted to Elementary Schools

Post
Washington D.C.
Yates
4-9-59
P. A9

The economy-minded Falls Church School Board, trying to keep from building an expensive addition to over-crowded George Mason Junior-Senior High School, has decided to farm out the school's seventh grade to three elementary schools.

The action was taken Tuesday night over strong objections of Board Members Jane Dexter and Frank J. Costa Jr., who called it "a step backward" and "irresponsible."

It was backed by members William R. Pierce, Lytton H. Gibson, H. P. Strople, and Joseph R. LeMoine. Chairman Thomas H. Lewis was out of town.

The Board's decision emerged yesterday as the main issue in the City Council election this June.

Louis T. Olom, chairman of the Citizens for a Better Council, declared that the Council's executive committee would meet tonight "to see if we have any legal remedy."

The Council has endorsed three candidates to fill the three seats up for election. Organized in February on a platform including strong support for the schools, the Council hopes its slate will gain control of the Council, which appoints the School Board.

14d(1)

Olom said the School Board majority reached a "fantastic decision. It paid no attention to the fact that sentiment in Falls Church is overwhelmingly against putting seventh-graders in elementary schools. This will be the big issue in the campaign."

Pierce, who proposed the plan, said it would relieve overcrowding at George Mason, and contended seventh-graders would get a better education at the elementary level.

His views were disputed yesterday by superintendent Irvin H. Schmitt. "This means a loss to the youngsters," he said.

Schmitt said there was no room in the elementary schools to adequately accommodate the seventh-graders.

Schmitt said on the high school level students get specialized instruction that they don't get on the elementary level.

"Now the seventh-graders just won't get the advanced work or the quality education, and it's not fair to them," he said.

Mrs. Dexter said, "This is a step backward for the school system. We are downgrading these students at a time when they should get departmentalized teaching which gives them more emphasis on math and science.

Acosta said the proposal was "unfortunate" because the School Board majority saddled Schmitt with a proposal without presenting a detailed plan on how to achieve it.

D. C. Rates High In School Costs

14d(1) Loss

By Erw
Staff

Post
Washington D.C.
4-22-59
P. A-14

The District spends more per pupil for education than all but four of the states, the National Education Association reported yesterday.

With an annual public school expenditure of $434.43 per pupil in average daily attendance, the District is topped only by New York with $535, Alaska with $520, New Jersey with $463 and Wyoming with $435.

Maryland ranks 18th among the states with an expenditure of $366 per pupil and Virginia is 41st with $245, the NEA reported. The National average is $340 and the lowest state is Alabama, which spends only $164 per pupil.

Figures on the financing of education were among 60 sets of school statistics compiled by the NEA in its annual publictaion, "Rankings of the States."

Since Washington was the only city included in the study which otherwise deals with state totals, some data could not be regarded as strictly comparable.

The report showed, for instance, that the District led the Nation in the median number of school years completed by persons above the age of 25. The median was 12 years for the District, 9 for Maryland and 8.5 for Virginia. The National average was 9.3 years.

By the same token, the District led the list in the percentage of over-25 population with four or more years of college education. The District percentage was 13, compared to 7 per cent in Maryland and 6.3 per cent in Virginia. The National percentage was 6.

The District's urban status was also reflected in a poor showing so far as holding power of the high schools was concerned. The NEA said only 42.2 of a recent eight-grade enrollment stayed to graduate from high school. The state percentages ranged from 93.1 in Wisconsin to 43.4 in Mississippi. The National percentage completing high school was 64.7.

The NEA reported that 18.9 per cent of the Nation's Selective Service registrants failed physical or mental tests. The percentage was 18.3 in Maryland, 31.9 in Virginia and 23.4 in the District. Mississippi had the highest reject rate—49.9 per cent, and Montana the lowest—3.5 per cent.

The study showed that states of the Deep South are generally spending least on education and making the poorest showing in educational results. But there was evidence of a substantial increase in effort in recent years.

In Mississippi, for instance, the per-pupil expenditure was raised 135.1 per cent in a 10-year period. The comparable increase was 84.6 per cent in Virginia, 79.2 per cent in Maryland and 74.9 per cent in the District.

The report contained much evidence of the broad diversity of American education. School years range from 187 days in Illinois to 165 days in Arizona. In Oklahoma, 99.6 per cent of all elementary teachers have four or more years of college in South Dakota, only 11.8 per cent.

The study reported that average salaries of public school teachers increased from $525 a year in 1913-14 to $4935 this year. State averages range from $3200 a year in Mississippi to $6500 a year in Alaska.

Integration Held Good in D.C. Schools

14d(1)

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla
5-4-59
P. 21

ATLANTA, May 3 (UPI) — The superintendent of the integrated public school system of Washington, D.C., said today racial integration has been good for schools in the nation's capital.

Carl F. Hansen, appearing here for a television discussion of five years of integration in Washington schools, said flatly that educational opportunities have been improved, juvenile delinquency among Negroes has dropped significantly, and teacher recruitment standards are among the highest in the nation.

"We are definitely assured in our own minds that where there is competence children soon forget whether teachers are Negro or white," Hansen said.

Hansen said that when Washington schools first desegregated the fact that there was a difference of race "tended to accentuate the problem of discipline, but by and large these were just the problems of children."

"Most of the schools have gone ahead with social activities," he said. "As many as 19,000 students have participated in spectator groups setting new patterns in group behavior. There is very impressive data showing a drop in delinquency."

Hansen took part in a round-table discussion sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations. He was questioned by John A. Griffin of Emory University in Atlanta; Atlanta attorney Devereaux McClatchey, and Harry Boyte, chairman of the executive committee of Hope, Inc., a group formed for improvement of the public school system in Georgia

Washington's Desegregated Schools

(Dallas Express)

14800

Defender
Louisville, Ky.
News 4-23-59
P.5

Every family, white and Negro, should have a copy of the pamphlet, "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools." It is a reprint of a series of seven articles which appeared in The Washington Post and Times Herald, last December. The writer, Erwin Knoll, who is education reporter for The Post, has an impressive background of journalistic experience, including six years as a reporter and feature writer for Editor & Publisher.

The objective and factual nature of Mr. Knoll's reporting is so clear and unassailable that it is no wonder that the segregationists have made no serious effort to reply. They prefer to rely upon unsupported opinion testimony, such as is found in the notorious Putnam letters.

Impartial reading of the pamphlet containing the Knoll articles leaves the obvious factual impression that the villian in public education in the nation's capital has been segregation, not desegregation. When Mr. Knoll asked one top school official in the nation's capital, "What did Washington do wrong?", she replied: "It had segregated schools."

When segregation was legal and accepted, the segregated Negro schools in the District of Columbia were considered "tops" when compared with other Negro schools in the nation. But, all the studies conducted just before and since the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, have shown that: "By any measurement, the Negro division of the Washington school system has remained inferior to the white." The first accomplishment of desegregation was to abolish this unjust inferiority of educational opportunities to which Negro children in the nation's capital were limited.

Mr. Knoll quotes this comment from Assistant School Superintendent Francis A, Gregory: "Segregation was a harmful luxury. It hurt not only those who were denied, but also those who were privileged."

Mr. Knoll's objective reporting found these interesting and encouraging facts: "In the fifth year of public school desegregation, more Washington children are getting a better education than ever before. This claim by District educators is borne out by pupil performance and standardized test results."

Assistant School Superintendent John Koontz told Mr. Knoll: "Our schools have higher standards now than they had before desegregation. Standards went up because of the new focus on education which desegregation brought."

Another lie that Mr. Knoll nails is that whites in Washington are fleeing to the suburbs because of desegregation. He shows that whites are fleeing to the suburbs and the percentage of Negro pupils is increasing rapidly in such citadels of segregation as Atlanta, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina. [illegible] Atlanta, for instance, since 1955, the white school enrollment has increased by only 500, while the Negro school enrollment has increased by 8,500. In Charleston, white pupils decreased by 369, while the Negro enrollment increased so as to become 69 per cent of the total enrollment.

Editorial

X

Tuition Grants Held School Budget Threat

14800

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 4-15-59
P.B2

State legislation providing for private tuition grants could throw Arlington's school budget considerably out of kilter, officials indicated last night.

County board member Leo Urbanske said it is not unreasonable to assume that Arlington could lose $250,000 under the Perrow Commission proposals for containing integration. Supt. Ray E. Reid said his first estimate was $150,000.

Under the Perrow Commission plan now being considered by the General Assembly, all students attending private, non-sectarian schools would be eligible for State tuition grants not to exceed $250 a year. Under the formula devised, Arlington would have to put up $175 of the $250.

At a county board-school board budget session last night, Supt. Reid said about 600 Arlington children now attending private schools would be eligible for the grants. He said he could not estimate how many students now attending public schools would seek tuition grants to attend private schools.

School officials said that in addition to putting up the $175 for the tuition grants, Arlington will lose State money (average daily attendance funds) for the students who leave the public school system. If students included in the Federal aid program leave the system, the county also would lose a proportionate amount of that money, they said.

1,000 Held Possible

Mr. Urbanske said, "It is not beyond the realm of reason" to suppose that 1,000 Arlington children would be getting tuition grants next year if the Perrow Commission's proposals were enacted.

Robert Peck, School Board chairman, said that even though the county might have to pay for private tuitions, the cost of operating the school system would not be appreciably reduced unless there is a "big exodus" from public schools. He said the county would need about the same number of teachers as at present and would have the same number of buildings in operation.

County board member Ralph Kaul said he hoped the localities would be able to adopt "strict criteria" to control the number of students eligible for private grants. "The locatlities should have some say in the administration of their own funds. The door should not be left wide open," he said. Mr. Peck said, however, the county probably will have little to say about who will be eligible for the tuition grants.

Assurances on Funds

County Board Chairman David Krupsaw gave assurances that "funds will be forthcoming to keep the public schools open and operating" in any event. One provision of the Perrow plan would allow the localities to discontinue appropriating local funds for school operations.

Another uncertainty in the school budget is whether the Federal Government will continue to furnish aid to "federally impacted" areas. The county has budgeted nearly $1.4 million in Federal funds for next year.

School board members noted that some Government administrative officials and members of Congress have criticized the Federal aid program in congressional hearings. School officials said they are getting more "jittery" each year about the possibility the Federal aid program will be withdrawn.

Mr. Peck criticized the county governing body for establishing the tax rates before a public hearing on the budget. The County Board has already voted not to increase taxes next year although it has not officially adopted a budget. The School Board has asked for a 10 cent increase in the tax rate primarily to meet a threatened cut in Federal aid.

Sees New Pattern

"In the past, the County Board has advertised the tax rate requested by the School Board and then made the final decision after a public hearing," said Mr. Peck. "This year you have taken an action which says we will not have a rate increase and then you call us in to talk about the budget. This has not been done before."

Mr. Krupsaw said the County Board "is satisfied that sufficient funds can be provided without deletion or diminution of the educational program" within the funds which will be raised at the present rate of taxation.

Mr. Kaul said he would like to see teachers' salaries raised $500 instead of the $300 provided in the proposed $12.9 prolion school budget. This would raise the minimum salary from $4,000 to $4,500 which would equal the beginning salaries in Washington and Montgomery County, Md.

Aside from the school budget, several County Board members took issue with the county Civic Federation's criticism of salary increases in the "top echelon" brackets.

Herbert L. Brown said the Civic Federation "bought a pig in the poke" Monday when it adopted a report from a committee headed by Harvey Lampshire which called for "forestalling" any salary increases to top administrators until a complete examination on their salaries is made. Mr. Brown and other board members said the salary scales were adopted after a study by an outside consultant last year and after public hearings. He called the Civic Federation criticism "irresponsible."

14d(1) 1959 D.C.

WE WANT MORE PLAY AREA

14d(1) D.C.

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Four members of the 5th grade at H. D. Cooke School, 17th and Euclid sts. nw., display their master plan for the renewal of their section of the Adams-Morgan Demonstration Project area. From left, Lauren Foreman, 12; Marlene Young, 11; Kenneth Newsome, 12 (on chair), and Gerald Wilde, 12.

Children Join in Renewal Planning

Post Times Herald Washington 14d(1) 6-14-59 p. 18 16C

By Luther P. Jackson
Staff Reporter

The 5th grade pupils of the H. D. Cooke School, 17th and Euclid sts. nw., have drawn a plan for the renewal of their section of the 40-block Adams-Morgan Demonstration Project area.

The project started when a [illegible]-old city planner [illegible] "Our neighborhood is [illegible] down. It needs [illegible]

[illegible] with drawing paper, scissors and paste pots the class conceived how the neighborhood should look. They decided there was too much traffic near the school so they erased 17th st. A block adjoining the school, they agreed, should be cleared for a playground with a swimming pool. In their plan old buildings were razed for recreation and sitting-out areas.

Only one building was left untouched: the neighborhood movie house.

The 5th graders thus demonstrated their ideas for renewal, a fourth "R" added this year to the District's public school curriculum. The objectives in teaching renewal are stated in the curriculum guide—"What Is Happening to Our City."

The pamphlet notes that in redevelopment areas, where children watch their old homes fall under the wrecker's ball, "it is necessary that they be made to understand and, if possible, to appreciate the changes that are forced upon them."

At Cooke School—as well as the Adams, Morgan and Wilson schools in the project area—children have planted grass and flowers on the lawns of nearby homes.

The renewal curriculum, directed by LuVerne C. Walker, also includes guides and courses for high school students and adults.

Parents can attend eight courses on subjects ranging from furniture reupholstering to preparing a one-dish meal. The classes are held at the Adams and Morgan schools, Garnet-Patterson Junior High and the demonstration project headquarters at 1830 Columbia rd.

At Cardozo High School art students were busy last week preparing hundreds of posters and arm bands for young marchers in a June 20 parade sponsored by the Adams-Morgan Neighborhood Conference and the 18th and Columbia Road Business Association.

Lower Grades Get Honors Plan

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. p. B1 Sat 6-13-59 14d(1) 16C

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

Honor classes for bright 4th, 5th and 6th graders will be operated in about 15 District public schools starting next fall if the Board of Education approves a proposed "three-track" plan for elementary schools.

About 1200 youngsters are under consideration for assignment to the special classes, School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen reported yesterday.

Enrollment in the honors program will be limited to pupils working well ahead of their normal grade level. Except in unusual circumstances, only children whose intelligence quotients are 120 or higher will be assigned to honors classes.

Details of the three-track proposal were spelled out by Hansen yesterday at his weekly press conference. The plan would extend down to junior highs and grade schools the system of ability grouping introduced in senior highs three years ago.

3-and-4 Track Systems

The senior high four-track program includes a tough honors course, a college preparatory sequence, a general course for students not planning to go to college, and a remedial basic track.

In junior highs and grade schools, the system would include honors, regular and basic tracks.

A School Board committee will meet at 2 p. m. Monday to consider the three-track proposal. The full Board is scheduled to act on it June 24.

In the meantime, preparations are being made to put the program into effect, Hansen said. Yesterday some 75 elementary teachers and 25 principals met at Shepherd School for an "orientation session" on the honors program.

Hansen said honors classes would be set up in each building with a sufficient number of gifted youngsters. The classes will be scattered throughout the city, and eligible youngsters whose schools do not offer an honors program will be permitted to transfer.

"Experience has shown that highly gifted children benefit from special group instruction without losing the democratic values of association in a general school situation," Hansen said.

14d(1) D.C.

"If gifted children are not adequately challenged," he added, "they may fail to work to their capacity, they may acquire habits of indifferent performance and may become bored and—as a result—sometimes rebellious and emotionally disturbed."

As for the proposed basic program, it would start at the first grade and replace present special classes for "atypical" and "over-age" children and occupational classes.

Some 2400 youngsters now are enrolled in these special classes, Hansen said. The basic track would include them as well as some others "who need special attention in academic subjects."

Label on Curriculum

Hansen said the basic program "will place the label on the curriculum rather than on the child" and "provide opportunity for greater flexibility, improved remedial work and emphasis on upgrading the achievements of children who are severely retarded."

The Superintendent stressed that basic classes would be taught "on the same principle as regular classes" and would not close the door on any pupil's transfer to a regular program when he catches up with his proper grade level.

Hansen explained the three-track program would set up "an effective and continuous pattern of curriculum offerings beginning at the kindergarten and continuing through the 12th grade with flexibility and variability to meet the [illegible]

stage of their develop-

DC school head criticized for 'propaganda'

News

Birmingham

Ala. p 12A

Sun. 5-10-59

WASHINGTON, May 9—(AP)—District of Columbia School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen has been accused by Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.) of propagandizing for integration in the South.

Davis, a critic of Washington school integration, interjected the racial subject into a House district committee hearing at which Hansen appeared Friday in support of proposed legislation to give coaches and some other teachers extra pay for after-school duties.

The Georgian questioned the school official about two recent appearances of his in Atlanta and Nashville. Davis charged that Hansen was "apparently promoting integration in schools where they don't have it."

"I went down to talk about the Washington schools," said Hansen. "I did not come (sic) down to support integration."

He added, however, that he believed in "trying to improve the capacity of the citizens of our country to live better with one another."

D.C.

"The goal you subscribe to is race mixing, isn't it?" asked Davis.

"I'd rather put in other terms—that there should be no discrimination based on race in any public institutions, at any rate," Hansen replied.

DAVIS ALSO queried Hansen over the identities of a Negro boy and a white girl, former Washington high school students, who recently were married. The school official said he felt he had no right to expose the former students to possible publicity.

The case already had been disclosed by Hansen but without names.

Davis several years ago conducted a series of hearings on Washington school integration which resulted in a highly critical report which has since been distributed widely.

Capitol's Mixing Is Given Okay

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Mon. 5-4-59

p 21

Academic standards have risen and delinquency has declined in Washington, D.C., schools since they were desegregated in 1954, the superintendent of that city's school system said here Sunday.

Carl F. Hansen, discussing his school system on a WAGA-TV Panel show, said that racial differences added a new dimension to the problem of discipline in the early days of integration at the city's schools. But race friction and delinquency gave way to concern for educational problems and a working together by both races, he added.

14 A

Hansen told a panel of Atlantans questioning him that tests given in 1954 and 1955 and again in 1958 indicated there has been a "phenomenal increase in the rate of learning."

DELINQUENCY DROPS

Delinquency among non-white school pupils has dropped from 37.1 per thousand to 21.2 per thousand since 1954, he said. He did not cite figures for white pupils.

The school official explained that Washington's schools group students by their ability: honor students, college preparatory, general and basic. This ability grouping, he said, has been the principal factor in keeping superior students from suffering the bad academic effects that many predictod would accompany integration.

Of Washington's 114,000 students, Hansen said, 74 per cent are Negro. Sixty-two per cent of the system's teachers are Negro, he said. Only a "limited number" of the system's schools are either all-white or all-Negro, he said.

WHITE STUDENTS LEAD

Hansen said most of the students in the honors group are white and most of those in the basic groups are Negro. "This was to be expected," he commented, "A great number of the Negro pupils had not been given the kind of educational opportunities they needed. The separate but equal doctrine just didn't work."

He added that another factor was that so many Negro pupils came from families that were "culturally and economically deprived."

Questioning Supt. Hansen were Devereaux McClatchey, of the Atlanta School Board, Harry Boyette of Help Our Public Schools Inc., (Hope) and John Griffin of Emory University.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations, an independent organization working in the field of race relations, sponsored the program.

Psychiatrist Hits Testing Of Negroes

Says Five Banned From Schools Have High IQs

Evening Star p. 1

By JOHN BARRON

Star Staff Writer

Five Negro children, twice denied admission to white schools in Arlington because of academic reasons, possess superior intelligence, a Howard University psychiatrist testified yesterday.

Wed. 7-8-59

Dr. James A. Bayton told a Federal Court in Alexandria that eight other colored pupils similarly rejected by the county school board have at least averaged potential for learning.

Washington D.C.

He also criticized a State psychologist who reported that some of the Negro applicants have psychological problems which might harm them if they attended school with white children.

14 A

He said the psychologist had never seen the children and implied that by evaluating them without examining them he violated ethical standards.

Dr. Bayton's testimony before Judge Albert V. Bryan came as Negro attorneys vigorously challenged procedures used by the Arlington School Board in twice refusing to admit 22 colored students to white schools.

Implementation Sought

In addition to asking Judge Bryan to overrule the school board, the attorneys also are urging him to order Arlington to prepare and promptly implement a comprehensive plan to desegregate its entire school system.

The hearing yesterday largely duplicated one last fall in which Judge Bryan directed that four of 30 applicants be allowed to enter Stratford Junior High School. They were enrolled in February.

It was disclosed at the hearing that the school board has discarded the criterion of "adaptability" which was one of five it employed when it first decided not to permit the Negroes to transfer from colored to white schools.

Judge Bryan did not ban this criterion last fall but cast serious doubt on its future acceptability when he ordered admission of four Negroes who had been rebuffed on the basis of it.

The remaining four criteria, used by the school board when it again rejected the Negroes last month after being told by a Federal appeals court to reconsider their applications, were: Overcrowding of schools, academic achievement, proximity of residence to school and psychological problems.

Sharply questioning whether these criteria have been applied fairly, Attoriey Frank D. Reeves yesterday interrogated L. Lee Bean, newly elected chairman of the school board, for more than two hours.

Mr. Bean said that in considering the scholastic qualifications of the pupil for transfer, the school board relied primarily on achievement test scores and only incidentally on tests showing IQ.

He testified that if achievement tests indicated an applicant was .5 or more of a grade behind the class he sought to enter, transfer was denied.

Data introduced into the hearing revealed that most of the Negroes rejected for academic reasons were in this category.

Potential Emphasized

However, it also disclosed that the board had no test scores to consider when it ruled that one of the applicants was academically unqualified.

Mr. Bean also said that unless transfer was requested, a Negro graduate of a junior high school automatically would be assigned to a Negro high school on the assumption that he would prefer to attend such a school.

Dr. Bayton contended that basic intelligence rather than past scholastic achievement usually is the best guide as to what may be expected from a child.

Concerning rejection of some applicants on the grounds they have psychological problems., Dr. Bayton said:

"No reputable university teaches how to evaluate or make diagnostic assessments of personality solely on the basis of record and without having seen the individual. This type of thing is contrary to the ethical standards of the American Psychological Association."

14d(1) 1959

DUMAS SCHOOL CLOSING BILL

✓

House Passes Dumas School Closing Bill

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

[illegible]/59

p. 1

A bill to allow schools to withdraw from the county system and up an independent school dis- was passed Friday by the ma House.

sponsored by Sen. Larry Dumas as an anti-integration measure. The House was unanimous, 92-0. The Senate earlier had approved the bill.

Only the governor's signature is needed to make the bill a law.

The bill, supporters said, will prevent one integration court order from closing a large number of schools.

It was prompted by a Supreme Court ruling in Virginia that if one school suspends to avoid integration, all other schools under the same authority must do likewise.

Sen. Dumas called the bill "a second line of defense" to fall back upon if the state's School Placement Bill is knocked down.

(+)

14d(1) 1959

FEDERAL AID

U.S. Will Not Hold Back Federal Funds As Weapon for School Desegregation

Times-Union

Jacksonville

Fla.

3-13-59

p. 1

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—President Eisenhower's administration has no intention of intervening in school desegregation disputes with weapons like holdbacks of federal funds or federal operation of general public schools, Congress was told today.

Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee in favor of the limited desegregation aid the administration proposes as part of its civil rights package.

Northern Democratic members of the subcommittee questioned Flemming about other actions the government might take. Repeatedly Flemming said that, for example, the executive branch would be stepping over its accepted line if it withheld the funds provided for school districts crowded because of federal activities.

"Any blanket legislation that cuts off funds across the board to all states still practicing segregation would be in conflict with the Supreme Court decision," Flemming said.

He argued that the decision left desegregation to be worked out by individual cases, with the states and local agencies responsible for compliance and the courts—not the executive—responsible for determining whether they comply.

But Flemming added, "We are not going to give any money, I assure you, to these private schools being set up to get around court orders."

As for establishing federal school systems—except for the children of military personnel—where local systems are closed because of desegregation, he said that would raise a constitutional issue.

Flemming also backed President Eisenhower's refusal to give a personal expression of agreement or disagreement with the Supreme Court decisions.

Rep. Lester Holtzman (D-NY) asked whether "it would have been more responsible and would have helped public opinion if the President had just once said the Supreme Court decision was the moral and right thing rather than to say it was the law of the land and that it must be obeyed no matter what he thought of it."

Flemming replied the President had spoken from "deep seated conviction of his role" and "handled the matter in an appropriate manner and in a way I endorse."

Flemming said the policy of the government is to be ready to help states and localities which undertake to desegregate their schools and encounter special problems. The help would include matching grants for special teacher training, social work and employment of specialists.

South Stronghold Of Opposition to U.S. School Aid

Herald

Miami, Fla.

14d(1)

3-4-59

p. 17-A

By ROBERT E. HOYT and DAVID KRASLOW
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South is the one section of the country that would benefit most from federal aid to education, but most opposition is expected to come from that area.

The most discussed federal aid plan—for school construction and teachers salaries — is the Murray-Metcalf bill, which would provide about $5 billion a year after a break-in period of four years.

Support for a federal aid bill has come in the past chiefly from the Northeast section of the country and the "American Ruhr" industrial section from Chicago to Pittsburgh.

This is roughly the area that would have to pay the bill—the Northeast corner of the country plus Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and California, Nevada and Missouri.

The rest of the states would get back more than they would pay in, under the Murray-Metcalf formula.

The National Education Association says it is "absurd" to apply a "we pay more than we get" rule to the problem of school needs.

"This idea that public service should be given in direct proportion to the taxes paid has long been obsolete," NEA says.

"If followed to its conclusion, this argument would mean that 20 per cent of the services of the federal government would be established and operated in the state of New York (which contributes) . . . nearly 20 per cent" of all taxes.

There are many twists and turns ahead in the legislative path for the federal aid bills. While the Murray-Metcalf bill is most-discussed, it's unlikely it could be passed in its present form.

For one thing, it's unlikely that Congress would — at this point—approve Murray-Metcalf as a permanent program. It might be made a permanent program later, but not now.

Murray-Metcalf would distribute funds on a per child basis. For each school child, each state would get $25 the first year, $50 the second, $75 the third and $100 the fourth and succeeding years.

Congress might buy part, but not all, of the package. It could set up a plan to give $25 for each child for three years, and agree to review the program then.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has emerged, thus far, as the most outspoken critic of the school aid plans.

The chamber said recently that 15 states and the District of Columbia would pay out more than they would get back under the Murray-Metcalf plan. Thirty-four states, therefore, would get more than they would pay in their proportionate share of federal taxes to support the plan.

The chamber contends that federal aid inevitably would lead to federal control, and that education is a state and local responsibility.

NEA says that federal responsibility for education is "older than the Constitution."

It has compiled a list of some 20 acts, back to the 1785 Northwest Ordinance, showing how education was cared for through land grants and later with funds for vocational education and school lunches.

Federal aid, NEA says, has not meant and need not mean federal control.

The President has his own school aid plan which acknowledges the principle of federal spending in this area. It is a much more conservative bill than Murray-Metcalf but it is foredoomed because of the overwhelming Democratic majority in Congress.

Liberal Republicans feel they can support the President's bill to its ultimate defeat, and then vote with the liberal Democrats, saying, in effect: "'We think school aid should be handled under the President's plan, but more important than how it is done is that the job be done."

* * *

This is the box-score on what each state would get in the first year of Murray-Metcalf, and an estimate of what each state would pay to support the program:

	Would Get	Would Pay
Alabama	$22,275,000	$10,229,000
Alaska	1,350,000	979,000
Arizona	7,975,000	5,658,000
Arkansas	11,675,000	4,788,000
California	67,800,000	111,754,000
Colorado	11,100,000	10,337,000
Connecticut	13,525,000	24,484,000
Delaware	2,775,000	6,420,000
District. of Col.	4,025,000	7,182,000
Florida	26,700,000	24,919,000
Georgia	26,725,000	13,602,000
Idaho	4,525,000	2,829,000
Illinois	57,950,000	79,218,000
Indiana	29,250,000	26,116,000
Iowa	17,250,000	12,623,000
Kansas	13,250,000	10,120,000
Kentucky	20,475,000	11,317,000
Louisiana	22,050,000	13,276,000
Maine	5,825,000	4,570,000
Maryland	19,000,000	20,457,000
Massachusetts	27,050,000	38,412,000
Michigan	51,400,000	54,190,000
Minnesota	21,550,000	17,954,000
Mississippi	15,625,000	4,570,000
Missouri	24,900,000	25,136,000
Montana	4,525,000	3,264,000
Nebraska	8,900,000	7,073,000
Nevada	1,750,000	2,285,000
New Hampshire	3,425,000	3,482,000
New Jersey	33,225,000	45,920,000
New Mexico	6,300,000	3,809,000
New York	90,350,000	148,860,000
North Carolina	31,325,000	14,255,000
North Dakota	4,400,000	2,067,000
Ohio	58,650,000	67,030,000
Oklahoma	13,925,000	9,902,000
Oregon	11,250,000	9,902,000
Pennsylvania	64,925,000	78,456,000
Rhode Island	4,875,000	6,094,000
South Carolina	17,925,000	6,529,000
South Dakota	4,600,000	2,394,000
Tennessee	22,900,000	12,514,000
Texas	63,825,000	46,573,000
Utah	6,425,000	3,809,000
Vermont	2,325,000	1,959,000
Virginia	25,450,000	18,063,000
Washington	17,675,000	16,866,000
West Virginia	13,175,000	8,270,000
Wisconsin	24,675,000	22,634,000
Wyoming	2,175,000	1,850,000
TOTAL:	$1,085,000,000	$1,085,000,000

The South's objection to school aid in the past has been chiefly because of a [illegible] it might hasten [illegible]

ALLS FOR 'ACTION'

NAACP Leader Claims U.S. Funds Used To Build Segregated Schools

Montgomery Advertiser

ASHINGTON (AP) — [illegible] of- al of the [illegible] for cement of Colored People [illegible] the Eisen- [illegible] is letting [illegible] federal funds onstruction of segregated . He called [illegible] rence Mitchell, Washington for the NAACP, urged Senate Education Subcom- to write into any federal bill a ban on grants to which do not accept the Court's 1954 school de- gregation decision.

Montgomery Ala

Sat. 7-11-59

P. 7-A

Representatives of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce urged the subcommit- to reject any school construc- and teacher salary aid bills.

The American Federation of Teachers, on the other hand, said legislation was badly need-

1400

Mitchell said he could offer examples "of how the ex- branch is tolerating and encouraging defiance of the with respect to federal aid

ANSAS SCHOOL

"In Pulaski County, Arkansas," said, "$800,000 in federal made possible the construc- of a public school for chil- of civilian and military per- the Little Rock Air Base.

When that school opened in tember, 1958, colored children excluded and they are still uded, even though the sole fication for this school is that to serve children whose par- work on the base or are on military duty. At last this school was equipped serve approximately 1,200 chil-

There are about 120 colored who would be eligible to they were not barred because of race. This is an exampe of federal toleration of illegal use of aid to education funds."

The NAACP official also cited a case at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, where he said 21 acres of land were transferred to the Huntsville, Ala., school district in 1958.

HITS LAND TRANSFER

"This land is to be used for a segregated elementary school," he said.

"I refer to this case as an instance in which the executive branch is encouraging defiance of the law, because it could be avoided.

"If the military authorities had kept the land and built a school on it, the present policies of the department of defense, which require that all children who are eligible be admitted without regard to race, would insure that there would be no segregation."

Mitchell said eight states had defied the integration decision—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

Yet these states got about 135 million dollars in federal school grants and about 85 million in federal school operating funds in the 1950-57 period, he testified.

SALE OF PROPERTY

He said a Virginia commission named by Gov. Lindsay Almond has just recommended that local communities be authorized "to sell public school property as a means of avoiding compliance with federal court desegration decisions."

"This report is supposed to be a new and moderate approach in Virginia," Mitchell commented.

The U.S. Chamber of Commere renewed its opposition to federal school aid bills in testimony by Robert A. Finney, Humboldt, Kan., a member of the board of directors of the national chamber.

Finney argued such aid "will gradually lead to a nationalization of the schools and to a debasement of American education."

W. W. Hill Jr., Indianapolis, director of educational research for the College Life Insurance Co. of America, who appeared for the state chambers of commerce, said federal support for schools is unnecessary.

'GOOD PROGRESS'

Demands for such support have been voiced for almost 100 years, he said.

Yet, he declared, educational progress "has far surpassed the most advanced dreams of anyone" since 1890, and has done so without a general federal school-aid program.

Miss Selman M. Borchardt, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers, said there is a classroom shortage of 140,000 today plus 100,000 unqualified teachers in the schools.

Senate Panel Bars Integration Grants

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-11-59

Constitution p. 1

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A Senate Judiciary subcommittee Friday rejected a bill by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) to throw the full weight of the federal government behind the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

Defeated, 4 to 3, in the subcommittee, the Douglas bill would provide federal grants totaling $212,000,000 for five years to help states comply with the desegregation decree.

This was the second defeat for Douglas, one of the Northern radicals on civil rights, and the second victory for Southerners in the subcommittee.

1400

In an earlier meeting the subcommittee voted down, 5 to 3, Douglas proposals to permit the federal government to force integration by injunction.

Sen. Hruska (R-Neb) voted with Sens. Ervin (D-NC), Johnston (D-SC) and McClellan (D-Ark) to kill the Douglas plan for federal desegregation grants.

Voting for the Douglas proposal were Chairman Hennings (D-Mo), and Sens. Carroll (D-Colo) and Langer (R-ND).

On another vote, however, Hruska joined the liberals to approve, 4 to 3, an extension of the life of the civil rights commission until Jan. 31, 1961.

This is part of a mild bill introduced by Senate Majority Leader Johnson and also is included in most other civil rights bills before the subcommittee.

Constitution

The Dixie forces are not expected to make much of a fight on this provision extending the life of the commission, which is due to expire this year under terms of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Sat. 7-11-59

Although the civil rights advocates will attempt in the full committee and on the Senate floor to restore the Douglas proposals, Southerners were encouraged by their two skirmish victories over the Illinois extremist.

p. 5

With these two proposals, Sen. Ervin has charged that Douglas was attempting to force school segregation on the South "with a club in one hand and a bribe in the other."

Temporarily, at least, Ervin and his Dixie colleagues have knocked both the "club" and the "bribe" from Douglas' fist.

LEAVE TO COURTS

In voting with the Southerners to remove what Ervin calls the "bribe," Hruska said he believes the federal government should not get into federal aid to education.

The Nebraska Republican also said that the federal courts have devised ways to tackle the school segregation problem and ought to be given a chance to proceed without interference from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Douglas' bill would give the commissioner of education authority to make the federal grants and to render technical assistance to states and localities that want to desegregate their schools but are hampered by segregationists.

2 ABSENT

There were two absentees at Friday's subcommittee meeting—Sen. Wiley (R-Wis) and Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), an ally of the Southerners. O'Mahoney, who is ill, made the motion a couple of weeks ago to knock out the Douglas force provisions from all civil rights bills before the Senate panel.

Chairman Hennings said he will call another meeting of the Civil Rights Subcommittee for next Wednesday in hopes of perfecting a bill.

He has previously indicated that he would like to move some sort of bill, even a mild one, on to the full committee where attempts can be made to strengthen it.

Meanwhile, Southerners in the House are seeking to delay action on an extremely harsh bill backed by Rep. Celler (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Vote Blocks Integration Funds Plan

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

Sat. 7-11-59

Rights Commission Life Extension Narrowly Passes

p. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — A 4-3 vote in a Senate judiciary subcommittee Friday rejected a plan to use federal money to encourage Southern areas to integrate their schools.

Another 4-3 vote favored extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission another 15 months, to Jan. 31, 1961.

In both cases the deciding vote was cast by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb), an Omaha lawyer formerly active in county government.

Hruska, saying he had lined up with the three Southerners on the committee in opposition to the federal grant idea, said he does not believe the federal government should get involved in education in such a way.

The idea was advanced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), a chief advocate of civil rights laws. Sen John A. Carroll (D-Colo) moved its adoption.

LANGER VOTE

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said he voted for Carroll's motion. It seemed obvious that the other vote for it came from Sen. William Langer (R-ND), but Hennings didn't say how individuals voted.

The three Southerners on the subcommittee are Sens. Sam. J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), John J. McClellan (D-Ark) and Olin D.

Johnston (D-SC). They have consistently opposed such measures as Douglas proposed, on the grounds they violate the constitutional rights of states.

Douglas proposed that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare be empowered to grant financial and technical aid to states and local school districts moving from segregated to integrated education.

Local school districts which complied with the Supreme Court's integration holdings, in the face of state law resisting it, would have been eligible for federal grants under the Douglas bill.

CARROLL MOTION

The vote to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until Jan. 31, 1961, was also on motion of Carroll. It is part of a civil rights bill proposed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader. President Eisenhower proposed an extension to Sept. 9, 1961.

Hennings, who has been having trouble getting a quorum to meet on the legislation, called another meeting for next Wednesday.

"If we make substantial progress next Wednesday," he said, "I'll suggest we report to the full committee what we've done up to that point."

The full committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), an unrelenting foe of federal legislation on civil rights.

The House Judiciary Committee is also working in this field. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) predicted Thursday it will work out a bill next week.

Kaiser Says Teacher Salaries "Shocking;" Calls For Federal Aid

World

Wed. 7-8-59 p. 1

By MRS. CHARLE P. ROLAND
Audio-Visual Coordinator
LeMoyne College, Tenn.

World

ST. LOUIS. — Henry J. Kaiser Jr., vice president and director of Kaiser Industries Corp., called June 28 for Federal aid to education and said it was urgent that this be provided quickly.

Birmingham, Ala.

"We cannot have the kind of educational system we need without money," Kaiser said. "We need classrooms. We need more teachers. We need the means of making the teaching profession an attractive one. And a greater proportion of this money may well have to come from Federal sources."

Kaiser was unable to appear in person at the convention of the National Education Association, but his address was delivered for him by William Beaumont, director of executive programs for Kaiser Industries.

[illegible]

Federal

Kaiser, said that speaking as a businessman and a layman, he thought it shocking that teachers were asked to get along on an average salary of $4500 a year. Teachers, he said, should be among the highest paid people in our society, if we want quality education.

"Once you have the volume of teacher-applicants going your way, which will happen if the returns are high—then standards of teacher selection must also be raised," Kaiser said. "High standards, requiring exacting discipline to achieve, will not only give us better teachers, but will help raise the dignity of the profession in the public eye."

Money alone, Kaiser said, would not solve the problems of education. It will be necessary to make wiser use of the money provided, by the Federal, State and local governments.

He urged the educators to take the lead in developing a sense of national purpose. Too much of our thinking, he said, has been expressed in terms of what is necessary "for survival." This is negative and defensive thinking, he said, when what is needed is positive and creative thinking.

14d(1) 1959 FEDERAL AID

✓

Federal Aid To Schools Available

14d(1)

Tuskegee

Herald

The Alabama Plan for the section of the Hill Elliot National Defense Education Act which allocates a half million dollars this year to Alabama for strengthening science, math, and modern foreign language instruction has been approved by the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Local school systems must match the federal funds from state or local funds.

Tuskegee, Ala.

The authorization to Alabama annually for the next three years for this program is slightly over 1.8 million dollars but nothing will be received that is not matched by state or local funds. State budget application forms are being sent immediately to all county and city superintendents of education to be used in making application for the Federal funds.

Herald

1-15-59

School officials are being cautioned to be sure to use the funds solely for strengthening instruction in mathematics, science, and modern foreign languages and that such funds cannot be used legally just to carry on existing programs. The funds must be spent either for new programs, for improvement in instruction, or for expanding instruction in one or more of the three subject fields.

P. 7

14d(1) Federal Aid

The Alabama Plan was approved by the State Board of Education November 12, 1958, and later amplified to meet federal regulations that were developed after the Alabama Plan was adopted.

Little Chance Seen For School Aid Bill

14d(1) Federal Aid

By MARTHA COLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — A $4,400,000,000 federal school aid bill had committee approval today, but its Democratic backers shied away from predicting its passage. Republicans said it hasn't a chance.

Daily Home

The bill, approved 18-10 yesterday by the House Education Committee, would make outright grants to the states of $1,100,000,000 a year for four years to help in school construction and teachers' salaries.

P. 1

States would get $25 per school age child between 5 and 17 years old, inclusive, and could decide for themselves whether they would use the money for construction, salaries, or both.

Talladega, Ala.

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), the bill's author, commented cautiously that "I think it has as good a chance as any school bill to get to the President."

Faces Foes

Fri. 5-15-59

Another backer, Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-WVa.) avoided any prediction. He said the bill faces "two pretty stiff bottlenecks," the Rules Committee which clears bills for House consideration, and the House itself. The Senate also would have to pass it before the bill could become law.

Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) joined them in predicting defeat of the bill.

A 1½ billion dollar school construction aid measure went to the House floor in 1957, but it was killed there by a 208-203 vote. The committee did not recommend a bill last year.

In past years, anti-segregation amendments have stirred up big fights in House debate. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said he would offer such an amendment this year if and when the bill gets to the floor.

Powell's amendment would deny federal aid to school districts disobeying the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.) said he would offer an amendment to prevent withholding of funds for a state solely because that state practiced racial segregation.

14d(1) 1959 FEDERAL AID

Ike Asks Aid for Schools

Times-Union

$2½ Billion Cost Seen; Greater Facilities Aim of Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration today formally unveiled a five-year program of federal school aid aimed at helping to provide five billion dollars worth of facilities.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The program was presented by Arthur Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, as one that would help needy school districts and institutions of higher learning without pushing President Eisenhower's budget into the red.

Flemming disputed advance criticism by Sen. James Murray (D-Mont), chairman of the Senate Education subcommittee, that the administration plan is aimed at helping bankers rather than students and teachers.

One-Half of Costs

The secretary told a news conference that under the new bill, school districts urgently in need of schools could get federal aid amounting to one-half the cost of bonds, plus interest, issued to build schools.

2-10-59

He figured this would make it possible to begin three billion dollars worth of construction during the next five years in money-short communities.

Colleges and universities could get federal help in debt retirement with the government agreeing to pay 25 per cent of the principal of long-term bonds issued by institutions to finance housing, academic and other educational facilities.

The federal payments would be limited to half a billion dollars, or 25 per cent of the total construction cost of two billions in the college program.

A total of three billions was figured for the public school program, for a grand total of five billion.

$2½ Billion Cost Seen

The total cost to the federal government, spread over 25 years or so, was estimated at 2½ billion dollars.

Sen. Murray and 30 other senators are jointly sponsoring a bill that would provide $1,100,000,000 in federal aid to states the first year and increase this to $4,700,000,000 after four years. The money could be used for construction or teacher pay.

In speaking of the need to stay within the budget, Flemming said neither of the aid programs he submitted would require the federal government to make cash payments in the fiscal year 1960 which begins next July 1.

On the "bankers bill" taunt, he said:

"I would like to point out that all pending proposals for assistance in this area, because they call for deficit financing, would require borrowing on the part of the federal government at interest rates comparing to interest rates on school bonds."

U. S. School Aid Bills Introduced

Post

Flemming Launches Long Range Plan For Classrooms

14d(1)

By Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

Federal Aid

Washington D.C.

Administration-sponsored bills to help relieve the classroom shortage in schools and colleges were sent to Congress yesterday.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, announced the double-barreled, five-year program at a press conference. It includes a bill providing Federal aid to help localities repay loans for construction of public elementary and secondary facilities, and a similar measure for colleges, and universities.

2-10-59

Under the elementary and secondary school-construction legislation, the Federal Government would repay half the principal and interest charges on loans to needy school districts providing states agree to pay the other half.

Flemming said his bill would permit construction over the next five years of between 70,000 and 75,000 newclassrooms, costing about $3 billion, in school districts which could otherwise not afford the building program.

Ceiling on Cost

The proposal places a ceiling of $600 million in each of the years on the total cost of elementary and high schools. But the potential cost to the Federal Government of paying back the long-term school bonds would be about $85 million a year, or some $2.1 billion over 25 years, Flemming said.

There is no provision for aid to the District public school system.

Flemming gave as an example a locality which can only afford to go in debt $250,000 but needs a $500,000 school. The Federal and state governments would advance the annual payments on the remaining $250,000 with the Federal share to be repaid if the locality becomes able to increase taxes.

If the locality is unable to raise more money, the Federal payments will be written off as direct aid 10 years after the school bonds have been paid off.

College Benefits

The college aid bill provides Federal grants amounting to 25 per cent of the cost of paying back construction loans. Public and private colleges are eligible. Flemming said the program could stimulate institutions to start building $2 billion in new facilities over the 5-year period.

The College aid bill contemplates a maximum Federal output of $25 million a year. Flemming said the total Federal cost would be limited to $500 million.

Straight Cash Aid For Schools Seen Passing Congress

14d(1)

By **HAROLD DAVIS**
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—The 86th Congress is likely to pass the first sweeping federal aid to education bill of this century, although the involvement of the race issue probably will keep most Southern solons from voting for it.

The aid-to-education measure regarded as most likely to win approval is commonly called the Murray-Metcalf bill. It is named after its chief sponsors, Sen. James E. Murray and Rep. Lee Metcalf, both of Montana.

Under Murray-Metcalf, the federal government would simply pay over to the states a large sum of money each year to be spent either for school construction or increasing teacher salaries.

The sponsors claim it is a "no strings attached" measure. They say the federal government will not try to lord it over the states once it has handed over the cash.

Murray-Metcalf would compute the amount of the grants to each state according to the following formula: In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, $25 per state for each school-age child (ages 5-17); $50 each the second year; $75 the third year, and $100 for the fourth and each succeeding year.

* * *

THIS WOULD cost $1,100,000,-

the fourth. Each state could divide the money as it pleases between new construction and teacher pay hikes.

Murray-Metcalf has substantial support in this Congress as it did when it was introduced in similar form last year.

This time, it seems the support is sufficient to put it over. In the Senate, Mr. Murray has rounded up 26 senators as co-sponsors. Many others will vote for it who have not signed their names to it.

In the House, Congressman Metcalf is also confident of success.

The teachers across the nation are for it. Last year, they also supported the National Defense Education Act of 1958 which gave some federal money for scholarships, but with nothing like the enthusiasm they feel for Murray-Metcalf.

* * *

THE REASON is simple. The scholarships were for college study. Murray-Metcalf does something for the elementary and high schools.

Georgia for example would get $26,725,000 the first year under the bill and $113,600,000 at the end of four years, all to be put into the public school system.

The Georgia teachers went on a letter and post-card writing bender last year in a feverish but unsuccessful attempt to get Murray-Metcalf passed. They are doing the same again.

This past week, for example, members of the Georgia delegation here were practically swamped with mail from Coffee County, Ga., urging the passage of Federal aid to education. The mail came in the form of post cards — all of which were printed and addressed in advance and handed out to the teachers and teacher-sympathies. They merely signed them and dropped them in the mail.

Congressmen and senators pay attention to all mail, of course, but they hold mass mailings of this sort in the lowest regard. It obviously represents an organized effort by a pressure group rather than spontaneous public opinion.

* * *

THE RACE issue, which tends to get mixed up in a great many things these days, is having its impact on Murray-Metcalf.

Congressman Metcalf has clearly said that states defying the Supreme Court decision of May, 17, 1954 should not be allowed to get any money under its provisions.

The Montana solon declared in a colloquy with Rep. Phil M. Landrum of Jasper, Ga., that states which have expressed defiance through acts of their legislatures, proclamations of their governors, or through defiant statements by duly elected officials should be barred from receiving any money.

Congressman Landrum has pointed out that Georgia falls in all three of these categories and would thus be excluded if the Metcalf criteria were applied.

Metcalf says these factors should "warrant and require the (federal) commissioner of education to withhold all federal funds" from Georgia and other non-complying states.

* * *

A SURVEY here indicates that Messrs. Murray and Metcalf have the votes to pass their bill without the aid of the South. Congressman Landrum has pledged an all-out effort to write into any aid-to-education bill a clear-cut proviso that Congress intends for all 49 states to participate equally, regardless of their local segregation situation.

One thing remains to worry Messrs. Murray and Metcalf and their co-sponsors.

President Eisenhower is talking about economy in government every time he opens his mouth. In a year in which the federal government is running in the red, they don't know whether Mr. Eisenhower would veto an expensive measure likely Murray-Metcalf.

If he did, they doubt whether they have the two-thirds majority needed to override it.

Ike May Face Eating Words On School Aid

Constitution

By THOMAS W. HAGAN

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—President Eisenhower must decide whether the federal government is a "good employer" as defined by Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

1400

P. 8 B

However, if he meets the qualifications he may have to swallow his own words of less than six months ago.

1-25-59

The potential embarrassment to the administration, all but overlooked in the more dramatic aspects of the school integration crisis in nearby Virginia, involves federal assistance to certain school districts called "federal impacted."

These are the districts with substantial numbers of parents who live in the local community but work at a federal installation.

Atlanta Ga

LAST WEEK President Eisenhower told his press conference he was investigating how the federal government could assure an education for children of federal personnel in Virginia and elsewhere. Immediately involved are children of military personnel in the City of Norfolk, where schools are closed under state law.

The day after President Eisenhower disclosed the federal government was concerned for the children of military personnel in Virginia, Secretary Mitchell said that he thought the federal government should "see to it" that these children got an education. He said it was his conviction that federal government had to demonstrate in this instance that it was a "good employer."

Administration officials reportedly are studying several plans, including one to permit the attorney general to sue in behalf of children of parents who work on federal property but live in the local community. Whether the end result would be merely more litigation is the question to be decided.

• • •

PRACTICALLY, expenditure of much more federal money seems inevitable if there is going to be anything like "assurance" of such education.

The difficulty is that the administration has repeatedly called on Congress to cut back on programs to assist "federal impacted" school districts. When the last Congress voted to extend the programs, President Eisenhower on Aug. 12, 1958, said there was "no clear federal responsibility" for such assistance except where parents both live and work on tax-exempted federal property.

"Clearly the federal relationship in these cases deprives the local community of normal sources of revenue to finance the education of these particular children," the President said in special message to Congress.

"The situation is quite different, however, for children whose parents work on federal property but live in the local community. In these cases, the homes or other places of residence are fully taxable by the school districts which provide education for the children.

"Further," the President reasoned, "the federal installations which provide employment to the parents of these children generate economic benefits to the communities in which they are situated and to nearby communities, which should generally help to compensate for any loss in revenue occasioned by the tax immunity of the federal installation."

The President recommended that Congress provide for the gradual elimination of aid in behalf of children in such districts over a four-year period. To do otherwise, he said, would be to "perpetuate an arbitrary and illogical distribution of federal funds where there is no clear federal responsibility or obligation."

If the federal government is to be a "good employer" to the many thousands of residents of Virginia who work in the District of Columbia, President Eisenhower may have to swallow both the disclaimer of responsibility and these concluding words of his message to Congress of last Aug. 12:

"Substantial deficits loom ahead. Unless unnecessary federal expenditures are eliminated, the aggregate result will be to add to inflationary pressures—result which is going to be adversely felt by all of our people."

Mr. Eisenhower

Sec. Mitchell

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ke Unveils Long-Range School Plan

Montgomery Advertiser

$5 Billion In Aid Eyed In Program For Needy Districts

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower Administration Monday formally unveiled a five-year program of federal school aid, aimed at helping to provide five billion dollars worth of facilities.

The program was presented by Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, as one that would help needy school districts and institutions of higher learning without pushing President Eisenhower's budget into the red.

Tues 2-10-59

Flemming disputed advance criticism by Sen. James Murray (D-Mont), chairman of the Senate Education Subcommittee, that the administration plan is aimed at helping bankers rather than students and teachers.

FEDERAL AID

1-1

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He figured this would make it possible to begin three billion dollars worth of construction during the next five years in money-short communities.

Colleges and universities could get federal help in debt retirement with the government agreeing to pay 25 per cent of the principal of long-term bonds issued by institutions to finance housing, academic or other educational facilities.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION

The federal payments would be limited to half a billion dollars, or 25 per cent of the total construction cost of two billions in the college program.

A total of three billions was figured for the public school program, for a grand total of five billions.

The total cost to the federal government, spread over 25 years or so, was estimated at 2½ billion dollars.

Sen. Murray and 30 other senators are jointly sponsoring a bill that would provide $1,100,000,000 in federal aid to states the first year and increase this to $4,700,000,000 after four years. The money could be used for construction or teacher pay.

On the "banker's bill" taunt, Flemming said: "I would like to point out that all pending proposals for assistance in this area, because they call for deficit financing, would require borrowing on the part of the federal government at interest rates comparing to interest rates on school bonds."

FLEMMING URGES PASSAGE OF SCHOOL AID MEASURES

1400

Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The school aid bill sent to Congress Monday by the Administration will "open up a real possibility of substituting action for words," declared Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Secretary told a press conferences that education is an area that requires action if we are going to make adequate provisions for the development of our human resources."

Sat 2-21-59

The bill set forth three proposals:

1. It recognizes the existence of a pressing need for additional facilities in elementary, secondary and higher education.

AID NEEDY DISTRICTS

2. It agrees that the Federal Government should assist needy schol districts and institutions of higher education that are to accelerate the construction of their facilities.

P. 2

3.It provides assistance in a manner that is consistent with the fiscal policies of this administration.

1400

This legislation proposes to make it possible for elementary and secondary schools to initiate a building program up to $3-billion during the next five years, in communities which lack the resouces to finance their own classroom needs.

Federal Aid

The other, over the same period, would make it possible for institutions of higher education to accelerate construction up to $2 billion worth of facilities which will be needed in the years immediately ahead.

14d(1) 1959

FEDERAL FUNDS

Ike Rules Out Funds Cutoff For Schools

14d(1)

Montgomery

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower's administration has no intention of intervening in school disputes with weapons like cutbacks of federal funds or federal operation of general public schools, Congress was told Thursday.

Montgomery Advertiser

Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee in favor of the limited desegregation aid the administration proposes as part of its civil rights package bill.

Montgomery Ala

7 M 3-13-59

Northern Democratic members of the subcommittee questioned Flemming about other actions the government might take. Repeatedly Flemming said that, for example, the executive branch would be stepping over its accepted line if it withheld the funds provided for school districts crowded because of federal activities.

P 1

CONFLICT WITH DECISION

"Any blanket legislation that cuts off funds across the board to all states still practicing segregation would be in conflict with the Supreme Court decision," Flemming said.

He argued that the decision left desegregation to be worked out in individual cases, with the states and local agencies responsible for compliance and the courts—not the executive—responsible for determining whether they comply.

But Flemming added, "We are not going to give any money, I assure you, to these private schools being set up to get around court orders."

As for establishing federal school systems—except for the children of military personnel—where local systems are closed because of desegregation, he said "That would raise a constitutional issue."

Advertiser

Flemming also backed President Eisenhower's refusal to give a personal expression of agreement or disagreement with the Supreme Court decision.

7 AC 3-13-59

Rep. Lester Holtzman (D-NY) asked whether "it would have been more responsible and would have helped public opinion if the President had just once said the decision of the Supreme Court was the moral and right thing rather than to say it was the law of the land and that it must be obeyed no matter what he thought of it."

Flemming replied the President had spoken from "deep-seated conviction of his role" and "handled the matter in an appropriate manner and in a way I endorse."

Flemming said the policy of the government is to be ready to help states and localities which undertake to desegregate their schools and encounter special problems. The help would include matching grants for special teacher training, social work and employment of specialists.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

HANDFUL BACK CHIEF

Most Solons Support Tougher Racial Laws

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

4-9-59

P. 1

TALLAHASSEE, April 7 (AP) — Legislators overwhelmingly disa[illegible] with Gov. LeRoy Collins [illegible] in his view that no further school racial legislation is needed now.

Virtually all said after hearing the governor's talk that the school segregation laws need strengthening. Only a handful said they think as Collins does, [illegible] pupil assignment law ap[illegible] in [illegible] all the state[illegible].

The legislators listened to his [illegible] message for one hour, [illegible] minutes without once interrupting to applaud. At the end there was polite applause as he [illegible] the speakers stand in the House chamber.

Sen. W. Randolph Hodges of Ce[illegible]ey, Senate President Pro [illegible] and a strong segregationist, commented that "the people will not tolerate a do-nothing attitude" on race legislation.

"Our Responsibility"

"It is our responsibility as their representatives to do everything possible to prevent integration [illegible] cannot stand pat."

Sen. Charley Johns said: "We've got to do something. I don't want to see it ever happen, but I would favor closing a [illegible] rather than submit to integration."

House Speaker Thomas Beasley [illegible] he will never be in favor of [illegible] public schools, but he added: "I certainly think our present laws must be strengthened."

Senate President Dewey M. Johnson of Quincy said the governor's message was "not nearly [illegible] enough on the segregation [illegible]"

"[illegible] concur with him on part of [illegible] program. The bulk of it, however, needs further study," he [illegible]

[illegible] Joe Eaton of Miami and [illegible] Verle Pope of St. Augustine [illegible] the governor's recommendations on racial relations are acceptable to them.

[illegible] David Eldredge of Dade [illegible], who ousted Rep. Jack [illegible], the House's most liberal [illegible], on a platform of segregation in last year's election, commented:

"The Collins program represents no change in his previous stated views and I believe some added legislation will be forthcoming."

Sens. Doyle E. Carlton Jr. of Wauchula and Ed Price of Bradenton agreed with the governor that the schools should never be closed. But they said they are willing to look at proposals that would strengthen segregation of the schools.

Legislators are somewhat divided on the governor's proposals for extending the sales tax to liquor and beer consumed off premises and to contractors working on public projects. Closing these two loopholes would produce about 33 million dollars a biennium.

Rep. Cliff Herrell of Dade County, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said he thinks that in general the governor's program is good.

"But I differ with him on talk of additional taxes. The Appropriations committees haven't decided yet whether any additional tax money will be needed," Herrell said.

Rep. Doyle Conner, outgoing House speaker, agreed that school segregation laws should be made stronger. He said that he favors holding to a state spending program for the next two years that won't require new taxes.

Mathews Skeptical

Rep. John E. Mathews of Duval said he'll have to be shown the need for more tax money before he'll be willing to vote any extension.

Rep. James Sweeney of Volusia County, chairman of the House Finance and Taxation Committee, said it is apparent that some tax loopholes will be closed. But he said he will have to give Collins' two proposals close study before taking a stand on them.

Chairman Tom Adams of the Senate Finance and Taxation Committee said he thinks Collins put the cart before the horse in his talk about taxes.

"It was mighty early to talk about all that new money," Adams said. "We hope to effect economies that will make any new revenue unnecessary.

"I wonder if measures which would bring in that much money can be called 'plugging loopholes.'"

Sen. Scott Kelley of Lakeland declared himself opposed to any new taxes and said that calling them "plugged loopholes" doesn't change his opposition.

Kelley, chairman of the Senate Roads Committee, said he doesn't like the suggested permissive authority for counties or cities to add a penny a gallon to the gasoline tax.

"If the time comes when we need more gasoline tax, it should be applied uniformly throughout the state," Kelly said. "I'm convinced that the time has come."

Last-Resort School Bill Introduced

Collins' Urgent Plea Is Spurned

Herald

Miami, Fla.

4-9-59

P. 1

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — The drastic "last resort" school shutdown bill was introduced in the day-old Florida Legislature Wednesday, on the heels of Gov. LeRoy Collins' urgent plea that no new segregation laws be passed.

McALPIN

Rep. J. W. McAlpin of Hamilton tossed in the controversial bill, which permits an election to close a school in times of racial strife.

He served notice he will fight to pass it over Collins' expected veto, if necessary.

The "last resort" bill is one of three segregation measures offered Wednesday, and more are expected before the session gets much older.

Rep. Jack Inman of Orange introduced the bill to let county officials set up separate schools for boys and girls. The race issue was not mentioned, but sponsors said no school board is likely to resort to it except to offset the fear of racial intermarriage in the event integration is forced.

The much-publicized Reedy bill, appropriating a half million dollars toward a Southwide campaign to "sell" the North on segregation, was tossed into both houses.

The measure, authored by Sen. J. A. Boyd of Leesburg, Rep. Doyle Conner of Bradford and others, specifies the Florda money cannot be spent unless at least four other Southern states put up similar sums. It creates a five-man committee, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, to handle the publicity program.

The Senate, meanwhile, beat down, 31-7, attempts to set up a special seven-member race relations committee to handle nothing but segregation bills.

Sen. Harvie Belser of Bonifay said a committee of lawyer-members was needed to study all federal court rulings on segregation and "screen" legislation for validity.

But Senate President Dewey Johnson said the same purpose can be served by the 13-member committee on general legislation to which he will refer all race bills.

This committee, chairmaned by Sen. B. C. Pearce of Palatka, includes eight lawyer members, and Pearce promised he will seek outside legal advice if necessary.

END OR EXPANSION?

Decision on Integrated Dade School Is Slated

Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Mon. 10-5-59. P. 20

MIAMI, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Florida's first public school integration could come to an end here this week—or be expanded.

The Dade County school board will be asked Wednesday to make up its mind on Orchard Villa elementary school which has the first racially-mixed classrooms in the state.

The school, with a capacity of 400 pupils, has been operating with only 14 whites and four Negroes since the integration was quietly effected last month.

Some board members are reported pushing to admit more Negro pupils from the predominately Negro neighborhood. They say the empty classrooms are not economical at a time when other schools are seriously overcrowded.

The enrollment at Holmes elementary, the nearest Negro school, is approximately 400 over capacity. So far, more than 100 Negroes have asked to be admitted to Orchard Villa.

Some observers predict if large numbers of Negroes are admitted to Orchard Villa, the white students will transfer to other all-white schools.

A recommendation on the matter from School Supt. Joe Hall was in the mail to board members over the weekend. Hall, who favors admitting more Negroes to the school, declined to say what he is proposing.

Also on Wednesday's agenda is the final assignment of the county's 150,000 pupils, all technically attending schools on a temporary assignment basis. Among them are eight Negroes who have asked to be assigned to all-white schools. They are expected to be turned down.

Shuns Easy Course

Collins Pledges Fight for Issues In Legislature

Legislators Agreed: No New Taxes . . 1G

Courts May Force Reapportionment 1B

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Florida's Legislature, which meets every two years, reassembles Tuesday in Tallahassee. The eyes of the legislators and the rest of the state will be on three influential men—Speaker of the House Thomas Beasley, Senate President Dewey M. Johnson and Governor LeRoy Collins. How they agree and differ on key issues will affect you. Gov. Collins explains his views in today's article written especially for The Herald.

By LeROY COLLINS
Governor of Florida

TALLAHASSEE—In the last two regular sessions of the Legislature we have had remarkable success in accomplishing our recommended programs. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of what I have asked for has been enacted.

His Views
Will Affect
YOU

Of course, there have been areas where we have not reached agreement. They have involved basic principles of government to which I am strongly committed both in thought and by express statement to the people of Florida.

I expect to go into this coming session with a spirit of cooperation, and I feel that working together we can accomplish the greatest portion of a program which will be more far-reaching than any of the previous two.

Doubtless we will have some head-on collisions in thinking again.

I think most of these will center around (1) race relations, (2) public schools, (3) constitutional revision, (4) reapportionment, (5) finance, (6) urban needs, (7) highways and (8) governmental reorganization. In each of these there will be some basic philosophic differences which separate me from some members of the Legislature and divide the legislators themselves.

Generally, in the past, governors have "taken things easy" in their last session of the Legislature. The dominant thinking has been that as a governor approaches the end of his term he should precipitate as few issues as possible.

I do not concur in this view. I feel that with the experience I have gained as governor, I owe it to the people to go all the way for them, and this I intend to do through my last day in office. I have not picked the easy course thus far, and I will not start doing so now.

In race relations I shall favor keeping Florida on the sound sensible road our government has been traveling. I shall never favor closing any public school wherein a course of instruction can be taught.

I shall continue the fight for a modernized, effective State Constitution.

I shall also carry on the battle for fair apportionment of representation in the Legislature.

I shall favor sound retrenchment and economies on a selective basis to hold governmental cost to the minimum necessary to do an adequate job for the people, but I will oppose indiscriminate reductions which will damage our state's progress.

I will favor effective recognition of the trend in Florida to urbanization and the needs of our people in the heavily populated areas.

4-5-59

I shal fight to continue progress we have made for the construction of highways based upon need, not political favoritism and greed.

In the broad area of governmental reorganization, I shall favor reforms such as the long-overdue program of central purchasing for all departments and institutions.

These are the areas, in my opinion, where the biggest fight for the people will come.

Progress we make will be important for our own time, but the greatest challenge is that, for better or worse, we are laying foundations for the future.

LeRoy Collins

. . . spells out program

Florida May Widen Its Integration

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

MIAMI — (UPI) — The school board may make an historic decision this week whether to voluntarily widen its integration experiment or fight a delaying action in the courts.

Sept 7-59

The NAACP is pressuring for an early answer.

The school board delayed a decision Saturday on the requests of three Negro pupils for admission to all-white schools. And three more Negroes bring their cases before the board Wednesday.

Atty. G. E. Graves, jr., who has led the fight locally for integration at all levels, said he would go to court if applications of the six were denied.

School superintendent Joe Hall indicated he was against admission of at least two of the pupils.

In a five-hour hearing, Hall noted the pupils scored below average in achievement tests and said their academic progress might be "greatly impeded" if they were transferred to white schools.

He cited a second reason against admission which may be the crux of the school board's stand. He pointed to a new state law which allows children to drop out of racially integrated schools and said because of the law, "an entire school could possibly be disrupted, with resultant academic repercussions of all public concerned."

Teachers Expulsion Bill Filed

Times News
Jacksonville Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, April 27 (AP)—Teachers who openly advocate integration in or out of the classroom would be fired automatically under a bill introduced in the Senate today.

The bill also is broad enough that it might result in dismissal of school board members who vote to integrate a public school.

It provides for immediate dismissal of administrative or teaching personnel of public schools, junior colleges or state universities who advocate or teach anything contrary to the Constitution of the State of Florida. The Constitution provides for segregated schools.

Times
4-28-59

Sponsors were Senate President Johnson of Quincy and Sens. Hair of Live Oak, Rawls of Marianna, Connor of Brooksville, Hodges of Cedar Key and Johns of Starke.

About two months ago, Sen. Johnson protested publicly and called for the firing of Florida State University professor because of a speech made before the Tallahassee Council on Human Rights.

P 1

Johnson took issue with statements critical of state officials for failure to follow the U.S. Supreme Court integration rulings which were attributed to the professor.

The fuss subsided after the professor said his remarks had been misinterpreted.

The Dade County school board in February voted to integrate the all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School at Miami in September. This would conflict with the Florida constitutional provision that white and Negro children not be taught in the same schools.

Florida School Bill Will Separate Sexes

Commercial Appeal

House Adopts Act To Fight Racial Integration

Memphis

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 21.—(AP)—The first legislative action on bills to strengthen Florida's resistance to forced race mixing in public schools came Tuesday when the House approved a measure authorizing segregation by sex.

At the same time, the Senate's general legislation committee declined to let State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey explain the parent option plan. The committee took the position the Bailey proposal should be introduced formally in bill form before it was discussed.

The House anti-integration bill which now goes to the Senate spells out that school boards may set up separate schools for boys and girls.

4/22/59

The vote was 92-0.

The measure makes no mention of race, but its sponsor has made it clear its intent is to provide a means by which Negro boys can be kept from attending public schools with white girls.

P 9

Mr. Bailey had requested an opportunity to appear before the House and Senate committees handling racial legislation to explain the parent option proposal. It would allow parents to withdraw children from integrated schools and receive a financial grant of about $290 a year to help finance private education.

Union Official Hits The 'Fingerprinting' Of School Teachers

MIAMI ACTION SEEN AS NEAR TO LOYALTY OATH

Atlanta Ga.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — (UPI) — Carl J. Megel, president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, said Thursday the fingerprinting of school teachers in Miami, Fla., was "another symptom of our slow drift into a police state."

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Schenectady Federation of Teachers, Megel said the action of the Dade County Miami school system amounted to Gestapo tactics "as unwholesome as the loyalty oath."

3-8-59

"How un-democratic and viciously unprofessional can school administrations get?" Megel said.

"The dignity of the teacher and his position is downgraded when he or she is forced to submit to fingerprinting like a common criminal," he said.

"The way for a school administration to obtain highly qualified teachers is to fix high professional requirements and pay professional salaries. Dade County, Fla., does neither of these."

The head of the teachers' union said the plan to fingerprint Miami's 7,000 teachers was adopted by the school board last summer and was accomplished without previous notice to the teachers at meetings which he said were called for orientation purposes.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers has unanimously agreed that this organization will vigorously oppose the extention of this undemocratic practice in any school system of America," Megel said.

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2 Girls Seek Entrance To Florida School

14d(1)

PENSACOLA, Fla. (UPI)—The mothers of two Negro girls seeking to enter an all-white Pensacola elementary school reported Thursday they received threatening telephone calls.

Mrs. Charles Augustus and Mrs. Lillie Mae Robinson picked up application forms Thursday from the office of supervisor of instruction Reuben Orr. They told police their lives had been threatened.

Mrs. John Eagan, also a Negro, president of the Good Government League, an organization of church women and Negro leaders, also reported her life had been threatened.

P 1

Mrs. Eagan made the initial move toward seeking entry into the Oliver J. Semmes elementary school. She asked the Escambia Pensacola County school board Wednesday to admit the children to the white school but was told the parents would have to pick up the application forms from Orr's office. They were turned away Wednesday when Orr was out of the office but received the applications Thursday.

Sat
5-16-59

School leaders said this was one of the first times a request has been made to integrate classes in this part of the state. Pensacola is only 15 miles from the Alabama state line.

County School Supt. Dr. W. J. Woodham Jr., said the aplications would be processed along with other admission requests in August and would receive "precisely" the same treatment under the state pupil replacement law.

Both Negro families live within three blocks of the school. The Augustus' were seeking admission of their daughter, Karen Renee, into the first grade and the Robinsons were seeking to enroll their daughter, Commaxil, in the fourth grade for the fall term.

Group In Alabama Forms School Unit

14d(1)

Private Corporation Files In Montgomery County

Commercial Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22.—(UPI)—A non-profit private school organization Thursday filed incorporation papers in the county probate office.

Memphis Tenn.

The organization, whose purpose is "preservation of the Southern approach to public education," will be known as the Montgomery County Educational Foundation. It is headed by a 23-man organization committee and board of trustees.

"Our organization will do all possible to retain the public school system now used throughout Montgomery County," Withers Davis, president, said.

Sat
5-23-59

The articles of incorporation state the organization is intended "exclusively for educational purposes" and no part of the net earnings of the foundation will go to benefit any private individual and "no part of the activities of which shall be carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

P 8

Negroes Try School Entry At Pensacola

14d(1)

Times-

PENSACOLA, May 13, (AP)—Escambia County Board of Public Instruction was asked today to admit two Negro children to an all-white school this fall.

A woman who said she represented the Good Government League, a Negro organization, presented the request.

She asked that the board admit to the all-white O. J. Semmes, elementary School Karen R. Augustus, daughter of Dr. Charles Augustus, a Negro physician; and Commaxil Robinson, daughter of Lillie Mae Robinson.

Thur
5-14-59

School Supt. W. K. Woodham answered that such a request would have to made by the parents of the children on prescribed forms.

P 21

The requests were to enter the Augustus child in the first grade and the other girl in the fourth grade.

Augustus told a reporter "It's just a routine matter. She is ready to enter school and that is the closest school." He said the Augustus family lives about [illegible] blocks from the school.

The request was the first [illegible] ceived from Negroes seeking [illegible]

Drastic School Plans Given Florida Senate

Journal Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 5-28-59
P. 8-A
14 A D

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Florida Senate will get another chance to consider a drastic proposal to shut all Florida schools when the first class is integrated.

The bill, which was shunted back to committee two weeks ago, came up on the calendar again today with a unanimous favorable recommendation from the general legislation committee.

"LAST RESORT" BILL

Also sent to the calendar were a "last resort" school closing bill and a measure making it unlawful for white teachers to instruct Negro children and vice versa.

The Legislature is scheduled to end next Friday.

The Legislature Wednesday sent Gov. Leroy Collins two more bills designed to strengthen Florida's hand in dealing with integration problems.

The Senate passed 27-9 a House bill which would empower sheriffs to shut public recreational facilities to prevent violence in an integration crisis.

BOARD SET UP

The House passed and sent to the governor a bill setting up a private school accrediting board. The bill is aimed at assuring quality private education if integration forces parents to turn to private schools.

The Senate passed 34-3 a bill prohibiting teachers from advocating integration in classrooms. It also sent to the House a bill permitting county school boards to call for advisory referendums to learn public thinking on integration problems.

Integration Push Due For Dade

14 A (1) Fla.
Miami
News
Sat. 5-23-59
P. 7

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will attempt to enroll Negro students "at all levels" of Dade County schools this fall, a spokesman said Friday.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami chapter of the NAACP, said his group will meet Monday night to discuss plans for pushing integration in Dade schools.

"We're going to enroll Negro students at all levels, elementary and secondary," Gibson said. "If we don't get some enrolled it will be the miracle of the ages."

In trying to enroll Negroes in several schools at once, Gibson said, "we feel that one big shock is better than a series of eight or nine shocks every time we integrate at a school."

"We're going to put the School Board in the middle," Gibson said. "Orchard Villa is no solution."

He referred to the School Board's decision to admit four Negroes to Orchard Villa Elementary School as a "pilot" integration experiment in the fall.

Racial, Fund Bills Still Facing Solons

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
14 A D
Mon.
5-11-59

TALLAHASSEE, May 10 (UPI)—With reapportionment virtually settled, legislators return tomorrow for the final three weeks of the session, primed to tackle segregation and money problems.

The lawmakers also are expected to put in some serious work this week on an over-all revision of the State Constitution, which has been bogged down in the controversy over reapportionment.

Rep. Horne of Leon, constitutional amendments chairman, said reapportionment will be cleaned up tomorrow "and then we can get to work on revising the rest of the Constitution."

The Senate committee handling race legislation has called a special meeting for 5 p.m. tomorrow to start voting out some bills to lessen the effects of school integration on Florida.

It has proposals ranging from the mild parent-option private school tuition bills to drastic measures cutting off state funds to integrated schools.

Report Slated

Sen. Belser of Bonifay promised to have a report on what a subcommittee has decided should be done on his explosive matter.

Appropriations committees of both houses have meetings later in the week to wrap up the two-year state budget, with hopes of getting it to the floor for action before May 18.

The Senate has stalled off a vote on the intangible tax repealer until May 18, when the state may have a little better idea of its financial outlook.

The repeal bill, cutting the tax on stocks and bonds in half, would cost the state an estimated 20 million dollars.

Backers reportedly have enough votes to pass the bill, if it can be shown it will not substantially hurt state finances.

If its adoption means the Legislature must vote another tax to make up the loss, the going might be rougher.

It's easier to swallow a tax already on the books than to push through a new one.

State agencies are all set to protest cuts recommended by the appropriations committees in funds they asked to operate on in the coming biennium.

Most vociferous will be the Department of Education.

The Senate committee is considering an over-all 18 million dollar slash in requests for public schools, junior colleges and related services.

Cut Out Kindergartens

One of the most controversial economies would cut out the kindergarten program entirely.

Senate spending chairman Wilson Carraway, Tallahassee, made it clear his committee will listen but is not inclined to substantially raise the 597 million dollar total suggested for government operations.

If any service is restored or increased, he said, the agency will have to recommend another place in its budget for a similar cut.

The House reconvene at 11 a.m. and is expected to act immediately to send to the Senate the 44-senator, 103-member House reapportionment plan it voted Friday, and then recalled.

Horne said the motion for reconsideration, which threatened to snarl the compromise, will be withdrawn. The small counties, he said, will go along with permitting the increased representation to take effect as of the 1961 session.

Horne had protested Friday that the measure was supposed to have been worded so it would be delayed until 1963.

The House also is expected to vote a bill spelling out where the eight additional House seats will go.

The Senate has already passed the bill taking care of its six new districts.

The Senate does not go back in session until 2 p.m.

Florida Senate OKs 3 Bills With School Mixing Barriers

Advertiser, Thurs. 5-28-59
14 A D
Montgomery, Ala. P. 2

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The Florida Senate Wednesday whipped through three bills designed to throw up more barriers in the path of school integration.

But, it crushed a proposal which would have required the governor to follow the lead of a former Texas governor in blocking integration of a high school three years ago. It also postponed action on a bill which would prohibit a teacher from teaching an integrated class.

The House passed and sent to the governor a bill setting up a private school accrediting board. The bill is aimed as assuring quality private education if integration forces parents to turn to private schools.

BILL APPROVED

Probably the most significant of the bills approved was a bill which would ban advocacy of integration by teachers in the classroom.

More segregation bills were sent to the Senate by its general legislation committee which approved with little discussion a covey of measures including the drastic "last resort" proposal.

The last resort measure would close integrated schools by withholding state support from them.

The teaching bill was endorsed, 34-3, after Sen. J. Emory Cross charged that some elementary teachers are trying to "soften up" Florida youngsters to accept integration by using schoolroom time to extoll the virtues of Negroes. The bill went to the House.

The Senate also passed 27-9 a measure which would empower sheriffs to close public recreational facilities to prevent violence in an integration crisis. The bill previously had been passed by the House.

A third bill, sent to the House, permits county school boards to call for advisory referendums to learn public thinking in integration crisis.

The bill would require the governor to request the county school superintendent to oust from school any children whose attendance or attempt to attend would tend to bring on violence. The governor also would be required to ask the sheriff to remove from the district any person whose presence was likely to inspire violence.

This was the course followed by Gov. Alan Shivers in successfully avoiding integration of the Mansfield, Tex., high school in 1956.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Admit No Plan Can Keep Dual Schools

Atlanta Const.

[illegible] (UPI) — The re[illegible] of Gov. LeRoy Collins' Advis[illegible] Commission on Race Relations [illegible] Saturday said there is [illegible] which can keep [illegible] public school segrega[illegible]

[illegible] was the report of the so-[illegible] "Fabisinski Commission," on which Collins' based his plea [illegible] the Legislature not to close [illegible] Florida's public schools [illegible] circumstances.

9-12-59

[illegible] L. L. Fabisinski, a retired [illegible] circuit court judge, [illegible] the four-member commis[illegible]

14d(1)

[illegible] report said: "Under the de[illegible] of the state and federal [illegible] there is no legislation [illegible] can accomplish what is so [illegible] the hope and desire of [illegible] the maintenance of complete [illegible] in a free public school [illegible]

[illegible] report said the Legislature [illegible] propose a Constitutional [illegible] which would permit [illegible] abolition of public schools, but [illegible] the commission opposed such [illegible]

14d(1)

[illegible] commission said it had con[illegible] that the state cannot main[illegible] system of open and closed [illegible] "All of our schools must [illegible] open or all must be closed [illegible] the report said.

(X)

First Dade School Gets Permanent Site

By HELEN VAN HOY SMITH
Herald Staff Writer

PALM BEACH — The first school house in Dade County soon will have a permanent home.

14d(1)
Miami Herald

For many years the building has been on the J. S. Phipps estate, but now it has been willed to the Palm Beach Gardeners Association. This association will move the building to a new site, where it will receive perpetual care. It can be used for meetings or other purposes.

Miami, Fla

The settlers had come from Michigan and Illinois. Families brought along school books and mothers taught children as best they could. More new people were arriving. The children were growing, and the mothers decided "We must have a school."

4-20-59

At that time Dade County was as large as the state of Massachusetts. It included all of what is now Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties and large areas of present adjoining counties.

Much of the very sparse population was in the Palm Beach area. The Dade County seat was then at Juno north of Palm Beach. But in 1885 there was not a single school in the huge county.

A meeting of mothers in May, 1885, organized a sewing society and all summer, and into the fall, they sewed for a bazaar. They met each week, and while the meetings were like parties, the mothers never lost sight of the goal—a school building.

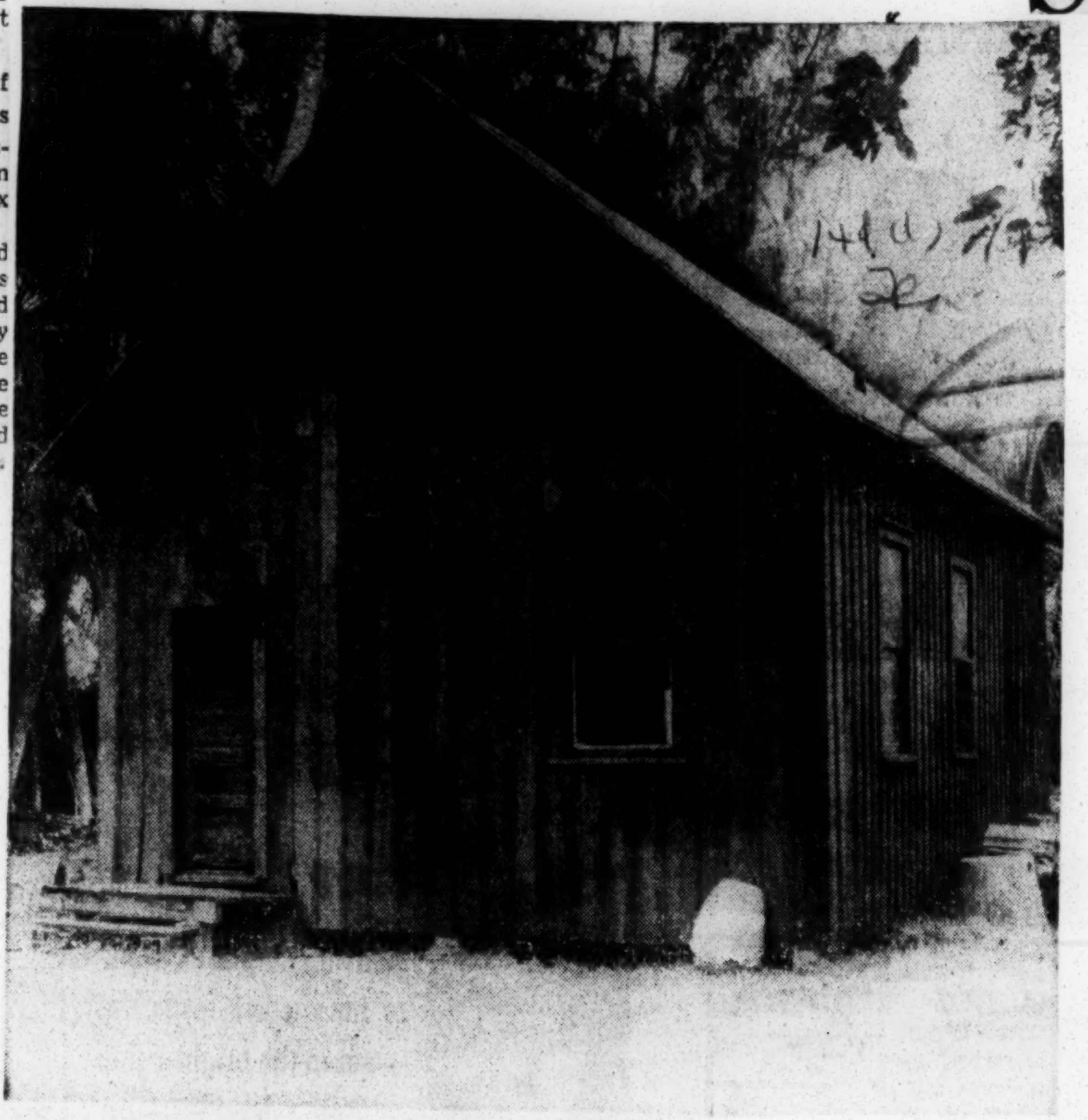
The women bought a lot. The county gave $200, enough to buy material for a building, 22 by 40 feet.

Lumber came by schooner from Jacksonville. Men donated labor. The "sidewalk superintendents" were numerous, and one day they said, "The frame is up." Day by day they watched the building grow.

At last it was finished, and an old account says: "No stately school hall was ever regarded with deeper interest or greater pride."

The school, a mile north of the Palm Beach Towers was completed and the first classes held in March, 1886. Seven pupils, ranging in age from six to 17, were present.

The first school term lasted only three months. Classes were resumed in the fall and the enrollment grew steadily as did the county. With the coming of the railroad and the resulting population jump the little school was outgrown and not used. But it was preserved.



14d(1)

First Dade School To Get a Home
. . . ancestor of a huge modern educational system

Florida Committee Reports Full Segregation Doomed

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 4-12-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — There is no way for Florida to keep its public schools completely segregated, Gov. LeRoy Collins' advisory committee on race relations said Saturday.

The committee's statement was made in a 19-page report to the governor on which he based his plea to the Legislature not to enact any laws which might close the schools.

The report was made public Saturday.

"Under the decision of state and federal courts, there is no legislation which can accomplish —what is so apparently the hope and desire of many—the maintenance of complete segregation of race in a free public school system," the committee declared.

Committee members said the legislature could propose a constitutional amendment to abolish the public schools but the state "cannot constitutionally maintain a system of open and closed schools. All of our schools must be kept open or all must be closed down."

The Legislature already has received one bill which would let county school boards close schools subject to a vote of parents.

"We cannot believe that a plan which in effect destroys our system of public schools would obtain even limited public acceptance," the committee said.

It told the Governor it believes the present pupil assignment law "offers the best, the most reliable and the only lawful means yet produced to minimize the impact of the desegregation decisions.

"We find no basis in experience to fear that desegregation on a large scale is imminent.

"It is our conclusion that we are faced with the ultimate choice of maintaining our public school system operated under the terms of the pupil assignment law or abandoning the public school system."

The pupil assignment law—under which the Dade County School Board has ordered admission of four Negro pupils to a white Miami elementary school this fall —requires children to be placed in schools to which they are considered best suited on a scholastic and psychological basis. It makes no mention of race.

So far, the Dade County white school is the only one in the state to have its doors opened to Negroes. When the Dade board acted, chairman L. L. Fabisinski of the advisory committee said the decision strengthened the pupil assignment law.

Closed Schools Would Hurt Health Service -- Doctors

1+d(1) Fea

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Thurs. 4-23-59

Dade doctors — speaking as individuals — warned Wednesday that the closing of public schools because of integration problems would be "a major catastrophe" and would ultimately damage the health services of this area.

Voluntarily signed by 611 physicians, a petition circulated among the county's doctors said public school closing here would "interfere with the supply of scientific personnel and would ultimately damage the health services of this region."

The petition, representing no medical societies, said the closing would also result in "a serious educational handicap to the children of our city and state."

It urged "all of the people, and particularly the city and state business, professional and political leaders, to take whatever legal steps are necessary to prevent the closing of public schools."

The doctors pledged full cooperation to whatever civic projects that are launched to fight any school closing move in the Legislature.

Gov. Collins Cites Folly Of Padlocking Minds

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

It remains to be seen whether Gov. LeRoy Collins' deeply sincere and moving appeal to the Florida Legislature not to adopt legislation to close schools will be accepted.

Florida has a pupil placement law which enables the state to control integration according to local conditions. Referring to this, Gov. Collins said:

"We have had no riots. We have had no disorders reflecting discredit on our state . . . there has been no stagnation of business . . . we have kept the peace and, of more importance, we have maintained our dignity, our honor and our self-respect. I urge you calmly to compare the record here with the record elsewhere. Would you trade our state's position for that of any other state?"

P4

14d(1)

The governor, in urging the Legislature to avoid any new legislation, said: "The people of Florida want to open schools, not close them. They want better schools—not weaker ones. They want continued economic progress, not stagnation. . . . Certainly you have it within your power to take the state off this course and down other trails leading nobody knows where. I implore you not to do this. . . . I urge you never, never, never to set up any plan or device by which our public schools can be closed. When you put a padlock on a school you padlock minds—the minds of children . . ."

It was an eloquent appeal. It met with considerable hostility. There are men in the Florida Legislature, as in others in the South, who want to padlock schools and minds. It remains to be seen whether they, or common sense and dignity, will prevail.

Gov. Collins' stature long has been such that another eloquent statement of principles could not add to it. It does, however, direct attention to it and emphasizes that here in the South is a governor of great courage, intellectual honesty and belief in American principles.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

lorida Negroes Push, ere're the Results

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

11-15-59

P. 9

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 1—Negro leaders in are stepping up their efforts to end segregation in public recreational facilities in the schools.

But they aren't making much headway where but in Miami and they suffered recent reverse here.

Miami City Manager Ira Willard ordered and swimming pools integrated, but

Forty miles north, at West Palm Beach, municipal golf course is integrated, although Negroes are not permitted to use clubhouse.

As the result of a court suit, St. Petersburg's city-owned Spa Beach has been integrated since last year but only a few Negroes have swum there.

In Tampa, Negro and white leaders are fighting over use of the city's Lowry Park which contains the only zoo and a children's "fairyland."

And at Lakeland a group of Negroes are planning to go to court to gain the right of admission to the city's new $4,790,000 hospital.

that Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba change his "unreasonable attitude" toward the U.S. or be replaced. Meanwhile, **travel agencies report that tourists, in the past have flocked to Cuba, are instead to Nassau and Jamaica. . . . Bus drivers have set a new strike Nov. 30. . . . Miami Beach voters approved a plan to turn world-famous Lincoln Road into a shoppers' promenade at a cost of $600,000. . . .** A poll of **county chairmen** in Florida **Sen. Lyndon Johnson** (D-Texas) to **preferred candidate.**

Status-Seekers

Tampa city council has refused to a fashionable residential area for a apartment building.

The council acted after neighbors of the apartment house said they didn't looking down on them.

LORIDA

within 24 hours by the city

become an issue in the city's Nov. 17 mayor and commission election, and the Miami NAACP has filed a suit in federal court aimed at integrating the pools and playgrounds.

Meanwhile, with only token integration at Miami's Orchard Villa Elementary School—white attendance runs from one to four or five students daily—the national NAACP has called on Florida Negroes to make hundreds of thousands of applications for their children to enter the schools under the state's pupil assignment law.

Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the national NAACP, predicted that the pupil assignment law will either be enforced honestly or struck down by the courts. He said that either way school segregation is doomed.

Miami integrated its city-owned golf courses several months ago, and segregation on city buses ended a year and a half ago following a court order. The Miami Public Library opened its facilities to Negroes as early as 1951.

A handful of Negroes recently started using Coral Gables' two municipal golf courses.

For more than a year Jacksonville Negroes have been fighting to use the city's two golf courses, but the layouts are closed and are now up for sale.

A suit has just been filed in federal court in Jacksonville seeking to open all of that city's recreational facilities to Negroes.

Facing an integration order, Fort Lauderdale sold its public links to a white man's association which turned it into a private institution.

Board Keeps Fla. School Integrated

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat, 10-31-59

P. 10

MIAMI — (UPI) — **The Dade (Miami) County school board has refused to allow seven white children to transfer from predominantly Negro Orchard Villa Elementary school.**

The seven white children have not attended Orchard Villa since about 400 Negroes were assigned there. They had applied for assignment to other all-white schools and had been attending school pending the decision.

Only two of the seven whites apparently will return to the school. The parents of two pupils said they would allow their children to return. The parents of two more said their children would attend a private school and the parents of the remaining three said they would move out of the school district.

Thus two more white children will join six whites already attending the school.

Originally, four Negroes were assigned to the previously all-white school. But when school opened, only 14 white children enrolled. The school board said it was not economically practical to operate the school with only 18 pupils and assigned about 400 Negroes.

MIAMI DIRECTS HALT IN MIXING

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Commission Reverses Manager on Pools

Thurs, ~~10-2~~ 9-59

P. 20

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—By unanimous vote, the City Commission Wednesday reversed the order of City Manager Ira F. Willard to open city swimming pools and other recreational facilities to Negroes.

Willard was told to rescind his action and he replied, "The commissioners' orders will be carried out."

Four Negro men had gone to the city's Manor Park Pool Wednesday and were admitted without challenge, but they swam alone. No whites went in with them.

Mayor Robert King told the commission, "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

He referred to a remark by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, Miami head of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, that Negroes "will do everything in their power to insure against any disturbances at the pools."

But Commissioner Fred Devant said that situations where people of the two races are "scantily clad" are "calculated to cause some disturbance."

Devant said Willard's action was taken without authority and without consulting the commission.

Devant offered a resolution suggesting a committee of responsible citizens to "study and review this grave situation."

PLACEMENT PLAN OVERRULED

Alabama Journal

Florida Warned To Rush Mixing

Montgomery, Ala.

We. 11-25-59

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The U. S. Fifth Circuit Cour tof Appeals overruled the use of Florida's pupil assignment law as a means of postponing integration of public schools.

14 a (1)

In a decision yesterday, the appeals court reversed a 1958 U. S. District Court decision denying further action by the plaintiffs who sought permission to attend schools of their choice.

9-a

While not ruling directly on the constitutionality of the placement law, the appellate court said:

". . . The district court rendered final judgment declaring the article of the State Constitution and the section of the state statutes under attack to be violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, as admittedly they are, but denying any further relief to the plaintiffs.

DISAGREE WITH RULING

"We cannot agree with the district court that the pupil assignment law or even an implementing resolution opening the way for a pupil to apply to a school of his choice, "met the requirements of a plan of desegregation o fthe schools or constituted a reasonable start toward full compliance" with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling.

The appeals court decision left the way open for the Dade County (Fla.) School Board to submit for district court consideration a plan for further steps.

Ala. Journal

The court said the plan would have to show means "whereby the members of the class represented by them are hereafter afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any schools for which they are eligible without regard to their race or color . . ."

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 11-25-59

ASSIGNMENT LAW NOT DEAD

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said in Tallahassee that the decision did not destroy the pupil assignment law.

P. 2

The court decision, Ervin said, merely spelled out what he has constantly stressed — that the law itself is not a barrier to integrated schools.

The appeal was taken by the Rev. Theodore Bison, head of the Miami NAACP Branch, contesting a ruling of the U.S. District Court in Miami last December.

The Appeals Court did not specifically rule on Gibson's request for an order requiring immediate desegregation. Instead it reversed the District Court decision and told the district court to retain jurisdiction.

14 a (1)

Since the appeal was taken, two Dade County schools have been desegregated. It is expected in new District Court proceedings that the school board will cite mixed classes at Orchard Villa and Homestead Air Base elementary schools as evidence it is complying with the Supreme Court decree.

Fla. Poll Shows Integration Over No School Ideas

Birmingham

World P. 1

B'Ham, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI)— A poll by the Florida Children's Commission showed that 69 per cent of the persons replying would prefer integrated public schools to no schools at all, the agency disclosed Wednesday.

Wed. 11-25-59

P. 1

The commission made the poll of 6,000 persons in connection with a report it is compiling for the 1960 White House conference on youth problems.

14 a (1)

A total of 1,800 adults and 500 youths replied.

Commission consultants called this a "good sample." The agency covered a wide range of persons in the poll, including factory laborers, government workers and persons in nearly every walk of life.

The youth members were selected from student councils in 80 schools.

It was designed to test the attitudes of Florid'ans on a wide range of subjects dealing with children.

In the area of education, a majority of those replying indicated they favor the state supplying the necessary teachers and classrooms for a top-flight school system, regardless of cost.

The survey indicated that the public generally is satisfied with the work of juvenile courts, with reservations. Slightly over half thought the government pampers juvenile delinquen's. And 63 per cent think juvenile judge should be more severe with juvenile offenders.

A total of 54 per cent said the names of juvenile law breakers should not be published.

U.S. Court Rejects Florida Race Law

The Commercial Appeal

Appeals Unit Rules Against Pupil Placement Act

Memphis, Tenn.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 25.—(AP)—Use of Florida's pupil assignment law as a means of postponing desegregation of public schools has been ruled out by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Thurs. 11-26-59

The Miami Herald quoted the court as saying the law is not "a reasonable start toward full compliance" with the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in the schools.

P. 24

14 a (1)

The court reversed a Federal Court ruling which held that the law was an adequate plan of desegregation.

9-a

The case was brought by Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He had asked a court order compelling the school board to lower racial bars in the public schools and to come up with a definite plan of desegregation.

Last December, Dist. Judge Joseph P. Lieb ruled that the Florida pupil assignment law was adequate as such a plan.

The appeals court said "We cannot agree with the district court that the pupil assignment law plus the implementing resolution in and of themselves meet the requirements of a plan of desegregation."

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

SCREENING UNIT, RULE CHANGE

Beasley Gains More Control Over Proposed Racial Bills

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla
Fri
4-10-59
P 21

TALLAHASSEE, April 9 (UPI)—House Speaker Thomas Beasley today named his committee to screen segregation legislation and grabbed more control over race bills through new rule changes.

It was an impressive earlv session victory for the speaker.

Beasley had asked permission of the House to set up a General Legislation Committee to screen segregation legislation, and the House, upon recommendation of its Rules Committee, went along.

Beasley named Rep. Ben Hill Griffin Jr. of Polk County to head the nine-member committee.

Beasley also got a rule change he had asked for which requires a two-thirds vote instead of a majority to change the speaker's reference of a bill referred to two committees.

Sidetrack Power Claimed

Under the new rule, Beasley will be able to sidetrack segregation bills which he thinks might be tossed out by the courts into committees he knows won't pass them, opponents of the rule change argued.

Beasley has let it be known that he intends to halt any flood of segregation legislation that won't stand up in the courts.

A bill was introduced in the House which would set stiff penalties for the "importation, transportation or possession" of explosives with the knowledge or intent that they would be used to destroy buildings used for educational, religious or charitable objectives.

The bill would set penalties up to a $10,000 fine or five years imprisonment or both.

"Bomb Scare" Penalty

The bill also contains a "bomb-scare" section calling for a $1,000 fine or a year imprisonment or both for persons who use the mails or telephones to convey threats that buildings will be bombed.

Rep. A. M. Drummond of Holmes County, a freshman representative and former senator, stood almost alone in the fight to deny the rule change on committee referrals Beasley had asked.

Drummond argued that the change would give the speaker too much power and would work to kill bills. Others said the rule could be changed later if it proved objectionable.

Drummond offered another rules amendment which would require persons appearing voluntarily before a House committee to take an oath to speak the truth if requested to do so by a committee member.

The amendment was referred to the Rules Committee for further consideration.

Recording Dispute

Drummond tried again to amend the rules to prohibit tape recording of House proceedings from outside the chamber. He argued that members would not know when their voices were being recorded if the tapes were made outside the chamber.

House proceedings are now recorded from inside the chamber, but television newsmen have asked the Rules Committee for permission to record from outside the chamber. They said this would eliminate having to move heavy equipment around inside the lower house.

Drummond's amendment was tabled after Rep. Doyle Conner of Bradford, chairman of the Rules Committee, said he had appointed a committee to study the matter.

The rules were finally adopted with Drummond the only member voting against them.

The House met in both the morning and afternoon.

Florida Study Finds No Way to Stay Segregated

Post
Washington D.C.
Sun.
4-12-59
P B-1

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 11 (AP)—There is no way for Florida to keep its public schools completely segregated, Gov. Leroy Collins' Advisory Committee on Race Relations said today.

The committee's statement was made in a 19-page report to the Governor on which he based his plea to the Legislature not to enact any laws which might close the schools.

"Under the decision of state and Federal courts, there is no legislation which can accomplish—what is so apparently the hope and desire of many — the maintenance of complete segregation of race in a free public school system," the Committee declared.

NO RACIAL BILLS YET

Senate's Segregation Leaders Moving Slowly

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla
Fri
4-10-59
P 21

TALLAHASSEE, April 9 (AP)—The no-surrender segregationists in the Senate are moving slowly.

Not a single racial bill has been introduced in the Senate yet, except the Reedy bill, which would appropriate $500,000 to "sell" the South's race position in the North.

The measure, dreamed up by Rep. W. H. Reedy of Lake County, was put in by Sen. Charley Johns of Starke and four other senators. The $500,000 appropriation would be contingent upon five other Southern states joining in a pool with Florida.

But the Senate's deliberateness in dealing with integration is no sign of a weakening resolve by the die-hard segregationists to strengthen Florida's legal barriers against race mixing, Sen. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key said today.

Hodges said he is in constant conference with other senators on the integration question.

"We are exploring every possibility. But we are not rushing. We are not interested in throwing in a lot of bills just to let the folks at home know we are working on the problem. When we start introducing bills we hope we will offer proposals that will be workable," Hodges said.

He said it is his personal hope that there will be little floor oratory on racial legislation.

"Words shouted on the floor of the Virginia Legislature were used by the courts as proof of legislative intent to evade compliance with the Supreme Court rulings. I hope that doesn't happen to us. That is why I am trying to assure that the bills we put in are in such good order they will pass without a lot of talk," he said.

Sen B. C. Pearce of East Palatka, chairman of the General Legislation Committee which will handle all race bills in the Senate, said he has no specific plan of action.

"I'll call the committee together as soon as we get a bill. It will be studying everything carefully. But no bill will be delayed in the committee, I'll ask the committee to act swiftly so that all proposals with merit will get to the floor for consideration," said Pearce.

Petitions Circulated

Students Get Say-So On School Closings

Miami
Herald
Miami
Fla
Thu. 4-9-59
P 1B

(X)

Students in two Dade high schools are expressing themselves on the prospect of closed schools, a move being considered by some legislators as a way to prevent racial integration.

Southwest High civics students Harvey Ziegler, Sally Street, and Kathy Morgan have been circulating a petition among students and parents which "pleads for the continuous and uninterrupted functioning of our free public schools."

They're shooting for a goal of "several thousand" signatures, said Miss Morgan, before they send the petition to the Legislature.

At the other end of the county, Stanley Ringler is making a similar petition part of his campaign for the office of student council vice-president at North Miami High.

Ringler's petition allows students to indicate whether they are for or against school closing.

"Since we are the ones who will be most affected by this decision, should we not have the privilege of voicing our opinions?" he asked in a speech to the student body.

The North Miami junior said his petition would also be sent to the Legislature, which convenes this week.

Grappling With Integration In Florida

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 4-11-59

Gov. Collins—Ears Singed?

Wednesday Gov. Leroy Collins marched with determination into a joint session of the Florida Legislature to face what observers in our neighbor state are calling a group of lawmakers unusually critical of the chief executive, "the Man Downstairs."

Collins paraded before the body a spate of suggested laws, new taxes, a vegetable commission, licensing of boats and abolition of capital punishment. But nothing he said had more ears perked up than his references to race laws.

The governor is thought generally in the South, and especially by many in Florida, to have made his compromise. He will not fight for all-out resistance. He specifically urged that no new laws be passed regarding race and schools.

Florida will see of its own accord one school integrated next Fall. Four colored children are to begin attending a previously all-white school in Miami.

But the Legislature obviously intends to pass some race laws. A pupil placement bill already is on the books. Collins apparently sees it as enough. It would be used, under the Collins view it seems, to bring about token integration where pressure was brought to bear. But legislators want at least one more measure—and likely various other measures. A "parent option" plan is being readied for the hopper. It would provide for private school tuition grants wherever there was any integration.

Sensibly Speaker Tom Beasley of the House recommended that the legislators create a special screening committee for race bills, and this has been done promptly. The House also fixed a two-thirds majority requirement for unbottling any bills sent to that committee. The intention apparently is similar to that of Alabama lawmakers who some time ago created a race bill screening committee to insure that crackpot measures were not sent to the floor to take up needless time and, if passed under a popular emotion that any race bill was a good bill, bring new federal, constitutional pressure to bear on the state.

Thus Florida begins its legislative session set to see fireworks and new efforts to keep that state as segregated as possible. Gov. Collins is sure to have his ears singed before the last gavel cracks down.

Editorial

(X)

Florida Senators Approve 3 More Segregation Bills

Times-Union Thurs. 5-28-59
Jacksonville, Fla. P. 1

Bid to Rule Governor's Action Dies

Bill Barring Advocacy of Integration in Class Passed

14 d

TALLAHASSEE, May 27 (AP) — The segregation-minded Florida Senate today whipped through three bills designed to throw up more barriers in the path of race mixing.

But it crushed a proposal which would have required the governor to follow the lead of a former Texas governor in blocking integration of a high school three years ago and postponed action on a bill which would prohibit a teacher from teaching an integrated class.

The House passed and sent to the governor a bill setting up a private school accrediting board. The bill is aimed at assuring quality private education if integration forces parents to turn to private schools.

Probably the most significant of the bills approved was a bill which would ban advocacy of integration by teachers in the classroom.

"Last Resort"

More segregation bills were sent to the Senate floor by its General Legislation Committee, which approved with little discussion a covey of measures including the drastic "last resort" proposal.

The last-resort measure would close integrated school by withholding state support from them.

The teaching bill was endorsed 34 to 3, after Sen. Cross of Gainesville charged that some elementary teachers are trying to "soften up" Florida youngsters to accept integration by using schoolroom time to extoll the virtues of Negroes. The bill went to the House.

The Senate also passed by a 27 to 9 vote a measure which would empower sheriffs to close public recreational facilities to prevent violence in an integration crisis. The bill previously had been passed by the House.

A third bill, sent to the House, permits county school boards to call for advisory referendums to learn public thinking in integration crises.

Johns Battles

Sen. Johns of Starke fought hard to save his bill to require the governor of Florida to take action spelled out by law in school integration cases.

But, Sens. Davis of Madison, Eaton of Miami and Carlton of Wauchula rallied a 29 to 8 vote smothering the bill, which the House had accepted.

They contended the bill would violate the traditional separation of powers among Legislature, administration and courts by seeking to control the governor's actions.

The bill would have required the governor to request the county school superintendent to expel from school any children whose attendance or attempt to attend would tend to bring on violence. The governor also would be required to ask the sheriff to remove from the district any person whose presence was likely to inspire violence.

The bill even spelled out a proclamation the governor would be required to issue in explanation of his actions and suggesting the U.S. Supreme Court enforce its own integration edicts if not satisfied.

This was the course followed by Gov. Alan Shivers in successfully avoiding integration of the Mansfield, Tex., high school in 1956.

Eaton attacked the bill as a dan[illegible]ap. He recalled that Flo[illegible] followed Virginia on inte[illegible] and Virginia now is inte[illegible] He said the bill asked Florida to follow Texas, but Texas has integrated schools.

Times-Union
Thurs. 5-28-59

Action of another Johns' bill, designed to prevent Florida State University professors from teaching integrated classes at military bases, was postponed after Cross had voiced fear it was broad enough to close the University of Florida.

p. 2

The bill would prevent any teacher from teaching a mixed class unless it had been integrated by court order or under the pupil assignment law.

Johns introduced the bill to block FSU participation in the Operation Bootstrap program, under which professors are flown to military bases to teach college-level classes to service personnel. There is no segregation at military bases.

14 d
Jax

Johns, a move to break down opposition from Florida State, amended the bill so that FSU could continue to take part in the bootstrap program at the existing level.

But he put off a final vote when Cross pointed out there is a Negro student in the University of Florida law school and a Negro graduate student in the School of Education.

Since neither was admitted under the pupil assignment act or court order, the bill would be invoked against the university and probably force its closing, Cross said.

The Senate's General Legislation Committee, running swiftly down its agenda, approved a bill making it unlawful for white teachers to instruct Negro children and vice versa.

Its introducer, Sen. Belser of Bonifay, said it would not bar Negro youngsters from white classrooms—just make it impossible for them to learn anything if they got there.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Miami board to integrate its first school in September

MIAMI, Fla. — In a calm, unhurried move that took everyone by surprise last week, the Dade County School Board unanimously approved the admission of [illegible] colored children to a Miami school previously attended only by white students.

14d(1)

The school is Orchard Villa Elementary School which is located in a mixed neighborhood. The students had applied to the pupil placement board last Nov. 15 for admission to the school.

2-28-59

The students are slated for entry next September unless members of the state legislature make good their threat to block the action by new state laws.

This threat was one of the reactions to the board's surprise announcement.

* * *

ANOTHER REACTION came from NAACP attorney G. E. Graves who said:

"Let me catch my breath before I fall over. I didn't know they were even taking it up today."

He said that he was "very glad the school board sees fit in these cases to properly apply the pupil assignment law.

"I don't think the action of the school board will cause any difficulty or mass emotion because of the manner in which this matter has been handled."

One advocate of the desegregation move told members of the school board that it was incumbent upon them to make a voluntary start toward desegregation rather than have the NACP decide how, when and where."

The move had the sanction of Fla. Gov. LeRoy Collins and was offered to the board by Robert S. Butler.

He told the board that he felt the four youngsters met the requirements for admission under the state's pupil assignment law.

2-28-59

THIS LAW was actually designed to thwart integration. However, to be constitutionally sound, the law could not specify any racial criteria.

Instead, the law provided that children shall be assigned to schools to which they are considered best suited on the basis and physical factors.

The board acted, then, on the basis of what the law stated rather than what everyone believed it implied. The board actually regards Orchard Villa as a "pilot school" for integration.

L. L. Fabisinski, chairman of Gov. Collins' racial advisory committee, said the board's action would be of "great benefit to all other counties and the state as a whole in dealing intelligently and effectively with the problems facing our school system."

The governor said that he agreed. However, leaders of both houses of the state legislature attacked the move.

House Speaker Thomas D. Beasley, labeling the board move as "outrageous," he said:

"The legislature will do something about it."

Dewey M. Johnson, Senate president, said that a referendum should be held concerning the action.

The legislature opens in April.

* * *

MEANWHILE, IN Frankfort, Ky., U.S. District Judge H. Church Ford directed the Owen County Board of Education to desegregate elementary grades in September. The Owen County High School was desegregated last September by his order. Nine colored students and 370 white students now attend the school.

Judge Ford's order will result in two schools formerly set aside for colored students being absorbed into two schools formerly set aside for white students.

One 35-enrollment school will be incorporated into the Owenton school with a present enrollment of 413.

A 44-enrollment school will be absorbed into another school at New Liberty, enrollment 208.

The judge's order noted that the school board had not made the "prompt start" toward elementary school desegregation that he ordered last year in desegregating the high school.

James A. Crumlin, Louisville, represented the Kentucky NAACP in the suit.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, called upon the Textile Workers of America, AFL-CIO to stop supporting the Front Royal school boycott by white students.

In a telegram to William Pollak, president, he said:

"It is understandable that Front Royal citizens would attempt stop-gap educational measures while high school was closed pending final court determination.

"Now that school has been opened as a result of state and federal court decision, no excuse remains for Local 371 to make its union hall available for school functions.

* * *

"**IT IS** also common knowlege that officers of Local 371 are leaders in organized boycott by white parents and students of the newly - opened school."

He concluded: "Needless to say, Local 371 is embarrassing the entire labor movement and its activity is not unnoticed by hundreds of thousands of colored citizens generally, especially since obedience to court rulings on desegregating public schools is policy of the AFL-CIO.

"The NAACP urges you as international president to take appropriate action in the circumstances."

Val Washington, minorities division director for the Republican Party, also criticized the union.

* * *

SO FAR in Front Royal, six colored members of Local 371 were fired from the American Viscose Corporation plant. The union refused to consider the grievances of these six fired employees.

Charles E. Leadman, union business agent, allegedly announced that the union would no longer handle grievances of colored workers. Mr. Leadman is one of the leaders of the resistance movement against school desegregation in Front Royal.

At week's end, the 800 white students who were supposed to attend the Warren County High School in Front Royal maintained their boycott. They took a "break" in their private school classes to observe Wednesday as 22 colored students entered the school.

These private school classes are supported by the Warren County Educational Foundation which is furnished with funds and leadership by the local union.

* * *

Q. D. GASQUE, county school superintendent, after the boycott's second day expressed the opinion that the white students would return.

One of the students, interviewed on a television newscast, hinted that the students might return to school in September.

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, who recently conceded the defeat of his "massive resistance" program, said of the Front Royal boycott:

"If there is a right of association in this country, then it must follow that there is a right not to associate. The people of Virginia must realize that no federal decision can require a parent or guardian to send a child to a public school against the will of such parent or guardian.

"It is abundantly clear that the people of Warren County are exercising a right inherent in the principle of individual choice."

INTEGRATION PLAN OFFERED IN SOUTH

14d(1)

Florida Governor Asks State Bodies With Powers to End School Impasse

New York Times

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Gov. LeRoy D. Collins of Florida is circulating a new plan here to ease the school segregation controversy.

He proposes that Congress set up an administrative commission in each state to decide when, where and how desegregation would come. Members of the commission would be appointed by the President on the advice of state governors.

Governor Collins recently made a secret trip to Washington to discuss his plan with the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Collins proposal could be an important new element in the maneuvering over civil rights legislation in the Senate. It could provide a basis for accommodation of civil rights already put forward by the Administration and Senator Johnson.

The Johnson bill calls for a Federal conciliation commission, with regional offices, to help work out racial tensions over schools and other issues. As drafted, the commission would be advisory in nature, without power to [illegible] plans or enforce them.

2-17-59

In contrast, the draft bill that Governor Collins has prepared gives his commissions the primary function of planning desegregation of schools.

Power of Review

The commissions would take the place of Federal District Courts as the initial forum in school cases. If a school board refuses to admit a Negro child to a white school, the complaint would be to the commission instead of to a court.

The courts would review the actions of the commissions, but review would be chiefly on questions of law. Findings of fact by the commission would be conclusive if "supported by substantial evidence"—a standard frequently applied in judicial review of administrative agencies.

The advantage of such commissions, in Governor Collins' view, is that they would be much more flexible than the courts and would be able to consider more factors.

A court, as a general rule, can deal only with the parties directly before it. It cannot consider, for example, whether some other district or school or grade in a southern state would be a better place to start integration than the place sought by the Negro plaintiff in the particular case.

Governor Collins believes a commission, taking into consideration all the social and psychological factors, could work out a more orderly and rational pattern for desegregation.

Of equal importance, he believes that his commissions would assure the Deep South against total, mass integration in the most resistant areas. He argues that the fear of these areas about early mass integration is responsible for much of the South's intransigence on the racial issue.

The Governor thinks also that the local roots of commission members would ease resentment at Federal power and encourage moderate opinion. He himself is regarded as a leading spokesman for southern moderates.

The draft bill prepared by Governor Collins calls for governors to submit two names for each position on the commissions.

If the President liked neither name, he could ask the governor to submit two more. If those were considered unsatisfactory, the President would be free to nominate anyone.

The theory of Governor Collins and his supporters [illegible]

freer of political fears than local school boards. It might provide a mechanism for state and local officials who would like to adjust at least to token integration but are afraid to take the first step.

Governor Collins also feels that the Federal courts would be glad to be free of the initial responsibility of desegregation.

It is true that Federal judges do not welcome the role of assigning students to particular schools. Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals made the point with force recently in urging Virginia school boards to prepare their own plans for desegregation rather than waiting for the courts to tell them what to do.

The Collins proposal is certain to draw attacks from both sides.

It appears to be unsatisfactory to the Deep South because it explicitly recognizes the obligation to adjust to the Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional.

It is probably unsatisfactory to northern liberals because it takes away from Federal District Courts their original jurisdiction to deal with school segregation.

Nevertheless, the plan may serve to promote discussion of new approaches to civil rights legislation.

Governor Collins has told Senator Johnson and others that his chief object was to promote discussion and search for alternatives to continued dissension.

even governors who are most ardent segregationists would tend to suggest names of moderates acceptable to the President. Otherwise, the feeling is, they would be subject to criticism for letting the choice of candidates go by default to the President.

In Governor Collins' view a commission would be relatively

Miami to Admit 4 Negro Pupils; Legislators Vow to Block Action

14d(1) Fla

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 18—The Dade (Miami) County School Board voted today to admit four Negroes to a public school next September.

Within hours a group of local anti-integration legislators were calling for action and predicting that integration of the school would never take place. There is no integration in Florida public schools now. Two Negroes are attending graduate school at the University of Florida.

N-Y Times 2-19-59

The board voted to admit the Negroes to the Orchard Villa Elementary School. It had held a hearing on the request for admission by the four last Oct. 15. No action was taken then, but the board began studying the possibility of making it a "pilot school" for integration.

Gov. Leroy Collins indicated approval of the action. He has said before that Florida must have some integration to make valid its pupil assignment law—a move designed to prevent mass integration.

Many legislators do not share that view. Thomas D. Beasley, nominee for House Speaker, said it was "outrageous" and predicted legislative action. The Legislature convenes April 7.

Dewey Johnson, Senate president designate, said, "I don't like to tell Dade County how to run its affairs, but the action of the school board violates the intent of the Florida Constitution."

P-18

Other legislators indicated two courses of possible action, a last-resort bill and the parent-option plan.

The last-resort bill would permit the people of any area facing integration to close the schools. The parent-option plan provides machinery for closing of schools and giving parents money to send their children to private schools.

Pupil Placement Upheld in Florida

Fla 14d(1)

Atlanta Constitution

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A federal district judge Friday upheld Florida's pupil assignment law and refused to order immediate integration of one Negro pupil into a white West Palm Beach school.

Judge Emett C. Choate held that parents of 8-year-old William M. Holland Jr., must exhaust administrative remedies under the assignment law.

Atlanta, Ga.

The boy's father, an attorney, said he will file an appeal as soon as papers can be prepared, perhaps next week.

Sat 2-28-59

Judge Choate's ruling came after the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans reversed a previous decision and returned the case to his court.

In a motion filed after the New Orleans decision, Holland asked for two things: immediate integration of his son into a white school; and a ruling requiring the Palm Beach school board to submit a plan for desegregation of all Palm Beach County schools.

P-22

Choate pointed Friday to a U.S. Supreme Court decision that the Alabama school placement law is constitutional "on its face." He said the Florida law is similar to the Alabama act.

Choate said evidence was that young Holland objected to his assignment to a school near his home and requested assignment to a school more distant. Both schools are fully accredited and both are overcrowded, he said.

The ruling continued that it appeared Holland had not "intended to further comply with provisions of the Florida pupil assignment law relating to appeal from the decision of the local school board." The law requires a pupil turned down by his local school board to appeal to the state board of education, then to the Leon County Circuit Court in Tallahassee.

'Almost Anything Will Pass'

Bailey Expects Bill for Closing Dade Schools

Herald

14d(1) Fla

School Funds Cut Plan Blasted *2A*

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

Miami, Fla.

TAMPA—A bill that could close Dade County schools will be introduced on the first day of the 1959 session of the Florida Legislature next month, Thomas D. Bailey, state school superintendent, predicted Wednesday.

"And almost anything that's introduced will pass," he said.

Bailey said the bill will be similar to the "Last Resort Bill" vetoed by Gov. LeRoy Collins two years ago. "It won't be called that, but it will smell the same by any other name," he said.

Thurs. 3-19-59

The bill would require any county with an integrated school to hold a countywide referendum on closing all of its schools.

P-1

The countywide closing provision is based on a Federal Court decision in Virginia which held that closing of a single school is discriminatory, Bailey said.

The Dade School Board has made Florida's first move toward voluntary integration by admitting four Negroes to all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School, effective in September.

Bailey predicted that strong support for the school closing bill and possibly even more drastic measures will come from North and Northwest Florida.

"Those people are strong for local control of government," he said. "But they're not going to let Dade County control that situation down there."

Bailey's remarks came at a dinner meeting of the Continuing Education Council, representatives from Florida civic groups. Meeting in connection with the Florida Education Association's convention here, the council earlier heard Assistant State Attorney General Ralph Odum question the legality of the proposed parent option plan which will also be considered by the Legislature.

This plan, which has the support of Bailey, would permit parents of children in mixed schools to withdraw them from the public schools and receive payments to apply on tuition at private schools.

The payments would be equal to each child's proportionate share of the county operating budget — about $30 a month on the average, Odum said.

Odum said it has never been tested in Federal Court "and no one can foretell what new slings and arrows may be hurled by some outrageous court."

But it's a calculated legal risk Florida should take, he declared. There seems to be no other way for the state to provide an education for those children whose parents won't send them to an integrated school.

Key to the plan will be a constitutional amendment to modify the provision for free public schools. The legislature will be asked to call a special election to approve it, he added.

Text of the amendment and the bills putting the parent option plan into effect will be released by Odum today in a speech to the FEA convention.

Superintendent Bailey said the plan would preserve free public schools and place the responsibility for deciding how to cope with integration "right back on the individual parent—where it ought to be."

14d(1) 1959 FLORIDA

New Legislature, Collins Clash over Segregation

Governor Asks No Law Change

Stand Follows Calls for Action by House, Senate Chiefs

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
4-8-59

TALLAHASSEE, April 7 (UPI)—Gov. LeRoy Collins and the Florida Legislature clashed head-on over the explosive issue of school segregation hours after the 1959 session opened today.

Collins implored the legislators not to pass any new segregation laws and coupled this plea with a warning they will bear full responsibility for the "consequences" if they lead Florida down a path of defiance and disorder.

He said Florida can use its pupil placement law to prevent wholesale desegregation and any other approach would be disastrous and illegal. He asked the legislators to reject any plan to close a school to avoid integration.

In their addresses convening the session four hours earlier, Senate President Dewey Johnson and House Speaker Thomas D. Beasley took stands in direct conflict with that of Collins.

Beasley said he will set up a special committee, with expert legal help, to pass on all segregation plans and make sure the chamber is not flooded with wild, hair-brained schemes that would end up in the legal wastebasket.

Tuition Plan

But he asked his colleagues to strengthen the pupil placement act, enact a private school tuition plan so that no child will be forced to attend an integrated school and pass "any other constitutional laws advised by legal [illegible] of our own choosing."

Johnson told the legislators they [illegible] a duty and a public man- [illegible] to pass laws, no matter how [illegible], to head off race-mixing [illegible] schools.

The rest of the governor's 10,500 word program, most ambitious in modern Florida history, was nearly forgotten in the uproar over what was seen as his inference he might veto any new segregation laws.

Looking over flower-decked desks that almost hid them from view, the legislators heard Collins urge sales tax increases and economy measures he said would guarantee the state another 41 million dollars income—enough to finance record spending and leave a rainy-day cushion.

He suggested that part of the 33 million dollars in new sales tax income go to guarantee completion of a new Raiford prison with contract rather than convict labor.

All the general tax increase would be paid by beer, wine and liquor drinkers and building contractors. Collins also proposed an optional one cent increase in the seven-cent gasoline tax, to be collected and spent for roads only in the cities and counties where the people voted for it.

Constitutional Revision

He did not mention his recommendations for broad constitutional revision and reapportionment in the 75-minute address to a joint session. He asked the legislature to let him come back Thursday and discuss these issues.

He renewed recommendations for slum clearance, a university chancellor, increased jobless pay, strong central purchasing, and urged abolishment of the state milk commission and the practice of naturopathy.

He came up with new proposals for a state consumer commission to represent the public before legislative and government agencies, four new junior colleges, statewide daylight saving time, strong laws to regulate labor unions and prevent picketing by public employes, and use of high school seniors to drive school buses.

He asked the Legislature to repeal capital punishment and substitute mandatory life sentences subject to no clemency for 25 years, except on proof of innocence.

Collins urged the legislators not to adopt an interim committee's recommendation to curtail special school programs.

He insisted if the Legislature goes along with a plan to fingerprint school teachers, it extend the same requirement to all state officials and employes from the governor down.

His race recommendations stirred up the biggest fuss.

Collins said his Race Advisory Committee, headed by retired Judge L. L. Fabisinski, has declared that drastic, defiant legislation will do more harm than good.

Times-Union

With the pupil placement law, he said, Florida has had no riots, no disorders, no business stagnation and no integration, except in university graduate schools.

"You have it within your power to take the state off this course and down other trails leading nobody knows where. I implore you not to do this," he said.

Collins urged appropriations that would add $15,494,000 to the Cabinet's proposed 725-million-dollar state budget. But he said new tax income and economies would allow this expenditure and still leave a cushion of nearly 30 million dollars.

4-8-59

He said using students rather than adults as school bus drivers would save 5½ million dollars, an escheat law would raise a million dollars and $626,000 could be saved by insuring all school property in the state fire fund.

Extension of the sales tax to packaged beer, wine and liquor and materials purchased by federal government contractors would raise 33 million dollars in new income, he said.

Other Economies

Other suggested economies were central purchasing, more liberal policies of investing idle state surpluses and repeal of the provision earmarking part of the beverage tax for the alcoholic treatment program.

His recommendations for spending, over and above the Cabinet's 725-million-dollar budget, include $3,728,000 for new junior colleges, $75,000 for a chancellor, $250,000 for county libraries, $6,642,000 for completion of the new Raiford prison, $3,445,000 to enlarge the state patrol and $954,000 for a new facility for mentally disturbed children.

The governor said the cabinet has agreed to his plan for strengthening of central purchasing to save additional millions on state supplies.

The proposal would leave the buying under the State Cabinet, but extend it to all agencies and all commodities, including printing.

He supported the Road Department's controversial proposal to give it control of revenue from the fifth and sixth cents of the gas tax and the counties control of the seventh cent, with the state to buy all right of way for road and bridge projects.

But he came up with a new proposal to divide up the seventh cent revenue on a basis of where it was collected, meaning that populous Dade would get a major cut of this money now divided fairly equally among the 67 counties.

Billboard Regulation

Other recommendations would:

Regulate billboards along the interstate highway system.

Make bomb hoaxes a criminal offense.

Establish strict rules governing official integrity to guard against conflicts of interest or use of public influence for private gain.

Repeal the fee system for paying sheriffs in counties where it still exists.

Up jobless pay to 50 per cent of the average weekly wage and extend it to 26 weeks duration.

Establish planning boards to handle zoning problems outside the city limits.

Require that workers get time off to vote without a loss of pay.

Require labor unions to make financial reports to the state and prohibit picketing by public employes.

Union Standards

Impose higher standards for union business agents to prevent labor racketeering and transfer their licensing from the Cabinet to the Industrial Commission.

Transfer supervision of the Ringling Art Museum and Tuberculosis hospitals to the Cabinet.

Reorganize the Department of Agriculture and abolish the plant board, livestock and agriculture marketing boards.

Strengthen the ability of officials to recover through law suits shortages in official funds.

Establish a state arts commission to beautify public buildings.

Broaden the program for hospitalization of indigents to include chronic illness, outpatient care, nursing and foster home care for the senile.

Impose stronger highway safety laws and driver training pro-

Bill On Negroes Instruction OKd

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 5-28-59
p. 3-D

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A Florida Senate committee approved Wednesday a bill making it unlawful for white teachers to instruct Negro children and vice versa.

Its introducer, Sen. Harvie Belser, said it would not bar Negro youngsters from white classrooms—just make it impossible for them to learn anything if they got there.

14d(1)

Belser also won committee approval for a constitutional amendment proposal which would require the Legislature to provide support for public schools only as long as they are segregated.

Florida Bill Moves Against Integration

Commercial
Appeal
p. 33

Teacher Of One Race Could Not Teach Other Race

Thurs 5-28-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 27.—(AP)—A Florida Senate committee approved Wednesday a bill making it unlawful for white teachers to instruct Negro children and vice versa.

14d(1)

Its introducer, Senator Harvie Belser, said it would not bar Negro youngsters from white classrooms — just make it impossible for them to learn anything if they got there.

Senator Belser also won committee approval for a constitutional amendment proposal which would require the Legislature to provide support for public schools only as long as they are segregated. The same amendment would let the Legislature subsidize private education.

Thurs 5-29-59

Committee members approved the House-passed measure authorizing lease of public school buildings to private corporations for educational use.

Gov. Collins Lays Program Before Legislators

TAX BILL GETS SETBACK

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn. P. 9
Tues. 6-2-59

Measure Would Finance Segregated Schools

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 1.—(AP)—A tax credit bill for financing segregated private schools suffered a setback Monday which reduced to near zero its chances of getting through the Legislature in the four days remaining of the regular session.

The House refused after a rousing floor fight to withdraw the measure from a hostile committee. Opponents attacked it on grounds it was clearly unconstitutional.

The vote of 54-37 for putting the bill on the House floor indicated a majority of the 95 members favored it. But the vote was seven short of the necessary two-thirds necessary to bring the bill out of the committee for action.

A powerful House faction led by Representative William Chappell was planning its next move to free the bill from the appropriations committee which rejected it 8-10.

TO AVERT PANIC

House Body Votes Racial Laws Delay

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 4-11-59

TALLAHASSEE, April 10 (AP)—The House screening committee today embarked on a deliberate course designed to avert panic and preserve legality of any bills the Legislature may pass to strengthen racial laws.

As part of the keep-calm move evident in both branches of the Legislature, the special committee decided to hold off action on racial bills sent to it until it gets the whole picture.

After two - hour sessions, the House and Senate recessed for the weekend.

The committee headed by Rep. Ben Hill Griffin of Polk County deferred action on the last-resort school closing bill handed to it today. It indicated it might seek permission to hold some bills for longer than the 14-day period permitted under the rules.

Double Reference Plans

House Speaker Thomas Beasley said it might be necessary to send some racial bills also to the Public Education Committee. A double reference, because of a new two-thirds rule, would make it harder for extreme racial bills to reach the House floor.

Meantime, two bills designed to clip the wings of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People appeared at each end of the Legislature.

Sen. Charley Johns of Starke asked the Legislature to extend for two more years the legislative investigating committee which has been checking into NAACP activities. A $75,000 appropriation was asked to finance the committee's work.

In the House, Rep. Osee Fagan of Alachua County offered a bill to tighten the state laws against barratry — stirring up litigation. Fagan's bill would provide that any person or organization connected with bringing a lawsuit without any "direct interest" would be guilty of barratry. Fines and prison sentences would be provided for violations.

Tax Credit System

Rep. Gordon Frederick of Seminole introduced a bill to set up a system of tax credits to help parents finance private school education for children withdrawn from integrated schools.

Frederick said the proposal was designed to complement the parent-option tuition plan the Legislature is expected to pass.

The parent-option plan backed by State School Supt. Thomas Beasley and Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin probably will be introduced on Monday. It will allow parents to withdraw children from integrated schools and state tuition grants will be set up to help send them to private school.

Elsewhere on the state's racial front, Mayor Robert High of Miami suggested a march on Tallahassee to oppose any plan to close Florida schools, and the State Junior Chamber of Commerce said its recent stand favoring free public schools doesn't mean integrated schools.

The Miami mayor said Tampa, St. Petersburg, Jacksonville, Orlando and West Palm Beach will be invited to join the march.

To be effective, a march would have to be made in two weeks, High said.

He said to close the schools to prevent integration would bring "the blackest day in our history."

"From the very first day of the Legislature," he went on, "the men in Tallahassee have been headed in that direction.

"From what I can hear, people in the hallways up there are getting more and more emotional about it. Instead of getting temperate or moderate in any way, it is getting worse.

A member of Dade County's legislative delegation immediately took issue with High.

Rep. Cliff Herrell said that instead of getting more emotional over the racial issue, the Legislature was getting more temperate and that High didn't know what he was talking about.

"I am appalled to hear that the mayor of one of our largest cities is apparently an exhibitionist, because I am sure he cannot find other foundation for his statement or suggestion," he said. "I am confident that the great majority of legislators have no intention whatsoever of closing the public schools."

Sat. 4/11/59

Segregation Endorsed

Urial Blount Jr. of DeLand, president of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce, said his organization has endorsed the segregated school system under the Florida Constitution which calls for separate but equal facilities.

Blount said his organization's support of the free public school system does not mean it supports integration.

Meanwhile Negro Baptist church leaders urged the Florida Legislature to put aside "individual prejudices" and eliminate all color barriers from the state laws.

The General Baptist State Convention of Florida, Inc., which claims 200,000 members, adopted a resolution at its convention here which said in part:

"We call on the Legislature to forget individual prejudices and to work for the fulfillment of the American dream of complete freedom for all, elimination of color barriers to complete freedom and recognition of the Negro in Florida as citizens and Americans rather than as second class and inferior individuals."

Another resolution praised the efforts of the NAACP.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Hesitant Step Toward Integration Made

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla

By EVERETTE WILLIARD
Times-Union Staff Writer

—Richard Ervin

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin Notes That the Small Number of White Pupils Enrolling, Public Feeling Indicates This State Is Not Ready for Mixing

Sun. 9-13-59

P. 15

14d(1)

Integration of the public schools in Florida became fact last week—at least for the time being.

Whether it will be a permanent thing depends on what action the Dade County school board takes at a meeting scheduled for Wednesday, or at some later date.

Orchard Villa Elementary in Miami became the first public school in the state to break the racial barrier when four Negro children who had been assigned to the school last spring were admitted Tuesday. There were eight white students present. [illegible] Wednesday 12 more white pupils enrolled. Thursday one more was enrolled, but two dropped out.

Facing the Dade County school board are the petitions [illegible] Negro parents for the reassignment of 93 children to Orchard Villa, located in a district [illegible] recently has become a predominantly Negro residential [illegible] with 934 property transfers [illegible] years.

[illegible] board is scheduled to act [illegible] the petitions Wednesday, but the large number may be too [illegible] to consider at one ses-[illegible] Also facing the board is the question of what to do with white children if a substantial number of the Negroes are reassigned. There is pressure from some areas to move them to other schools and make Orchard Villa all-Negro.

Integration of Orchard Villa was accomplished with no trouble.

Fred Hockett, an ally of John Kasper, race agitator now serving his second sentence in the Federal Correctional Institution at Tallahassee in connection with school riots in Tennessee, and J. B. Stoner of Atlanta, who described himself as the imperial wizard of a Ku Klux Klan group, showed up in front of the school Tuesday and Wednesday.

They took pictures of persons entering the building and advised white parents they did not have to send their children to the school. They were ignored by everyone but photographers.

Another school in Dade County also was integrated Tuesday, but this was nothing new for the state.

At Naranja, a school for children of Homestead Air Force Base personnel enrolled 21 Negroes along with 732 white pupils.

This was the fifth school built at an air base under the impact program to accept Negroes. The first was at Eglin AFB in 1955 following a presidential proclamation banning segregation on military bases. Since then Tyndall, Patrick and MacDill have followed suit.

Reaction of state officials to the integration was as expected.

Gov. LeRoy Collins praised Dade school authorities and the people for their orderly transition and assailed "demagoguery and false pretense" on the issue.

Atty. Gen. Richard Erwin, on the day Orchard Villa opened, said the small number of students that showed up indicated Florida was not ready for integration and that present public feeling would make it difficult.

School Supt. Thomas Bailey merely pointed out that the action occurred under a law enacted by the Legislature and upheld in its only court test so far.

NAACP officials were not pleased, saying the handful of students represented no real test of integration.

But was this the first integration of a public school? Dade School Supt. Joe Hall said probably not, pointing out that with Miami's mixture of races it may have been accomplished unknowingly years ago.

While the line was broken in Dade, other counties held firm.

At Port Tampa, Negro mothers picketed a temporary school and refused to allow their children to attend. A number of parents petitioned for reassignment of their children. Hillsborough County school officials said all requests would be handled under the pupil assignment law.

Three Negroes applied for admission to a new St. Petersburg high school where 11 others were turned down last month. Supt. Floyd Christian said their academic records would have to be reviewed before any action was taken.

The Escambia County school board turned down reassignment requests from two Negro students along with those from a number of white children.

Faced with a different kind of problem, the Volusia County school board exempted three elementary students from the state's compulsory attendance law. The three live in an area so sparsely populated that the bus route was discontinued and the nearest stop now is seven miles away. Parents and school officials have been unable to work out transportation arrangements.

Fell Short:

On other news fronts, the first Project Mercury capsule of a design intended to carry man into space was launched from Cape Canaveral. The capsule fell far short of its goal due to a malfunction in the Atlas ICBM launching vehicle, but of major importance to the prospective astronauts was the capsule's recovery in an area hundreds of miles from where the lookouts were stationed.

Controversy Continues:

The controversy over salary raises for state workers continued. Gov. Collins charged the Legislature threw the Cabinet a "curve ball' in its appropriations act by fixing salaries for some agency heads and not setting them for others.

Comptroller Ray Green filed formal notice he will appeal a circuit court ruling that held the governor did not have the authority to veto appropriations bill items setting salaries of the prisons director and state forester, who later were given pay increases.

And Sen. Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee, chairman of an interim spending watchdog committee, said the 1961 Legislature may be asked to return to the old system of fixing salaries for all top state employes in an effort toward uniformity.

Program Resumed:

With August sales tax collections brightenin[illegible] state's financial outlook, [illegible] Cabinet decided the state's multi-million-dollar building program could be resumed.

Violent Deaths:

In Tampa, two golfers were killed and five others injured when lightning struck a rain shelter. Paul Stephenson, 35, of West Hollywood, and two of his children died when their small plane crashed near Williston shortly after takeoff from a foggy field.

Florida School Ends Segregation

Telegram

New York

Associated Press.

Fri. 9-4-59

14d(1)

School integration is a step closer in Florida today, cutting to five the number of Southern states holding firm to the traditional separate classrooms for white and Negro pupils.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are the only states in which at least token integration has not been started in elementary or high schools.

While 32 Negroes and one white pupil were registering Thursday at a previously all-white school in Miami, a federal judge in Virginia was turning down an argument for equal but separate schools for Negroes.

If white and Negro children attend classes together at the Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami when school opens Tuesday it will mark the first desegregation of Florida public grade schools.

A Dade County (Miami) move to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's integration ruling led to the situation at the Orchard Villa School which is in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

Negro School Bid Appealed In Escambia

Times-Union

p. 1

Wed. 9-16-59

PENSACOLA, Sept. 15 (AP)—The county school board's refusal to assign a Negro girl to a white public school here is being appealed to the State Board of Education, a Negro lawyer said today.

Jacksonville

Atty. Charles Wilson said he mailed the appeal to the state board at Tallahassee today.

Kareen Augustus, daughter of Negro physician Charles A. Augustus, had sought admittance to the white Oliver J. Semmes grade school. The board last month assigned her instead to the first grade of a Negro school.

14d(1)

Fla

In placing the girl in the Negro school, the board said it was necessary to assign a pupil to a school before it could consider an application for reassignment to another school.

Wilson said the appeal presented four arguments:

1. That the assignment was contrary to the 14th Amendment barring abridgement of a citizen's rights.
2. That the Augustus family lives in the Semmes school area but the girl was assigned to the Negro school "solely and strictly on a basis of race."
3. That the school board had indicated it has a dual pattern of school districts, one for white and one for Negroes, which covers the same area and is designed to freeze a student of a particular race in a particular school.
4. That the school board did not act in accordance with the state pupil assignment law.

REMANDED TO PALM BEACH BODY

School Racial Suit Appeal Is Denied by State Board

Times Union P.1. Wed. 9-16-59

Jacksonville, Fla.

14 AD Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 15 (AP)—The appeal of a Negro parent against refusal of the Palm Beach County school board to assign his son to a white public school was rejected by the State Board of Education today.

The state board did not rule on the merits of the claim of William Holland Sr., West Palm Beach attorney, that his son should be admitted to the Northborough Elementary School.

The board held that, in failing to seek a public hearing from the county school board, Holland had not met a requirement of the pupil assignment law for an appeal to Tallahassee.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, the state's racial litigation specialist, told the board that since Holland had not sought a public hearing there was no record for review.

The case was sent back to the local school board for whatever action the parties choose to pursue.

Attended Private Schools

The appeal was the first brought before the state board under the 1956 pupil assignment act. Florida's first public school integration under the placement law occurred last week in Dade County.

Odum told the state board that Holland's son never had attended public schools, but had been enrolled in private schools. He said the boy would be in the fourth grade.

Holland has been trying for three years to obtain admission for his son to a white school, and has twice been to the federal courts.

District U.S. Judge Emmet Choate of Miami ruled Holland must exhaust administrative remedies under the state law before seeking federal court relief.

Negro School Closer

Odum said Holland applied to the Palm Beach County school board in June for enrollment of his son in Northborough School, which is about 1½ miles from his home. The local board on Aug. 6 assigned the child to the all-Negro Roosevelt School, about a mile from the Holland residence.

Holland appealed to the state board.

Gov. LeRoy Collins suggested the local school board and Holland might stipulate on the facts in lieu of a public hearing. He said the stipulation could be used as a record for review by the state board.

Secretary of State R. A. Gray said, however, in his opinion the public hearing could not be waived. He said an administrative agency cannot lawfully evade requirements of the law.

Private Schools Act Use Doubted

Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Mon. 9-28-59. P. 21.

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 27 (AP)—Because a 1959 law designed to stimulate development of an expanded private school system in Florida provided no funds for operations, the governor's office said today there was some doubt whether anything could be accomplished and whether a board of private education created by the act should be named.

14 AD

But Sen. Tom Adams of Orange Park, who sponsored the bill, said he felt the board should be named within the next few months so that it could get to work. He said it was not absolutely necessary that any funds be available.

"Some work should be done prior to the next Legislature so that the Legislature can review it and determine whether any further action is necessary," he said.

Conference Planned

William L. Durden, executive assistant to Gov. LeRoy Collins, said he would confer with Adams soon about the law.

While the law was not designed with the integration problem in mind, Adams said it could prove helpful in handling school problems created by integration and by stimulating growth of a quality private school system.

"Public schools were set up for mass education and private schools are not," he said. "There should be a clear cut division so that both systems can develop along the proper lines. Development of a private system will help relieve taxpayers of the burden of supporting education and should be encouraged."

Florida now has an estimated 180 private schools of all kinds. Fifty-five of these—54 white and one Negro—are accredited by the State Department of Education and some of the high schools have been accredited by the Southern Assn. of Schools and Colleges.

Would Have 7 Members

The board of private education created by the 1959 law would be comprised of seven members to be appointed by the governor. The appointments would be made from nominations submitted by recognized statewide organizations representing approved private schools in Florida.

The board would establish minimum standards designed "to insure a minimum satisfactory education." It would certify teachers.

The act said the standards would be designed to permit easy transfer of students at all grade levels from private to public schools without loss of credit.

Another 1959 law made it easier to incorporate non-profit private school corporations. The first of these was set up in Jacksonville this week.

Collins Lauds Dade 'Discipline' In Meeting Desegregation Issue

Herald Miami, Fla.

By JOHN BOYLES
Capital Bureau Chief

Thur. 9-10-59 P. 1 14 AD

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins Wednesday commended the people of Dade County for the manner in which Orchard Villa and Air Base Elementary schools were integrated.

"They have met a situation that to many was extremely difficult with dignity and the self-discipline essential to freedom," Collins said.

The governor assailed "demagoguery and false pretense in politics" in dealing with racial problems.

"We can look around us and see the practical disadvantages of such a course in some other states," he said.

Collins said Dade County school authorities have acted responsibly and "have preserved the right of local decision for their own county and indirectly for every other county in the state."

"For some time now, limited desegration has been inevitable in Florida as elsewhere. Our choice has not been some desegregation or none. It has been whether limited desegregation would come under procedures our own local school authorities would fashion and administer, or uncontrolled desegregation through coercion and accompanying threats of disorder," Collins said.

"We have nothing to fear," Collins said, "as long as we act within reason — as long as our leadership, local and state, is square with the people."

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Miami Herald. Sept. 8-30-59. Miami Florida

No Racial Strife Expected as Schools Open

TALLAHASSEE —(UPI)— State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey foresees no racial trouble when a majority of Florida's schools open next week for the fifth time since the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.

"I anticipate no difficulty anywhere," Bailey said in an interview, forecasting a record enrollment of students, but fewer double sessions because of stepped-up classroom construction.

Only "trouble spots" in the school opening picture appear to be Dade and Palm Beach counties where classes begin from three days to a week later than the rest of the state.

Palm Beach, where a Negro student has appealed to the state Cabinet for admission to a white school, opens Sept. [illegible] and the Cabinet won't get around to a decision for at least three more weeks.

Dade County schools open Sept. 8 along with Brevard, Lee, Leon, Sarasota and Okeechobee.

The Dade County School Board has already ordered four Negroes admitted to the previously all-white Orchard Villa School and staffed it with white teaching personnel.

Only a few white students plan to attend the 14-room school located in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

Twenty other Negro students are expected to attend Air Base Elementary in South Dade along with several hundred white students. A new school, it will be attended only by children of military personnel stationed at Homestead Air Force Base.

Bailey said he does not [illegible] what the outcome will [illegible] he has no reports indi[illegible] trouble.

"This is the sort of thing you can't predict in advance," he added.

Bailey said he did not think Dade would operate the Orchard Villa school with only a handful of students.

One possibility, he said, would be to turn it into an all-Negro school to relieve over-crowding at Holmes Elementary for Negroes just 11 blocks away.

"This is only conjecture. I have no inside information that this is contemplated," he added.

Schools in 12 counties — Calhoun, Glades, Lafayette, Liberty, Walton, Clay, Putnam, St. Johns, Levy, Orange, Suwannee and Hardee — have already opened without a ripple.

Thirty-three others start classes Monday, followed by 15 more on Tuesday and Wednesday and the final six on the following Tuesday, the day after Labor Day.

Bailey said enrollment this year will top the one million mark for the first time in history, estimating an initial 950,000 students in September and rising over the months to 1,050,000.

This does not include some 3,600 in kindergartens and 14,000 in junior colleges.

Enrollment in grades one-12 has more than doubled in the last nine years, Bailey said, and jumped 41 per cent in five years, highest increase in the nation.

Only 400 teachers will lack college degrees, placing Florida among the top three states in percentage of college-trained teachers with 98.94 per cent holding certificates based on four-year degrees or higher.

Their average salary will be $5,170 compared to $5,070 a year ago.

Bailey said 22,200 teachers on continuing contract are guaranteed a yearly minimum of $4,000. Another 9,765 who have at least 10 years service are due $5,000 or more.

He said some minor teacher shortages have developed in a few counties, but nothing serious. Some 6,200 new teachers will start in the schools this year, most of them from out-of-state.

Some 24 new schools and 26 additions will be ready for the September opening, making a total of 621 additional classrooms for the fall term.

Last year, 50,670 students in 15 counties had to attend double sessions because of a shortage of classrooms. No figures for this year will be available until October, but Bailey anticipates a slight drop.

Florida Pupil Ruling Argued

Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 10-7-59

P. 5

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 6 (UPI)— An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here today Florida's pupil assignment law was not being used in good faith in Miami schools.

Robert L. Carter of New York appeared before the court on appeal from a Miami District Court ruling upholding the Florida law. Carter's client, a Negro student in Miami, had been refused admission to a white school, but the lower court said the youth did not exhaust all the administrative remedies provided in the assignment law.

The Florida law, similar to the Alabama school placement law, provides criteria other than race in assigning an individual pupil to a school.

BY CABINET BOARD

Times-Union

Pensacola Integration Appeal Turned Down

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed. 10-14-59. P. 27

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 13 (UPI) — The appeal of a Pensacola Negro girl for admission to all-white Oliver J. Semmes Elementary School was rejected by the Cabinet Board of Education today.

Invoking the state's pupil placement law for the second time, the Cabinet sent the case back to the Escambia County school board for a hearing.

The same action was taken a month ago in turning down the appeal of a Negro youth seeking to integrate an elementary school in West Palm Beach.

The Cabinet, following the advice of Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, made it clear that no appeal will be considered until a local hearing is held and acted upon.

The pupil placement law requires this, and the Cabinet said it will follow this law to the letter.

Dr. Charles Augustus charged that the assignment of his daughter, Karen, to the Brown Barge Elementary School for Negroes in Pensacola was based solely on race.

He claimed the child lives in the district served by the Semmes school and Karen is entitled to attend it. He withdrew her from Brown Barge and enrolled her in a private school, pending the appeal.

Escambia authorities said Augustus has never requested a hearing.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Inside Your Schools

Integration Of AF School A Smooth Job

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Sun. 10-11-59

By PHIL MEYER

Herald Education Writer

P3

MEYER

The Dade School Board, which last month played down the fact that it was opening a non-segregated school in South Dade, is now worrying that it may have done the job too well.

The school was built this year as Pine Island Elementary. When the board decided last summer to admit 21 Negro students, it quietly changed the name to Air Force Base Elementary so that the school would be identified with the Homestead base rather than the county.

Now that the school has operated a month without incident, board members are more willing for the public to take notice of the fact that it is a desegregated county school—especially in view of the fact that the much publicized Orchard Villa School experiment in desegregation is apparently about over.

At last week's meeting, Board Member Helene Vosloh deplored the fact that she had heard Orchard Villa described as Dade's only integrated school.

"We do have another one in which we can continue to experiment — Air Base Elementary," she said.

Other Air Force bases in the state operate their own schools on a non-segregated basis.

Dade's school is unlike them in that it is county owned and operated and is located off the base.

At 12829 SW 272nd St., it is in an area so sparsely populated that only two of its 770 students are not children of Air Force personnel. Twenty-one are Negroes.

Lane Hits Negro Bid At Tampa

Time-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

10-9-59.

P 18

TAMPA, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Mayor Julian Lane, charging local Negroes with political maneuvering, appealed to them today for more time to answer their demand that Tampa's major park be integrated.

Lane issued a 250-word statement this afternoon following a meeting of the City Park Board, which on Tuesday promised a Negro delegation that it would come up with a plan next week to allow Negroes to use Lowry Park.

"Unfortunately," said Lane, "this request appears to be politically inspired and timed to hit when all city officials are struggling to find a solutinn to the bankrupt financial situation we have inherited."

Lane, just elected last month, referred to the budget left by his predecessor, former Mayor Nick Nuccio.

Lane said that if given more time, he would call in the best brains in the community, both white and Negro, to come up with a workable solution.

Lowry Park is the site of fairyland, a children's attraction, and the city's only zoo. Fairyland was constructed about two years ago and the zoo installed more recently. It was one of Nuccio's pet projects.

Lane said "If the group proposing the integration of Fairyland will not give us the time to solve this problem . . . then they leave me no choice but to insist that Fairyland and the other park facilities in our city continue their operation on a segregated basis."

The Negro delegation, headed by State NAACP President Leon Lowry, told the Park Board Tuesday they would take the case to court unless the city ordered desegregation at Lowry Park.

The land for the park was donated by the father of Sumter Lowry. Lowry, one of the state's leading segregationists, bitterly denounced plans for integrating the park last night.

Woman to Head All-Negro Staff At Orchard Villa

Herald Miami, Fla.

Fri. 10-9-59. P. 10A.

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Mrs. Clora Pearsall, principal ~~at Dunbar Elementary School for 21~~ years, was named Thursday to head the new all-Negro staff at Orchard Villa Elementary.

Mrs. Pearsall

School Superintendent Joe Hall said Mrs. Pearsall will organize a faculty and have the school ready to go into operation with approximately 400 pupils by Monday morning.

Orchard Villa, an all-white school last year, operated the first month of this school year with 18 students, four of them Negroes.

But a school board decision Wednesday assigned an estimated 379 Negroes to Villa.

Few, if any, of the white students are expected to show up for class Monday when the Negro staff takes over.

A state statute, passed this year, nullifies compulsory attendance for children assigned to desegregated schools.

James Rice, director of attendance, said white children who drop out of Orchard Villa could seek reassignment to other schools under the pupil assignment law. However, action by the School Board will be necessary to confirm their reassignment.

"We do not intend to move any of those children until the board acts," he said. The board's next regular meeting is Oct. 21. A special meeting devoted to insurance is scheduled for Oct. 14.

In the meantime, Orchard Villa's 14 whites will have the option of staying in the school, staying at home, or moving in with relatives in order to be in another school's attendance area, Rice indicated.

Mrs. Pearsall, who helped dedicate a new social center at Dunbar Thursday, replaces Principal Erwin Marshall. His new assignment is Scott Lake Elementary, 1160 NW 175th St.

Marshall replaces Joseph Pilson,, who resigned.

In other shifts, Superintendent Hall assigned Nelson Adams, principal of A. L. Lewis Elementary, to replace Mrs. Pearsall at Dunbar. Mrs. Walton Robinson, teacher at Bunche Park Elementary School, will become principal at Lewis Elementary.

Teachers and other employes at Orchard Villa were told to report to the School Board's personnel office so that new jobs can be found for them.

Miami Integration Turnabout

White Pupils Stay On As School Turns "Colored"

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-17-59

United Press International

MIAMI, Fla. — About 400 colored children and one 6-year-old white girl trooped into Orchard Villa elementary school Monday in perhaps the most unusual integration situation in Dixie.

The white girl who showed up at the school staffed by colored teachers was Doris Martinez, 6, daughter of Mrs. Ismael Martinez.

THREE OTHER white children are expected to attend Orchard Villa. The exact number of colored pupils was not available.

The school board voted last Wednesday to transfer more than 400 children out of crowded "colored" schools, into nearby empty Orchard Villa,, operating since September with 14 white and four colored pupils.

THE DECISION, based on the economic factor, was viewed generally as an end to the state's experiment in token public school integration. The school board, anticipating Orchard Villa would turn into a predominantly colored school,, replaced the white faculty principal.

Mrs. Clara Pearsall,, the new principal, said she expected the children will get along all right together."

THE SCHOOL board insisted its decision was not to move to stop integration, and invited other white children in Miami to transfer to Orchard Villa.

TRANSFERS SOUGHT

Miami Whites Shift Integration Stand

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Fri. 10-9-59.

MIAMI, Oct. 8 (AP)—White parents who supported the integration of Orchard Villa Elementary School began changing their minds today after 379 more Negroes were assigned to the school.

Mrs. Lorinne Perrini said she enrolled her daughter and two sons in the school at the start of the fall term because "I wanted them to learn about democracy this way." Now she says she will have them transferred.

Four Negroes were admitted to the school last month in Florida's first experiment in public school race mixing. Only 14 white children applied because the district in which the school is located has changed to almost all-Negro.

To avoid wasting the facilities of the school which can accommodate 400 pupils, the county school board decided yesterday to fill it up with Negroes.

Baldomero Prieto said he would bow to neighborhood pressure and send his 10-year-old daughter to a white school.

"The neighbors keep asking me why I don't take my daughter out of Orchard Villa," he said. "The other kids bother her and say nasty things to her.

"My daughter brings home the little Negro girls from the school to play in her yard. She doesn't know anything about hating other people."

Mrs. Polly Thompson also is taking her son, David, 10, out of Orchard Villa. She declared that the school board "has let us down."

A man wearing a confederate flag tie appeared at the school today and tried to get in. He was turned away by John Tyler, security officer.

Tyler said the man was Lee O'Hara of Tampa, head of an organization he calls "The World-wide Society." O'Hara attempted to make a speech before the school board yesterday.

Transfer White Teachers From Integrated School

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 10-9-59

MIAMI — (UPI) — The school board quietly ordered transfer of all white teachers from Florida's first integrated school Thursday, apparently ending any chances that it will remain racially - mixed.

At the same time, it was confirmed that the board had blocked attempts to widen school integration in Miami. School Superintendent Joe Hall said that 11 Negroes, who had asked to be transferred to all - white schools, had been turned down.

Hall said the three white teachers and white principal at Orchard Villa would be replaced by an all-Negro faculty, thus paving the way for conversion of the school into an all - Negro facility.

Meanwhile, the parents of 11 of the 14 white pupils at the Orchard Villa school went ahead with plans to transfer their children immediately to all - white schools. The remaining three white students were expected to follow suit before the end of the week.

Th breakup of the integration experiment was virtually assured Wednesday when the school board voted 6-1 to allow nearly 400 Negro pupils to move to Orchard Villa as of Monday. The four Negroes who integrated with the 14 whites last Spet. 8 will remain.

The school board gave economy as the reason for the move. The nearest Negro elementary school, Holmes, has nearly twice as many students as it was built to accomodate. Hall said it was poor economy to have one school jammed to overflowing while another nearby had only 18 pupils and a capacity for 420.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Miami Integration Suit Heard By Court Here

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 10-6-59

p. 1

By DAN DOWE
Journal Staff Writer

An attorney for the National sh. for the Advancement of ored People in a hearing be- re the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court Appeals here today charged orida's pupil assignment law not being used in good faith Miami schools.

Robert L. Carter of New York peared before the three-judge nel on appeal from a District urt ruling in Miami which eld the Florida law and de- red the Negro plaintiff had exhausted, the administrative nedies under the law.

The Florida statute — similar Alabama's school placement — provides for criteria other an race to apply in assigning individual pupil to a particular chool.

MUST SHOW EFFORT

The NAACP attorney argued at before the assignment law be relied on, the Dade Coun- (Miami) school board must w that it will do something ut desegregation in schools.

arter told the court he was attacking the placement law its face, but said he "does feel it's a substitute for the ligation of the board to take rmative steps toward desegre- tion."

arter's client, a Negro student Miami, had been refused ad- ion to a white school but d to appeal his application r provisions of the assign- law.

case was filed before the County Board admitted Negro students to a former- ll-white school last month.

iami Attorney Edward F. rdman, representing the Dade nty board, charged the CP has ignored Florida's ment "and at the same seeks redress in this court ated complaints."

"We have tried to meet a legal issue headon," Boardman said. "We have demonstrated that we will continue to apply the pupil assignment law without regard to race."

He told the court he was unable to see how the requested relief could be sought until the Negro student complies with the existing law.

"It would appear we are obligated to integrate in the fashion wished by the appellant," Boardman declared.

Under questioning by the court, the Miami attorney said the Negro students recently assigned to a white school were admitted under the sssignment law and not by court order.

"The school board in Dade County has done everything in its power to comply with the Supreme Court ruling," Boardman said. "I can't say the same for the plaintiff. They are asking for something and doing nothing."

He charged the Negroes did not undertake to show the law was unfairly administered.

"They're prosecuting a case on speculation and conjecture," Boardman said.

Members of the appellate court hearing the case were Judges Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, John M. Wisdom of New Orleans, and John R. Brown of Houston, Tex.

Florida Abandons Mix Experiment

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Integrated School Turned Over Entirely To Negroes

Thurs. 10-8-59

MIAMI (UPI) — Florida's first experiment with race mingling in a public school appeared to be almost over today.

The Dade County (Miami) school board assigned 379 more Negroes to Orchard Villa elementary school here Wednesday and switched the all-white staff to all-Negro.

The parents of 11 of the 14 white children who have been attending the school with four Negroes said they would request transfers for their children to all-white schools. The school board said it would fulfill the requests.

The parents of one other white pupil were unavailable for comment but the mother of the remaining two said she would leave her children at the school for the time being. But she said her plans were to move out of the neighborhood.

The end of mixed classes at Orchard Villa would leave only one county-operated public school in Florida with any integration. That is the air base elementary school, operated by Dade County mainly for dependents of Homestead Air Force Base in south Dade County. There is integration at some other federally-operated schools on Florida military posts.

The token integration experiment at Orchard Villa started with the fall school term when the school board assigned four Negroes to the previously all-white school. Most white families have moved out of the border-line neighborhood around Orchard Villa and only a handful of whites have been attending the school, designed to accommodate about 400 pupils.

The school board said it decided to assign the other Negroes to the school because of crowded conditions in other all-Negro schools and because of the expense of operating Orchard Villa with only a few pupils.

MIAMI

SOME CHANGE MINDS

School in Miami May Stay Mixed

Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Mon. 10-12-59 p. 20

MIAMI, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Florida's experiment in integrated schools may not end tomorrow as originally expected.

Four of the original 14 white students at Orchard Villa elementary indicated today they will return to classes as usual Monday despite the influx of nearly 450 new Negro pupils.

Earlier, the parents of all 14 white students had indicated they would transfer their children out rather than see them heavily outnumbered by Negroes. The school has been operating with 14 whites and four Negroes since September.

The school board, anticipating Orchard Villa would turn into an all-Negro school, replaced the white faculty with Negro teachers and principal.

But four of the youngsters say they still want to attend Orchard Villa, even if they are outnumbered racially about 110-1.

"I want to stay in this school," said fourth-grader Carol Anne Shepherd, 10. "I like the girls in my class."

One of her brothers, David, 6, and a sister, Kathleen, 11, agreed. But another brother, James, 9, wants to transfer to an all-white school where most of his friends go.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepherd, parents of the four pupils, indicated they would let the children go to school where they wanted.

Another parent, Mrs. Ismael Martinez, insisted, "I haven't changed my mind. My daughter (Doris, 6) will remain at Orchard Villa."

The experiment in token integration appeared ended by a school board decision last Wednesday. The board voted 6-1 to transfer more than 400 Negro children out of crowded Negro schools into Villa. School Supt. Joe Hall recommended the action as an economy measure.

At the same time, the school board insisted it was not ending integration and invited other white children in Miami to transfer to what will be a predominately Negro school. There apparently were no takers.

Meanwhile, the Miami NAACP said it would continue to push for more racial mingling at Miami schools this year.

NAACP president Theodore Gibson said he would formally ask the school board to hold a hearing at its next meeting for 11 Negro students who last week were refused permission to transfer to all-white schools.

White Faculty to Be Replaced

School Assigned 379 More Negroes

Herald Miami Fla

Thurs. 10-8-59.

Parents Disappointed by Board 11C

By PHIL MEYER Rj.
Herald Education Writer

The Dade County School Board assigned an estimated 379 Negroes to Orchard Villa Elementary School Wednesday, bringing to an end one phase of Florida's first experience with school desegregation.

Supt. Joe Hall said the present all-white staff will be replaced with a Negro principal and teachers. The newly assigned Negroes will be told to report for classes Monday morning.

The school has operated for a month with four Negro and 14 white students. Most white parents, some of whom expressed disappointment with the board's action, indicated they would transfer their children to all-white schools. Although two white children may stay for a while longer.

Mrs. Polly Thompson, who said she will transfer her 10-year-old son, complained that "the School Board forgot the 18 kids who were on their side."

Also criticizing the Board's action was the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The School Board is not acting in good faith," he said. "They should say to all children in the Orchard Villa area that they must go to that school."

A total of 67 white children in the Orchard Villa district are attending all-white schools elsewhere. The 14 whites now in Orchard Villa can drop out under a new state law which nullifies compulsory attendance for children assigned to integrated schools.

The only other desegregated school in the county is Air Base Elementary, which opened last month with attendance made up almost entirely of children of Homestead Air Force Base personnel.

The stage for the next legal battle over segregation was set by the School Board when, in another action, it rejected the applications of 11 Negroes seeking to attend other all-white schools.

Thurs 10-8-59.

They include three seeking to enter Coral Gables High, one at Edison High, one at Jackson High, one at North Miami Beach Junior High and five at Fulford Elementary.

P. 3A

The Rev. Gibson said his group would provide legal representation to any of the 11 who want to appeal to the board under the Pupil Assignment Law.

Herald

Miami, Fla.

"I can say for certain that we will appeal for my child," he said. His son, Theodore Jr., now attends Booker T. Washington High and has applied to attend Jackson High.

Gibson, on behalf of his son, is the plaintiff in a Dade segregation case argued Tuesday before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Montgomery, Ala.

School Board attorneys, in response to questioning by the court, mentioned that Orchard Villa was desegregated this year. Gibson has sought to show that the board has failed "to take affirmative steps" toward desegregation.

A lower court had told Gibson to exhaust remedies under the Pupil Assignment Law before seeking federal action. He told the board Wednesday he'd do that.

"I'm going to bring my boy up here and let you examine him psychologically, economically, and sociologically, and then before the school year gets too far gone we should determine where he's going to school," he said.

In the Orchard Villa case, Dr. Hall said admission of the 14 white children there to other schools will require board approval under the Pupil Assignment Law.

The board's action could leave the school's white staff members temporarily without assignements.

"I think we served the purpose for which we were assigned," said Principal Erwin Marshall. "We opened the school with as smooth a transition as was possible and saw to it that the children were taken care of."

Hall wouldn't say what Marshall's next job will be. However, he is expected to fill the next elementary principal's vacancy which occurs.

The Negroes admitted to Orchard Villa Wednesday include 112 who had applied there under the same law. In addition, the School Board called for some of the pupils who are living in the Orchard Villa area but are attending nearby Holmes Elementary to be transferred to Orchard Villa.

Hall said all such pupils, except any who might object, will be transferred. He estimated their number at 267, bringing the total of new Negro pupils to be admitted to Orchard Villa to 379.

The transfer from Holmes would be "to the best interests of the school system and the pupils in the immediate area," he said.

Holmes is a crowded all-Negro school located a mile north of Orchard Villa which is at NW 57th St. and 15th Ave. Holmes is operating on double sessions because its normal pupil capacity is 900, while current enrollment is more than 1,600.

The board included in its action an amendment by member Anna Brenner Meyers observing that the school is still open to pupils anywhere in the county.

Miami Integration Test Stalls; Single White Left

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Tue. 10-13-59

P. 2

By The Associated Press

Miami, Oct. 12.—Only one white child entered Orchard Villa Elementary School Monday, along with 400 Negroes, and Florida's first experiment in public-school integration was almost dead.

Fourteen whites attended Orchard Villa at the start of the fall term but they have been pulling out one by one as the Dade County School Board assigned more Negroes to the school.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, stood across the street from the school Monday and said bitterly:

"This shows bad faith on the part of the School Board. We're going to have to start this whole thing all over again."

Fred Hockett, Miami leader of a white-supremacy group called the White Citizens Council, also watched the Negro children pour into the school. "This is exactly what we wanted," he said.

The single white child in the school was Doris Martinez, 6, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ismael Martinez.

JOIN 400 NEGROES

Times-Union

4 More Whites Attend Integrated Miami School

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed. 10-14-59.

P. 9?

MIAMI, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Four more white children joined a pigtailed first grader today as the only white pupils in an elementary school here with about 400 Negroes.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd brought her three children back to school this morning. She said they did not come yesterday because she did not have time to bring them.

Also returning to the Orchard Villa Elementary School was Leonor Prieto, another white whose Cuban-born father said, "There is no segregation in my country."

These four joined 6-year-old Doris Martinez, another white of Latin descent who attends the school because she likes it. Her father, Ismael Martinez, said the school also is only a block from his home.

There had been 14 white children and four Negroes in the school when the term started. Most of the white children who attended the school in the 1958-59 session either moved out of the racially mixed neighborhood or transferred to other schools.

The school board said it could not afford to run the school for only 18 pupils. So it assigned about 400 more Negroes, who started classes at Orchard Villa yesterday.

Miami Desegregation Nears Failure As Mixed School Becomes All Negro

Post

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 10-9-59

P. 1, 19

MIAMI, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Florida's first experiment with race mingling in a public school appeared to be almost over today.

The Dade County School Board assigned 379 more Negroes to Orchard Villa Elementary School here yesterday and switched the all-white staff to all Negro.

Since the term began last month, there have been only 18 pupils attended classes at Orchard Villa, a facility which will accommodate nearly 500.

Assignment of nearly 400 more Negroes brought quick transfer requests. The parents of 11 of the 14 white children who have been attending the school with four Negroes said they would request transfers for their children to all-white schools. The School Board said it would fulfill the requests.

The parents of one other white pupil were unavailable for comment but the mother of the other two said she would leave her children at the school for the time being. But she said she planned to move out of the neighborhood.

The end of mixed classes at Orchard Villa would leave only one county-operated public school in Florida with any integration. That is the Air Base Elementary School, operated by Dade County mainly for dependents of Homestead Air Force base personnel.

["The School Board is not acting in good faith," said the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Associated Press reported. "They should say to all children in the Orchard Villa area that they must go to that school."

[In another action, the board rejected applications of 11 Negroes seeking to attend other all-white schools. Three had applied for admission to Coral Gables High, and one each to Edison and Jackson Highs, Miami Beach Junior High and Fulford Elementary.]

Florida Shifts Negroes; Integration Plan Upset

Evening Star Wash. D.C.

Sat. 10-10-59.

P. 7.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 9 (AP).—Florida's first experiment in public-school integration appeared yesterday to be doomed when the Dade County School Board assigned 379 more Negro pupils to Orchard Villa Elementary.

Parents of the 14 white pupils in the school indicated that they would now take them out.

The school board admitted four Negroes to Orchard Villa at the start of the fall term, along with 14 whites. The district in which the previously all-white school is located has in recent years become virtually all-Negro.

It has been expected that the school board eventually would open the school up to the Negro children of the neighborhood, a move that would make it an all-Negro school.

"The school board is not acting in good faith," said the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"They should say to all children in the Orchard Villa area that they must go to that school."

A total of 67 white children in the Orchard Villa district are attending all-white schools elsewhere.

The 379 Negroes will enter the school Monday. The present all-white staff will be replaced with a Negro principal and teachers.

In another action, the board rejected applications of 11 Negroes seeking to attend other all-white schools. Three had applied for admission to Coral Gables High, and one each to Edison and Jackson Highs, Miami Beach Junior High and Fulford Elementary.

Mr. Gibson said the NAACP would provide legal aid to any of the 11 who wanted to appeal the ruling under the Florida pupil assignment law.

Villa Opens With Lone White Girl

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Tue. 10-13-59.

By ROSE ALLEGATO

Herald Staff Writer

P. 1

Only one white student — a pig-tailed first grader — went to school with 393 Negroes at Orchard Villa Monday, all but ending "pilot" integration in Dade County.

Both the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ismael Martinez, and the girl, six-year-old Doris, agreed "We like the school."

Four more white pupils, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepherd are expected to answer the school bell at Orchard Villa today. However, this would still leave a ratio of 70 Negro students to one white.

Martinez, a Puerto Rican, said he will continue to send his daughter to the school because "it is so close." The family lives only one block from Orchard Villa, 5720 NW 13th Ave.

"When I work, I can not take her to school. It must be close," Martinez said. A presser, at present he is unemployed.

Mrs. Clora Pearsall, the new Negro principal at Orchard Villa, which until Monday was staffed by three white teachers and Principal Erwin Marshall, said her first day was "quiet and everyone was happy."

She talked with Martinez about his child. "He wanted to know if she would be treated as nicely as before. I assured him she would. I don't have two sets of standards. The children will be treated the same regardless of color."

She described her only white student as a "happy little girl." The chubby first grader bore out her description. All smiles and bounce, she said she liked the school and her classmates.

Air Base Elementary in Naranja, the county's other integrated school, is made up almost exclusively of children from neighboring Homestead Air Force Base.

Only 18 students, including four Negroes, enrolled at Orchard Villa early in September and the Dade County School Board last Wednesday decided to assign about 400 more Negroes to the school.

The 14 white students were told they could remain but only the Martinez child was on hand the day of the big switch.

Miami's Integrated School Becomes Negro Institution

Daily Ham

Thurs. 10-8-59

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Florida's first experiment in public school integration appeared today to be doomed when the Dade County School Board assigned 379 more Negro pupils to Orchard Villa Elementary.

Parents of the 14 white pupils in the school indicated that they now will take them out.

The school board admitted four Negroes to Orchard Villa at the start of the fall term, along with 14 whites. The district in which the previously all-white school is situated has in recent years become virtually all-Negro.

It had been expected that the school board eventually would open the school up to the Negro children of the neighborhood, a move that would make it an all-Negro school.

A total of 67 white children in the Orchard Villa district are attending all-white schools elsewhere.

The 379 Negroes will enter the school Monday. The present all-white staff will be replaced with a Negro principal and teachers.

In another action, the board rejected applications of 11 Negroes seeking to attend other all-white schools. Three had applied for admission to Coral Gables High and one each to Edison and Jackson Highs, Miami Beach Junior High, and Fulford Elementary.

Five at Fulford Elementary

Herald

NAACP Asks Hearing for 11 Denied Admission to Schools

Miami Fla.

Sun. 10-11-59

By PHIL MEYER

Herald Education Writer

Miami Negro leaders said Saturday they will contest the Dade School Board's decision to bar 11 Negro students from white schools.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the board will be asked to hold a hearing for the children. They include six high school and five elementary students.

The elementary pupils seek to attend Fulford Elementary School in North Miami Beach. All live in a small Negro neighborhood in the vicinity of NE 154th St. and 15th Ave., 10 blocks from the school.

Like Orchard Villa Elementary, scene of a month-long experiment in desegregation which ended last week, Fulford has been operating below capacity. Not all of its classrooms are full.

The nearest Negro school is crowded Bunche Park Elementary, north of Opa-locka. North Miami Beach's Negroes are transported 42 blocks by bus to attend it.

"People up here feel that it's the same situation as Orchard Villa," said Robert Rich, a North Miami Beach real estate man, who estimated the town's Negro population at 1,500.

"This is a good town, though, where everyone knows everyone else. It shouldn't hurt us."

★ ★ ★

UNLIKE ORCHARD VILLA area, the Fulford neighborhood is not in a stage of swift transition. The Negro area has not expanded much in the past three years.

However, "For Sale" signs dot many white-owned lawns around the perimeter of the area, and real estate men report that white buyers are hard to find.

Orchard Villa, where the surrounding Negro population expanded rapidly, was an all-white school last winter when the School Board decided to admit four Negroes to it.

When school opened, the number of white children living in the district had dwindled to 81. All but 14 of these switched to all-white schools outside the neighborhood.

The resulting enrollment of 18, including the four Negroes, was considered too small for efficient operation and the School Board last week opened it up to an estimated 379 Negro children living in the district. The school's white staff members are being replaced with Negroes.

★ ★ ★

AT FULFORD Elementary, 16140 NE 18th Ave., the pattern is similar in some respects — but not all.

As it did in the Orchard Villa case a year ago, the School Board turned down the original applications of the Negro children. As before, the NAACP is seeking to have the decision reviewed.

School Board members themselves aren't sure what will happen next, nor is Supt. Joe Hall who says more study will have to precede any further action. Here are some of the facts they will have on which to base a decision:

Fulford Elementary, a two-story school built in 1925 and expanded in 1950, has room for 600 pupils. Its enrollment last March, generally the peak month, was 364, representing a decline of 62 from the previous year's peak.

While September enrollment figures weren't available Saturday, the school started this year with a slight decline over 1958, according to Mrs. Bartley, principal.

Bunche Park Elementary, where the Negro pupils are taken, had 1,109 pupils last March. The State Department of Education lists its capacity as 780.

★ ★ ★

UNLIKE ORCHARD Villa Elementary, the Fulford area has no nearby white schools with enough empty space to handle the white children who might withdraw as the result of desegregation. North Miami Elementary, 665 NE 145th St., has room for about 70 students, according to Principal Leroy Fienberg. It is 26 blocks southwest of Fulford.

Sabal Palm Elementary, 17101 NE 7th Ave., has been operating over capacity since 1956. Oak Grove Elementary, 15640 NE 8th St., is also full.

But Natural Bridge Elementary, a two-year-old school located at 1650 NE 141st St., had fewer than 400 pupils at last year's peak. Its 20 classrooms give it a capacity of 600. However, it is 22 blocks south of Fulford.

Because of the small size of North Miami Beach's Negro population, school officials consider it unlikely that it would be feasible to operate Fulford as a Negro school.

The Negro population is not growing as fast as in the Orchard Villa area. A three-year-old school board study shows the Negro area in about the same space to which it is confined today. Growth has been limited to about a block beyond the 1956 perimeter.

MORE DUE TODAY IN DADE

Mixed School Has Lone White Pupil

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Tues. 10-13-59

MIAMI, Oct. 12 (UPI) — One 6-year-old white girl went to school with 400 Negro children here today. Three other white children were expected to go tomorrow to the Orchard Villa Elementary school which now has an all-Negro staff.

Mrs. Robert Shepherd, mother of the three, said she had been too busy to take them today.

Even if the three show up tomorrow, the ratio would still be 100 Negroes to one white.

Little Doris Martinez, a child of Latin descent, was the only white girl who went to Orchard Villa in the unusual one-sided integration experiment.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Ismael Martinez who said, "Doris likes Orchard Villa and she's going to stay there."

The other 10 white children who had been attending Orchard Villa while there were only four Negroes enrolled transferred to other schools.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the NAACP, stood across the street from the school today and said bitterly:

Looks for New Start

"This shows bad faith on the part of the school board. We're going to have to start this whole thing all over again."

Fred Hockett, Miami leader of the White Citizens Council, also watched the Negro children pour into the school.

"This is exactly what we wanted," he said.

The Dade County School Board last week assigned the new Negro pupils to the school. The board last spring assigned four Negro children to the formerly all-white school in Florida's first experiment at integration. But only 14 white students came to school with them. Other white children who had attended the school during previous terms had either moved out of the racially mixed neighborhood or transferred to other white schools.

The board said it could not afford to operate the school for so few students and assigned the additional Negroes to start today. The school board also switched the staff from all-white to all-Negro.

WHITE STUDENTS DWINDLE TO ONE

Times-Picayune

400 Negroes in Florida Mixed School Effort

New Orleans La.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Only one white child entered Orchard Villa Elementary School Monday, along with 400 Negroes, and Florida's first experiment in public school integration was almost dead.

Tues. 10-13-59

Fourteen whites attended Orchard Villa at the start of the fall term but they have been pulling one by one as the Dade County School Board assigned more Negroes to the school.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, stood across the street from the school Monday and said bitterly: "This shows bad faith on the part of the school board. We're going to have to start this whole thing all over again."

Fred Hockett, Miami leader of a segregationist group called the White Citizens Council, also watched the Negro children pour into the school.

"This is exactly what we wanted," he said.

The single white child in the school was Doris Martinez, 6, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ismael Martinez.

Officials Say Economics Halt Miami Integration

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

10-27-59

P 7

MIAMI — (UPI) — Florida's first attempt to mix white and Negro pupils in a public school lasted five weeks.

There was no violence. Economics, school officials said, dictated a halt in the experiment.

The venture came to an end Monday when about 400 Negro students trooped into Miami's Orchard Villa Elementary school. The stuccoed, Spanish-style school started the Fall term Sept. 8 with a determined staff of three teachers and a principal — all white — and four Negro pupils with 14 whites.

Although school officials announced that white students still may come to Orchid Villa, the school board administered the coup de grace. It ordered the white faculty replaced with all Negro staff of principal and teachers.

'LET US DOWN'

That, plus the school board's order to add 379 Negro students to Orchid Villa's classrooms, turned parents away from carrying on the experiment in token integration.

"The school board has let us down," said Mrs. Polly Thompson. "They forgot about the 18 students on their side."

Mrs. Thompson withdrew her son, David, 10. Parents of the 13 other white children indicated they would follow suit.

When Florida adopted a pupil assignment law at a special 1957 legislation session, backers have urged token integration similar to that in North Carolina. They argued a little integration now would prevent wholesale integration dictated by the courts later.

The Dade County school board made the plunge last February. It assigned four Negro pupils to attend the fall term at previously all-white Orchid Villa.

[illegible] it appeared likely [illegible] would be short- [illegible] is located in [illegible] neighborhood rapidly being taken over by Negro residents.

Of 126 students eligible to return after school let out last June, most had moved away from the neighborhood by September.

Before a battery of newsmen and photographers who outnumbered them 3-1, the 14 white children and four Negroes entered Orchid Villa opening day. Outsiders were barred from the classrooms by Erwin Marshall, a transplanted upper New Yorker fulfilling his first assignment as a principal.

Outside a Ku Klux Klan wizard from Atlanta and a white citizen's council organizer argued ineffectually with parents.

County school superintendent Joe Hall later estimated it would cost $1,500 to $2,000 per student during the year to operate Orchid Villa for only 18 pupils.

The school is equipped to educate 420 at an average cost of some $300 a year.

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450 Negro Children Due Today at Orchard Villa School

By JOHN CONNORS
Herald Staff Writer

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Mon. 10-12-59
P. 3-A

A twist in the pattern of school integration in which Negro pupils will far outnumber whites, was expected today at Orchard Villa Elementary School.

An estimated 450 Negroes are expected to attend classes with a probable handful of white pupils.

School officials said they did not know how many of the 14 white children who previously attended Orchard Villa with four Negro children would show up for classes today. Estimates ranged from five to two.

Mrs. Clora Pearsall, appointed principal when a new, all-Negro staff was assigned to the school, said she expected today to be "a quiet, routine opening day."

Most classroom and teacher assignments have already been made, Mrs. Pearsall said.

"Most of the children will have to register," she said. "But it's going to be a regular school day. The teachers may have to review a bit, but we're going to try to pick up the various subjects right where the children left them."

Mrs. Pearsall said she had no records to indicate whether any of the white children will attend classes.

"There were some there Friday and I would imagine some will be back Monday," she said.

Mrs. Pearsall said if mixed classes do occur, she has no plans to address the children.

"I don't see any need for it," she said. The children will get along all right together. The less said about it, the better."

Orchard Villa has been labeled Florida's experiment in integrated schools.

Its total number of students dwindled to 18 when four Negroes were assigned to the formerly all-white school in September. The other white pupils who had attended the school transferred to other all-white schools.

With only three of the school's 13 classrooms in use, the school board voted Wednesday to transfer more than 400 children from neighboring, crowded Negro schools to Orchard Villa. The board labeled the action an economy move.

The school board has insisted it is not ending integration at Orchard Villa and has invited other white children in Miami to transfer to the school if they wish.

School Presents Curious Mixture

Daily, Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 10-14-59.

P. 8

MIAMI (UPI)—The parents of five white students attending school here with more than 400 Negroes expressed divergent views today on why their children are keeping Florida's first experiment in public school integration alive.

Two said their children are attending because they can't afford to move.

A third parent said he sent his 10-year-old daughter to Orchard Villa elementary school because he felt the federal government wanted him to.

Regardless of the reasons, the five children attended Orchard Villa Tuesday with 414 Negro children and an all-Negro staff.

Orchard Villa, previously an all-white school, was ordered integrated this fall but only 14 white children and four Negroes appeared for classes in September. Later most of the white pupils transferred out, and the school board last week approved the admission of more than 400 Negroes.

FATHER PLANS MOVE

The only white child at Orchard Villa Monday was Doris Martinez, 6, a chubby first-grader with pigtails. Tuesday she was joined by Eleanore Prieto, 10, and three children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Shepherd—Carol, 10, James, 9, and David, 6.

"I want to get my kids outa there," Shepherd said flatly Tuesday night. "I didn't want them going there in the first place."

A $75-a-week truck driver for a local paint firm, Shepherd is the father of seven children, ranging in age from one year to 13. His oldest boy attends an all-white junior high school. The next oldest, Kathleen Ann, 11, said she would go to Orchard Villa today.

Money problems were cited by both Shepherd and Ismael Martinez as reasons their children went to Orchard Villa. Both indicated they would rather see the youngsters in a school where the black-white ratio was not so one-sided. But they said they could not afford to move, and were hesitant to let the children travel to distant schools.

The Martinez child thought Orchard Villa was "nice" and said she was treated well. But asked if she would prefer to attend a school with more white children she said, "Papa says he'll send me to another school later on."

ANOTHER ABE LINCOLN

Cuban-born Baldomero Prieto, a self-employed grass cutter, lives with his wife and two children in a neat little home about three blocks from Orchard Villa. He was the only one of the three fathers who appeared satisfied.

"I see nothing wrong with sending her there," Prieto said in halting English. "In Cuba, I went to school with Negroes. Yet I do not marry one. I marry a white woman. I do not believe this talk that going to school with Negroes makes them want to marry."

Prieto said his main reason for sending her to Orchard Villa was because he felt he was "[illegible] ating with the (federal) government" by not resisting integration. "One of my Cuban friends here said I am trying to be another Abraham Lincoln," he grinned.

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4 Whites To Stay In Orchard Villa

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

3 Pupils Desire To Attend School Heavily Negro

Mon. 10-12-59

MIAMI, Oct. 11. — (UPI) — Florida's experiment in integrated schools may not end Monday as originally expected.

Four of the original 14 white students at Orchard Villa Elementary indicated Sunday they will return to classes as usual Monday despite the influx of nearly 450 new Negro pupils.

Earlier, the parents of all 14 white students had indicated they would transfer their children out rather than see them heavily outnumbered by Negroes.

The school has been operating with 14 whites and four Negroes since September.

The School Board, anticipating Orchard Villa would turn into an all-Negro school, replaced the white faculty with Negro teachers and principal.

But four of the youngsters say they still want to attend Orchard Villa, even if they are outnumbered racially about 110-1.

"I want to stay in this school," said fourth-grader Carol Anne Shepherd, 10. "I like the girls in my class."

One of her brothers, David, 6, and a sister, Kathleen, 11, agreed. But another, brother, James, 9, wants to transfer to an all-white school where most of his friends go.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepherd, parents of the four pupils, indicated they would let the children go to school where they wanted.

Another parent, Mrs. Ismael Martinez, insisted, "I haven't changed my mind. My daughter (Doris, 6) will remain at Orchard Villa."

14d(1) 1959 FLORIDA

School Board 'Ready' for Integrated Schoo

Dade's Orchard Villa: A Florid

Herald

Miami, Fla.

P-3-A

Sat. 6-6-59

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY
Herald Staff Writer

Dade school authorities were moving ahead in the face of uncertainties Friday to perfect their basic plan to open Orchard Villa Elementary School as Florida's first experiment in public school integration.

The uncertainties came from swift changes in the racial makeup of the community around the school at 5720 NW 13th Ave.

Dade's school board voted in February to admit four Negro students to Orchard Villa when school opens next fall.

The exodus of whites began when Negro families began to move into the community in February of 1957—before the integration experiment was planned.

14d(1)

There is now a heavy Negro population in the area, but many white families remain — and the school board has solid basis for belief a nucleus of whites intends to remain.

When Orchard Villa closed the term Friday its enrollment had dropped to 137 — a 41 per cent reduction from the figure of 235 last September.

But County School Superintendent Joe Hall said the school board is planning to use teachers for the expected enrollment of about 125 or 130 pupils in September.

James Rice, director of Welfare and Attendance for the schools, explained, however: "We won't actually know until they show up, there's such a shifting of populations."

The board could move swiftly to transfer teachers to Orchard Villa — or away from it, if more than the expected number of whites moved out.

To educate the white children at Orchard Villa along with the four Negro children, 36-year-old Erwin Marshall, a former Marine and Dade teacher, was handpicked for the principal's assignment.

Last year and at the start of this year Orchard Villa Elementary had 12 teachers. That was reduced to six at the close.

With the reduction in the teaching force, classrooms have been empty.

Asst. County Supt. W. W. Matthews said there is some prospect classroom space left vacant may later be used for office facilities of the testing department.

Frequent staff conferences have been held by Supt. Hall, administrators and teachers in preparation for the experiment.

These meetings have consisted of close studies of the results of integration experiments in other Deep South states, and procedures used elsewhere.

A public opinion survey preceded their decision to take in the four Negro children.

The survey showed that 52 out of 143 white parents—even if given the chance to transfer their children to other schools in the event of integration would not do so.

A majority — 76 out of 1
— said they would not mi
working with Negro parents
school committees.

One parent replied that d
to mixing already accomplis
ed in the neighborhood, ma
white children are accustom
to playing with Negroes.

The police department is ex pecting no trouble — and ha no plans to station officer at the school.

The school board has give
no thought to provisions whic
would permit segregation b
sexes.

The necessity for planning what to do about athletic and school social events hasn't presented itself. There are no athletic programs at an elementary school and school social affairs are at a minimum, Dr Hall explained.

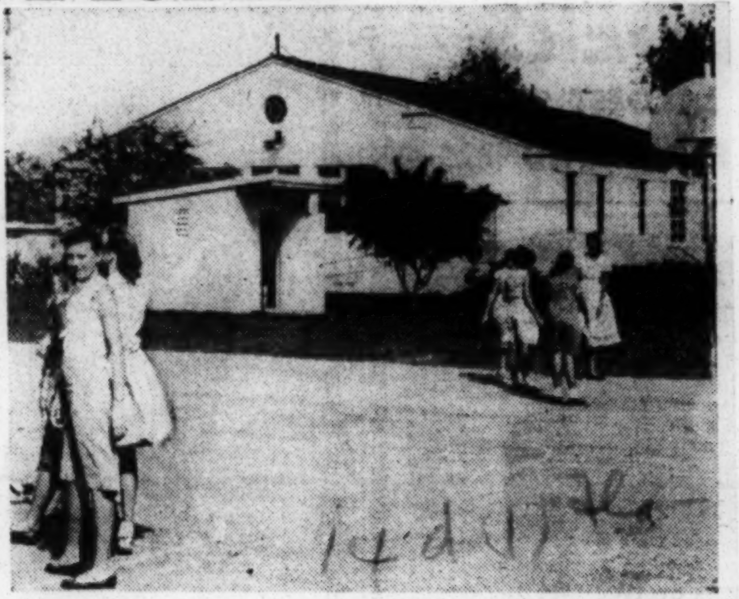
During the survey, teachers told the surveyers that any problems that developed would originate with adults.

"Only a few believed that the children themselves would present a problem," the report said.

Other Negroes may enroll next September. But the school board has planned its experiment as a pilot operation. Additional Negro applicants, if accepted, would change the basic plan under which the board has proceeded.

Under Florida's pupil assignment law, the school board could delay admission of any other applicant at least until the state's processes had been tested in court.

The Orchard Villa experiment has been described by Gov. Collins and others as a



—Herald Staff Photo

Playground, School Will Be Mixed in Fall

. . . school officials expect no trouble

* * * * * *

How Dade Will Pick 'Integrated' Teachers

Herald P. 3A Sat. 6-6-59

Miami, Fla.

Teaching — and teachers — will play a vital role in success or failure of Dade's first experiment with integration.

What kind of teachers will be employed for the trailblazing?

Says W. W. Matthews, assistant county superintendent of public instruction:

"No teacher shall be employed for the Orchard Villa faculty next year who doesn't demonstrate a complete understanding of the tasks involved."

Says Erwin Marshall, who was carefully selected to head the new school as principal — and who has been interviewing prospective staffers:

"I'm looking for the type of teacher who is deeply interested in the welfare of every child."

He said he wants teachers who are "level-headed and calm by nature" and who are "flexible enough to make adjustments" and capable of exercising "mature judgment."

"In the final analysis," he said, "the qualifications I want are no different from those required of any good teacher — for the best teacher wants to bring about the best situation for the children in any school."

He said there has been "no reluctance" on the part of good teachers in expressing a willingness to work with him.

Floridians Act To Halt Integration

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Thurs. 5-28-59

Segregation Bills Passed by Senate

p. 5

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The Florida Senate Wednesday whipped through three bills designed to throw up more barriers in the path of school integration.

The House passed and sent to the governor a bill setting up a private school accrediting board. The bill is aimed at assuring quality private education if integration forces parents to turn to private schools.

14d(1)

Probably the most significant of the bills approved was a bill which would ban advocacy of integration by teachers in the classroom.

More segregation bills were sent to the Senate by its general legislation committee which approved with little discussion a covey of measures including the drastic "last resort" proposal.

The last resort measure would close integrated schools by withholding state support from them.

The teaching bill was endorsed, 34-3, after Sen. J. Emory Cross charged that some elementary teachers are trying to "soften up" Florida youngsters to accept integration by using schoolroom time to extoll the virtues of Negroes. The bill went to the House.

The Senate also passed 27-9 a measure which would empower sheriffs to close public recreational facilities to prevent violence in an integration crisis. The bill previously had been passed by the House.

A third bill, sent to the House, permits county school boards to call for advisory referendums to learn public thinking in integration crises.

FLORIDA HOUSE ACTION

Integration Disorder Curbs Okaved

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 5-21-59
14d9

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The Florida House Wednesday passed a bill directing specific steps by the governor to head off disorders from school integration.

The House passed in rapid-fire order a bill permitting withdrawal of pupils from integrated schools, and a measure to permit leasing of closed public facilities to private individuals or organizations.

It also unanimously approved a bill writing into the Florida pupil assignment law the criterial contained in a similar Alabama law. The Alabama law has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court as valid on its face.

Consideration of all the measures, aimed at strengthening Florida's position in the fight against integration, required only 35 minutes. The bills were sent immediately to the Senate which has passed its own versions of all except the measure directing the governor to head off racial disorders.

The race bills were brought up on special order after it appeared that a revolt was in the making against the slow-moving approach of the general legislation committee set up to screen segregation proposals.

Still in the committee are several stringent measures, including a last resort bill under which school patrons could vote to shut down schools as an alternative to integration.

The bill giving the governor instructions in the event of racial disorder would require him to ask county school boards to transfer students who might threaten the peace. The sheriff would be asked to clear agitators from school areas.

The governor could be impeached for not following directions.

'Nightcaps' threaten in Fla. integration case

Afro-American P. 9
Baltimore Md
Sat 5-30-59
14d9

PENSACOLA, Fla. — Racists telephoned a torrent of abuse and filth to three colored women who were attempting to enroll two colored children into the Olive J. Semmes elementary school, formerly attended only by white children.

Two of the women are mothers of the children. They are Mrs. Charles Augustus and Mrs. Lillie M. Robinson. They said they had been threatened and subjected to filthy, abusive language by unidentified callers.

The other woman is Mrs. John Eagen of the city's Good Government League who is working with the mothers. One caller told her:

"The nightcaps are going to get you."

* * *

THE TWO mothers live in an integrated residential area. The Semmes school is the one nearest their homes. Their children are Karen Rene Augustus and Commaxil Robinson.

The Augustus child will enter the first grade; the other will be in the fourth. W. J. Woodham said the applications would be processed in August with all other admission forms.

Neither police nor sheriff's office officials admitted knowing anything about the abusive telephone calls.

* * *

MEANWHILE in Staunton, Va., three colored pupils seek transfer to a formerly all-white school. L. F. Shelburne, superintendent, said three other parents had approached him about entering their seven children in formerly all-white schools.

He said all applications would be referred to the state pupil placement board.

Few Students Plan To Attend Mixed School

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Sat 6-13-59
p. 4B
14d9

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Less than 70 students are expected to attend Orchard Villa elementary school when it opens on an integrated basis this fall.

Joe Hall, Dade County school superintendent, said even that figure may be high. The school—now all white—was built to accommodate 400 pupils and had an enrollment of 130 when it closed for the summer.

"Some people say they're going to move and sign up for another school," Hall said. "I don't know how many are going to move. We simply won't know until September."

The county school board, which is using Orchard Villa as a pilot school for integration, has ordered four Negro children admitted. The school is in a mixed neighborhood which Negroes are entering and from which whites are moving.

Orchard Villa's enrollment has dropped steaduly since 1956 as white children moved away. It will open in the fall with a hand-picked white staff of five or six teachers and a former Marine, Erwin Marshall, 36, as principal.

Hall said if enrollment is too low for the size of the staff "we would pull out some teachers or make some other adjustment."

The "other adjustment" might include assigning some white children from overcrowded nearby schools to Orchard Villa, he said. However, it is considered unlikely the school board would force such children to enroll at Orchard Villa over parental objections.

Florida has no integrated public schools at present although Negroes have been admitted to graduate classes at the University of Florida.

Latest Pupil Act Now Florida Law

Commercial Appeal P. 13

Collins Allows Bill Against Forcing Integration On School Children

Memphis Tenn.
Sat 6-20-59
14d9

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 19.—(AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins Friday allowed to become law a legislative act to prevent a child's being forced to attend an integrated school.

He approved a bill writing into Florida's pupil assignment law certain criteria taken from the similar Alabama law which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Sets Up Board

A third bill he allowed to become law would establish a state board to prescribe minimum standards for private schools. Many such schools are expected to be established if wholesale integration takes place in Florida's public schools.

Governor Collins, a moderate on the race question, did not sign the bill to prevent forcing a child to attend an integrated school. Instead, he let it become law without his signature.

Under the measure, parents of a child attending a school which is integrated may ask that their child be transferred to a segregated school If the local board fails to make the transfer, the child cannot be compelled to go to the integrated school under the state compulsory attendance law.

Under Attack

Florida's pupil assignment law, written in the 1956 special session, is under attack by Negroes in several parts of the state but has never got as far as the Supreme Court.

The Legislature amended it to include some of the criteria from the Alabama law to be taken into consideration in assigning pupils to individual schools. The added criteria include the effect on other pupils, the effect on the general school program, and consent of the parents.

Closings Rejected In Florida

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 5-15-59
P. 3
14d9

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The state Senate Thursday shunted aside a proposal to shut down all Florida public schools when the first class is integrated and adopted the milder parent option tuition plan amendment.

The vote on the parent option amendment was 35-3. Senators J. Emory Cross of Gainesville, Harvie Belser of Bonifay and J. Frank Houghton of St. Petersburg cast the "No" votes. An implementing bill is still tied up in a Senate committee.

The parent option tuition plan was drawn up by Attorney General Richard Ervin and School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey.

The amendment adopted clears the constitutional path for the plan which would allow parents to withdraw children from integrated schools and receive state tuition grants to finance private school education.

Integration Effort Brings Threat Calls

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri 5-15-59
p. 1B
14d9

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Three Negro women involved in an attempt to enter two Negro girls in an all-white grade school said Thursday they have received a series of threatening telephone calls.

The parents of the two girls picked up applications forms Thursday. They are Mrs. Charles Augustus and Mrs. Lillie Mae Robinson.

Both said they had received a series of threatening phone calls from unidentified persons.

Mrs. John Eagen, representative of the Good Government League, a Negro group, also said she received similar calls.

Police and the sheriff's office said none of the calls were reported to them.

Mrs. Eagen had requested Wednesday that the two girls be admitted this fall to the all-white Oliver J. Semmes grade school.

School Supt. W. J. Woodham told her requests for school admissions must be made by the parents of the children.

Mrs. Augustus and Mrs. Robinson obtained the forms from the office of R. B. Orr, supervisor of instruction. Orr's secretary, Mrs. Lorraine Hicks, said they requested two forms each.

Mrs. Hicks said she asked if they planned to seek admission of other children. She said they told her that they did not, that they planned to file one copy with the school board and keep the other one.

Dr. Woodham said the applications will be processed next August in the same manner as all such admission forms.

Mrs. Augustus, wife of a Negro physician, is seeking to enter her daughter, Karen Renne, in the first grade. Mrs. Robinson wants to enter her daughter, Commaxil, in the fourth. The latter is now attending a Negro school.

The Semmes school is in an area where white and Negro residential sections adjoin.

Mrs. Eagen said she received a series of threatening calls starting at 5 p.m. Wednesday. She said she finally quit answering three hours later.

She said one caller asked if she were ready to die and another told here, "the nightcaps are going to get you."

Mrs. Robinson said she received "a few nasty words."

Mrs. Augustus told reporters, "we have talked enough. Publicity is just egging this on."

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Dual System of Schools Gets Backing

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Capitol Bureau Chief

Herald
Miami Herald
Thurs.
[illegible]-59
P. 18-A

TALLAHASSEE — Presiding officers of the House and Senate Wednesday endorsed a dual system of segregated and mixed schools as the measure most likely to be passed by the Legislature in an effort to preserve segregated schools for those who want them.

House Speaker Thomas D. Beasley said the 1959 Legislature ought to pass a "parent-option" bill to give parents an opportunity to withdraw their children from public schools if they are integrated.

Senate President-Designate Dewey Johnson of Quincy, who appeared on a panel with Beasley and other legislators, endorsed the proposal and said he believes it would pass the Senate.

Beasley said he would favor new legislation to prevent mixing of the races provided it does not destroy the public school system.

14d(1)

But he told the Florida Parent-Teachers Association Legislative Conference that "I don't think parents ought to be forced to send their children to an integrated school." He proceeded to sharply criticize the U.S. Supreme Court.

The delegates applauded vigorously when Beasley said "it would just about destroy my soul to see the public school system done away with."

Beasley, who had indicated strongly that he will be a candidate for governor in 1960, said his position was firm.

Principal feature of the parent-option bill proposed by several legislators is that it would provide funds for tuition assistance to parents who could not otherwise afford to send their children to a private school.

PALM BEACH SCHOOL CASE

Judge Holds Two Remedies Unexhausted in Negro Suit

14d(1)

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Sat 1-31-59
P. 18

MIAMI, Jan. 30 (AP)—A federal judge today advised integration suit plaintiffs they were mistaken in construing an appeals court decision as a directive for him to order a child's enrollment in a particular school at West Palm Beach.

Judge Emett Choate said administrative remedies—short of going to federal court—still remained open to William Holland Jr., West Palm Beach Negro child.

The judge said he would be compelled to deny a motion for a summary order unless the plaintiffs amended their complaint to show they had exhausted such remedies.

Counsel for the Holland child indicated they would take the necessary steps before returning to court in their effort to get an order enrolling Holland in Northboro School, which has no Negro pupils.

Lawyer's Son

William Holland, a West Palm Beach lawyer, has been trying for more than a year to have his son enrolled at Northboro.

The Palm Beach County school board assigned the boy instead to Pleasant City (Negro) School, which it said was nearer his home. Holland contended Pleasant City School was substandard and he did not wish his child to attend such a school. He challenged the boy's assignment under the Florida pupil placement law.

The case was brought before Judge Choate on the substandard school contention and a claim of racial discrimination. The judge ruled the school was not substandard, and that the school board's assignment, on the basis of distance from the child's home to school, was valid under the placement law which makes no mention of race.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, to which Holland resorted, said the district court has jurisdiction to order the child's assignment in protecting his constitutional rights.

Judge Choate said that since that ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the basic constitutionality of Alabama's pupil placement law, similar to Florida's, and that now actions must be aimed not at the constitutionality of such laws themselves but at unconstitutional use of them.

He said that in the Holland case, the plaintiffs may appeal the school board's decision to state education board of appeals and then, if they are turned down, they have still another remedy in the form of Florida circuit court action before their case properly comes within the scope of federal courts.

Officials Praise Florida Ruling

Pupil Assignment Law Is Given New Backing

BEST LEGAL PROCEDURE

14d(1)

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Sun 2-15-59
P. 7

By The Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 14.—Florida's pupil assignment law has new Federal court backing in the struggle of Negroes to enter white schools.

United States District Judge Emett C. Choate ruled that the state law's remedy provisions must all be tried before his court can be asked to open the doors of West Palm Beach's Northwood School to William M. Holland Jr., 8, a Negro.

The ruling Friday came on the plaintiff's motion that Judge Choate order the Palm Beach County School Board to enroll Holland. It followed by less than two months a ruling by Judge Joseph P. Leib of the same court that appeal provisions of the law hadn't been exhausted by plaintiffs in a Dade County school integration suit.

Legally Sound

Gov. Leroy Collins said Judge Choate's ruling was a new indication that Florida's 1956 pupil assignment law is legally sound. He added, however, that its use to bar Negroes from white schools entirely would make the law useless.

"It has always been my feeling that the pupil assignment law was the best legal procedure thus far devised by any state for dealing with the problems presented by the school desegregation cases," Governor Collins said.

"As the United States Supreme Court pointed out, however, in the Alabama case, while the statute is valid on its face, improper application will render it unconstitutional. . ."

Reasonable Course

Atty. Gen. Richard Erwin said Judge Coate's "wise and considerate" decision gave due recognition to the validity of the state law "which affords the petitioner reasonable remedies both before administrative bodies and in state courts."

Ervin said that "in upholding the assignment of the child to the accredited school nearest his home, Judge Choate has followed a normal and reasonable course. He has shown no disposition to integrate for the sake of integration."

Citizens Want Private Instruction

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14 — (AP)—About 1000 citizens voted unanimously Friday night at a mass meeting to ask the Warren County Educational Foundation to continue furnishing private segregated instruction for 780 Warren County high school students.

The foundation holds the contracts of 26 of the 42 teachers at the school. The all-white school was shut down last fall under a now unconstitutional state anti-integration law.

Of 549 parents of children in the private school who responded Friday to a poll, only four voted to send their children back to Warren County High if it reopens Wednesday, as directed by United States District Judge John Paul. The rest voted for a continuation of private classes.

Ordered Admitted

Judge Paul has ordered that 22 Negro pupils be admitted when the school reopens. School officials will ask Chief Judge Simon Sobeloff of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore Monday to delay integration until the fall.

It was difficult to say whether resistance to integration or the desire not to disrupt the schooling of the children was the reason for the support of Warren County citizens for a delay in race mixing.

School officials have stated their intention to integrate the high school next September. If their request for a delay is denied, the high school probably will reopen Wednesday with few white pupils attending and less than half the faculty on hand.

A final decision by the foundation to prolong its private segregated school program seems assured, if Judge Sobeloff turns down a delay.

'ONLY A SMOKESCREEN'

Hot Words Can't Block Integration, Collins Says

Constitution P. 2

14d(1) Fla

TAMPA (UPI)—Gov. LeRoy Collins said Tuesday that although he will make some political enemies he will be honest with the people and not try to convince them that hot words can solve the race problem.

"I just will not hold out to people the false prospect that by mighty shouts or some legislative magic, we can make ourselves immune from the laws of the United States or cause some disagreeable Supreme Court decisions to go away," Collins said.

Wed 2-17-59

Speaking at the Governor's Day luncheon at the Florida State

community. It would be an invitation to those (Negroes) who want to cause us trouble and embarrassment to try to enter."

Another member of the delegation, State Rep. George B. Stallings Jr., speaking as a "private citizen," also appealed to the board to study the situation carefully before taking final action.

The board said that the area had been thoroughly studied and the site selected was deemed the best available. Member Charles Johnson Jr. declared that the site is satisfactory to Cedar Hills residents. Ned P. Searcy said plans have already been drawn up for the proposed school and the site approved by the State Department of Education, indicating the project is too far under way to make a change.

p 1

Martinez Baker, who made two

Fair, Collins said "hot words" and "stand up and fight talk" only serve to aggravate problems. He said it "creates a smokescreen which tends to obscure the need for important reform in so many other areas of government."

Atlanta, Ga.

Considered a moderate on the race issue, Collins said he knew some Floridians, "because of the racial feelings, doubt me." But he said "No cause worth striving for can be expected to be free of strife."

He said "It is certainly true that the only way to keep from stepping on some toes is to stand still. But opposition does not worry me. Every leader of any consequence has always been opposed."

The governor said "I want people to understand in all this racial furor that I feel a deep sense of duty to deal truthfully and honestly with them."

Pupil Assignment Upheld In Florida

14d(1) 7 Fla

Daily News

Federal Judge Rejects Fast Mix Plea; Points To 'Bama

Jack. 2-14-59

MIAMI (UPI)—A federal judge has upheld Florida's student pupil assignment law by rejecting for the second time a plea to order immediate integration of a white public school at West Palm Beach.

Judge Emett C. Choate ruled again Friday that 8-year-old William M. Holland Jr., West Palm Beach Negro, must carry his complaints through the administrative channels provided by the state pupil assignment law before turning to the courts.

Jackson Miss

Choate's ruling pointed to a federal court ruling that Alabama's placement law, "which is similar to the Florida pupil assignment law," is constitutional "on its face."

p. 1

The Holland boy's father, an attorney, filed the suit more than two years ago. The U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans ordered a new hearing after an earlier ruling by Choate.

Holland said he would appeal Choate's decisiin again.

Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins "wants to do the right thing" on the racial issue "but hasn't figured out a way to do it," a high-ranking NAACP official said Friday night at Tampa.

Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said "Florida confuses me more than any other state."

She said she thinks Collins actually believes in integration but is unable to do anything about it.

Collins said Thurslay that some token integration must take place in Florida or the NAACP will use the courts to dictate integration on its own terms.

School Site Near Negroes Protested

Times Union

A local group complained yesterday that a proposed white elementary school is being planned so close to Negro homes as to "invite race mixing."

Jacksonville Fla.

The charge was made by a delegation from the Duval County Federation for Constitutional Government before a meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, which agreed to re-examine the site and set a time limit of a week on finding a solution.

The site, located between Jammes road and Hyde street south of San Juan avenue, has been selected for an elementary school to relieve crowding at Cedar Hills and Wesconnett.

14d(1)

Guy B. Dodd, spokesman for the DCFCG, said, "Negro homes and an old, established Negro church are all within two blocks of the proposed white elementary school."

2-6-59

"Inviting Trouble"

Dean Boggs, speaking as a member of the delegation, said it "seems to me to be inviting trouble to build a white school so near to a well established Negro

motions to delay acquisition of the controversial site pending further study—both of which died for lack of a second—said, "I frankly don't see how we can disregard the wishes of a community in regard to its schools."

Times Union

It was declared that most of those in the DCFCG delegation do not live in the affected area.

Campaign Promises

Dodd retorted that Johnson had made campaign promises to resist integration and said, "Why should we sit here and do something that will require a police force to take our children to school—and it will come to that."

14d(1)

A motion was finally passed instructing School Supt. Ish Brant to re-examine the site and surroundind area with members of the DCFCG. A one-week time limit was set for reaching a practical solution.

2-6-59

Chairman Raymond A. David told the DCFCG delegation that "We've gone over this area thoroughly and there is no other suitable site..."

The board meeting opened at 10 a.m. and continued until nearly 4 p.m. with a break for lunch. In that time the board handled a great deal of routine work including approval of various purchases, personnel appointments, giving its approval to completed school additions and taking steps to acquire new school sites.

Approved was a change in the school building priority list to enable Duval County to use expected proceeds from the sale of State Board of Education bonds totaling over $1,200,000. With a Monday deadline to apply for the tentative allocation, the board decided to accept the revision calling for three new 24-classroom elementary schools, all designed to relieve critical enrollment areas on double sessions.

Schools Listed

The higher priorities, putting the schools at the top of the current list to be constructed, went to a school in the vicinity of Merrill and Malinda roads in Arlington, one west of the present Wesconnett School and a third in the vicinity of College circle and McMillan street, which will take care of pupils now using an old building leased from Edward Waters College.

The board approved the promotions of Wendell C. Parker to acting principal of the new Wesconnett high school; Mrs. Lorena Johnson, to coordinator of curricular aids; Mrs. Ennis Woodley to principal of Hendricks Ave. School; and Mrs. Martha Taylor to assistant principal at Oceanway. The board voted early in the meeting not to grant Mrs. Johnson's promotion, but later reversed itself.

Board members said they feel the coordinator of curricular aids ought to be certified as a librarian, whereas Mrs. Johnson is not.

Dr. Herman Shelley also appeared before the board to explain his duties as supervisor of secondary education. He expressed pride in the over-all secondary program and the caliber of the principals with whom he works. "Our principals," he said, "have pretty well come to agree on a common philosophy of education. . . . We are pretty well above average here."

14d(1) 1959 FLORIDA

Champions of 'Last Resort' Only More Vocal

School Closing Bill Marked 'Failing'

Steve Trumbull has watched seven of Florida's legislatures in action. Here's the veteran Herald reporter's reaction to what he has seen so far this week.

Herald

14d(1)

TALLAHASSEE

Joe Citizen,
Florida, USA
Dear Joe:

Miami, Fla.

Well, cousin, I'm happy to report that since my last letter things have started looking a little brighter up here.

On this touchy segregation issue, that is. On the reapportionment deal that would give our bigger counties some sort of a fair shake it still looks darker than the inside of a cow.

TRUMBULL

It's now about as certain as death and taxes that the governor might just as well have stood in bed last Thursday when he made that pitch for a fair deal on this score. That just made the small county laddies lock up their barn a little tighter and tie the key to a scared rabbit's neck.

But in this matter of the wildcat bills that would lock up the schoolhouses and give us the most ignorant kids in the nation, cuz, it looks like that really may be bottled up.

We been talking to more and more of these lawmakers, away from their desk and after working hours. We had to promise some from the real violent counties that we wouldn't embarrass them by letting their constituents know they had good sense.

And do you know what, cousin?

Down deep in their hearts the big majority of them know that this "last resort" school closing bill is a dangerous, completely unconstitutional thing that would do nothing but set Florida back 50 years.

The fellows really and seriously trying to hang that on us aren't as numerous as you would think from just a couple of days up here. They just have bigger mouths.

But don't get me wrong and start celebrating, Joe. This thing ain't completely in the bag by one helluva sight. I'll tell you why and the reasons may be a little shocking to the kids just starting to learn something about government in school.

If this bill can't be bottled up in committee, or at least stalled until some face-saving compromise can be worked out, a lot of these fellows who don't like it will vote for it. They might feel like jumping off a high building right afterward, but they would do it.

They are from counties where the feeling on this subject is intense to a point the folks down on the lower East Coast just can't and never will understand. Failure to vote for any and every segregation measure that gets to the floor — no matter how zany — would retire a lot of these Joes to private life.

That's sort of a glum thought, but I guess we all know that voting with home county emotions instead of from the heart ain't exactly confined to the Florida Legislature.

So watch for these committees — especially that new one in the House — to sit for quite a while on these bills, and to bring in some pretty bright legal talent which can, just maybe, show 'em how daffy these school closing bills are.

And, Joe, tell the folks back home to keep on telling their representatives how they feel about all of these upcoming bills. A postcard addressed to them by name and to the House in which they sit will reach 'em and do a lot of good.

But, also tell some of our public officials down there to start viewing this stuff with an open mind instead of an open mouth.

I talked to a lot of the boys over the weekend and they agreed to the man that talk about South Floridians marching on Tallahassee is doing that area positively no good.

Every man, woman and child in Dade County could join in a "march on Tallahassee" and we still would have only one vote out of 38 in the Senate, and three out of 95 in the House — so let's grow up, cuz.

Herald

And if Metro Commissioner John McLeod has any more ideas about South Florida seceding from North and West Florida try to get him to take the day off and go fishin'.

Splitting the state, as most small school boys know, would require a change in the constitution, meaning a three-fifths vote of the membership of both houses even to get on the ballot.

Apr 4-13-59

And the midsummer icing of lakes and rivers up here will be a problem before these folks vote to cut themselves off from that South Florida racetrack and other loot.

They still throw that one in our teeth up here. Just when some of us thought this silly business of sectionalism was starting to die down a little, the blaze is going again like a fire across the piney flatwoods.

So let's keep watching, Joe, but let's not go as daffy one way as some of our opponents go in the other.

Sincerely,

COUSIN STEVE

Parent option tuition is new Florida plan

News

Birmingham, Ala.

4-16-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 16 —(AP)— The parent option tuition plan being advanced to strengthen Florida's hand against forced race mixing will make its bow to the Legislature next Tuesday.

State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey and Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin will go before a meeting of the Senate general legislation committee that day to outline the proposal.

A House committee screening racial legislation called a meeting for this afternoon to consider pending bills, but Chairman Ben Hill Griffin said there were no plans for discussing the parent option proposal.

It is expected that Bailey and Ervin will ask that the parent option proposal be turned out as a committee bill.

P. 56

The plan would allow parents to withdraw their children from an integrated public school and receive a state grant of about $250 a year to help finance private education.

THE TUITION grant would come from county school operating funds.

The general legislation committee has been selected by Senate President Dewey M. Johnson to study all racial bills coming before that body.

Rep. Cliff Herrell put into the House yesterday a bill which would authorize a parent to withdraw his children from an integrated public school and enter them in a qualified private school. However, his proposal does not provide any state financial assistance to the parent to send the children to private school.

Herrell said that in his opinion, his bill, combined with another to model Florida's pupil assignment law along the line of that in Alabama, were all that were needed in the way of new racial laws.

Keep Public Schools, Florida Jaycees Urge

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE (UPI)—The State Junior Chamber of Commerce went on record here Sunday in opposition to any move to abolish Florida's free public school system.

Without mentioning the segregation - integration issue, the Jaycees adopted a resolution supporting the free public school system established under the Constitution of Florida.

Mar 3-23-59

It ordered that copies of the resolution be sent to all members of the state Legislature which convenes here April 7.

14d(1) Fla.

"The Jaycees believe the public schools must be preserved and that it is the responsibility that preservation and control of the public school system rest in the hands of the citizens of Florida," the resolution declared.

P. 2

The Jaycees also said it is the "inherent duty" of civic organizations to involve themselves in issues which affect the life of the community it serves and "the Jaycees are deeply concerned with the invaluable role which public education plays in the continued growth of Florida."

School Closing Bill Offered In Florida

14d(1) Fla.

Committee To Screen Race Measures Is Planned

Commercial Appeal

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 8. —(AP)—The two-day-old Florida Legislature erupted Wednesday with a burst of activity on the segregation front.

Representative J. W. McAlpin of Hamilton County and 22 cosponsors tossed into the Houth the last resort school closing bill. [illegible] already has served [illegible] as he did last session.

Memphis

A short time later the House Rules Committee adopted Speaker Thomas D. Beasley's proposal for a "General Legislation Committee" which would screen racial bills.

Tenn.

The Senate rejected 31-to-7 a move to set up a special seven-man committee to handle racial legislation. The proposal by Senator Harvie Belser of Bonifay stirred the first hassle of the new session.

4-9-59

Senate President Dewey M. Johnson announced he intended to refer all integration bills to the 13-man General Legislation Committee.

P. 15M

While some legislators have complained the House screening committee might delay action on racial bills, Speaker Beasley said its purpose was to "prevent Florida from finding itself in a similar position to that of Virginia" whose racial laws were ruled unconstitutional.

The resolution calling for the committee made no mention of race. It was adopted without discussion or dissenting vote.

Representative McAlpin's bill would allow parents or guardians of children in any "local option unit" to shut down public schools by referendum vote to prevent integration. An election could be called up petition of 15 per cent of school patrons residing in the unit.

Most Negro Efforts To Enter White Schools Laid To NAACP

14d(1)

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — North Carolina's Atty. Gen. Malcolm B. Seawell declared Saturday night the NAACP has probably been responsible for every case in which Negroes have sought admission to white schools in North Carolina.

"It is extremely doubtful that any Negro child has of his own free will sought admission to the public schools of North Carolina attended by other than members of his own race," said Seawell in an address prepared for delivery to the Florida Society of Editors.

P8A

Seawell asserted that "continued militant activity on the part of the NAACP is doing irreparable harm in racial relations throughout North Carolina and the South, and its activities, if continued, will go a long way toward wrecking public education within the Southern states."

"When extremists get into a fight, they usually destroy the very thing over which they are fighting, and if the schools of North Carolina are ever destroyed, it will be another indication of the truth of this statement," he said.

Seawell explained to the Florida editors the laws North Carolina has enacted to deal with the problems presented by the U.S. Supreme Court integration decision and told them his state "seeks a moderate course which would be legal and, at the same time, keep open our public schools."

He reviewed federal court rulings on North Carolina's pupil assignment law and commented, "It seems apparent as a result of these cases that the Pupil Assignment Act of North Carolina is constitutional and valid and that the federal courts are interested not in class actions which seek to strike down the assignment laws but are interested in individual cases wherein it is claimed that constitutional rights . . . have been violated.

"The collapse of massive resistance has brought about a tendency on the part of states to move towards the pupil assignement laws as a means of staying within the mandate of the federal court . . . and at the same time preserve public education," he stated

"It seems to me that the use of pupil assignment acts — not for the purpose of the denial of constitutional rights — not for the purpose of evasion —but for the purpose of living within the law and preserving our schools —is the best possible approach that a state may take."

Negro Pupil Enrollment Surveyed

News + Courier

Thomas A. Carrere Makes Report To District Trustees

By MARJORIE CAMPBELL
News and Courier Staff Writer

Charleston S.C.

Negro pupil enrollment in the city's public schools might be leveling off after increasing rapidly the past few years.

The possibility of such a trend was revealed yesterday by Thomas A. Carrere, acting superintendent of city schools, at a meeting of the trustees of School District 20.

Carrere told the trustees principals of Negro schools had conducted a survey to determine the estimated Negro pupil enrollment for local schools during 1959-60. The estimate indicated, Carrere said, that no large increase is expected in the Negro schools next fall.

Thurs. 4-9-59

He pointed out, however, that the accuracy of the estimate depends upon the number of Negro children who enter the first grade next fall and that figure is virtually impossible to ascertain before school actually opens. He said between 30 and 40 per cent of next term's first-graders are expected to attend an enrollment program scheduled May 4 and 5. A more conclusive estimate of anticipated school population next term apparently could be made then.

P1-B

OFFICIAL FIGURES

The official 10-day enrollment for the sixth period of this term, which Carrere released at the meeting, showed a total Negro enrollment of 8,550 students, an increase of 338 over the same period last year. The white enrollment in city schools is 3,920, or 326 less than the same period last year for a total enrollment of 12,470 and a net gain of 12 students

The enrollment report showed that the entire Negro gain over last year has been in the elementary schools, which show an increase of 835 pupils. Enrollment at Burke, the only Negro high school in the city, dropped by 497 pupils from last year.

Carrere pointed out that these figures do not represent the actual number of students currently enrolled in the city schools. It is a cumulative record from the beginning of the term and some of the students have since transferred. Roughly 90 per cent of the number shown in the report are actively enrolled, he added.

During discussion of the enrollment picture, it was pointed out that despite the constant increase in Negro pupils adequate housing has been made available through the remodeling of Simonton School and the conversion of Courtenay School. This year for the first time in several years, no Negro schools are on double sessions.

John T. Welch Jr., vice chairman of the board, presided yesterday in the absence of Chairman Charles A. Brown. Laurence O' H. Stoney was the only other board member absent.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Following the open meeting, the board went into executive session for the discussion of several unannounced topics. The board voted to accept the loan of equipment for the plumbing and steamfitting shop at Murray Vocational School from the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union Local 470. The equipment includes a new type welding machine which A. Leonard Mackey, board member, said probably will be in general use once men can be trained in its use.

In other action yesterday, the board:

1. Referred to its finance committee a request from the city school principals that salaries of school secretaries be increased next year.
2. Received a report from Carrere that as of March 31, $22,490 had been collected in the elementary school textbook rental program for 93 per cent pupil participation.
3. Congratulated Miss Harriet Mason on her election as vice president of the South Carolina Education Assn.
4. Accepted the official school calendar for 1959-60, which lists Sept. 8 as opening date and June 2 as closing date for city schools.
5. Approved the use of Courtenay School cafetorium for a city-endorsed recreation program Saturday for Negro boys and their parents in connection with National Boys Club Day.

Integration Case Appealed To U.S. Court Of Appeals

Advertiser

14d(1) 42a

Montgomery Ala.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — The West Palm Beach school integration case is going back to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

William H. Holland of West Palm Beach filed notice of appeal from U.S. District Judge Emett C. Choate's recent ruling that Holland must exhaust all state remedies before enlisting federal court aid to get his son into a white school.

Thurs 2-5-59

Holland has been trying for more than a year to get his son, William Jr., into West Palm Beach's Northboro School instead of a Negro school to which the lad was assigned by the county school board. Holland contends the Negro school is substandard.

P3

Choate said the school board did not cite race as a basis for its assignment and pointed out that Florida Pupil Assignment Law is similar to that of Alabama, which the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled is constitutional on its face.

Florida Schools

News + Courier

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — There is no way for Florida to keep its public schools completely segregated, Gov. Leroy Collins' Advisory Committee on Race Relations said Saturday.

Charleston S.C.

The committee's statement was made in a 34-page report to the governor on which he based his plea to the Legislature not to enact any laws which might close the schools.

The report was not made public until Saturday.

Keep Schools Open, Gov. Collins Urges

14d(1) 40

Atlanta Constitution

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. Leroy Collins pleaded with the Florida Legislature Tuesday "never, never, never to set up any plan or device by which our public schools can be closed."

Atlanta Ga.

Collins' appeal was the dramatic finale to a 34-page message he delivered as the lawmakers convened for their biennial session.

Wed. 4-8-59

The governor, regarded as a moderate on the segregation issue, told the Legislature Florida's race relations program has been successful so far.

NO RIOTS IN STATE

"We have had no riots," he said. "We have had no disorders reflecting discredit to our state.

P2

"Certainly you have it within your power to take the state off this course and down other trails leading nobody knows where. I implore you not to do this and I am confident I speak the sentiments of a great majority of our people."

But even before Collins spoke, the Senate heard its new president, Dewey Johnson of Quincy, declare the segregation situation should cause the lawmakers to pass racial legislation "of a drastic nature, some of which we would not ordinarily subscribe to."

"PLUG TAX LOOPHOLES"

In the remainder of his speech, Collins outlined the most extensive program he ever has submitted to the Legislature.

He proposed no new general taxes. but suggested elimination of sales tax loopholes and those should bring in an extra 16½ million dollars a year, he said.

Churches Back Collins On Schools

14d(1)

Miami Herald

Florida's Congregational Churches went on record Friday backing Gov. LeRoy Collins in his anti-school closing stand.

The 200 delegates of 46 churches met at Coral Gables and urged the Legislature:

Miami Fla

". . . To defeat any bill which would authorize or permit the state or any subdivision thereof to close any public schools under any circumstances."

Sat. 4-11-59

The resolution, passed at the 176th annual session of the Florida Congregational Christian Conference, added:

P19A

"We subscribe heartily to the declaration of Gov. Collins that no issue is of sufficient importance to warrant the closing or weakening of our public schools, for they are at the very foundation of our free democratic American institutions."

editorial

Integrgtion And Pregnancy

Jackson News

Jackson Miss

Thurs 2-26-59

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida has come up with an idea for a "little" integration. His plan may be compared to a "little" pregnant. There isn't any such a thing.

Some cities in the East have blindly boasted of successful integration. At the same time these same drippy-eyed souls insist their race-mixing programs be adopted in the South.

Let's take a look at an example of integration which has been tested for nearly three decades. How is this program getting along?

A clipping from the Philadelphia, Pa., Bulletin is at hand.

An individual by the name of Floyd L. Logan is president of the Educational Equality League. He says that when his organization was formed in 1932 there were 285 Negro teachers in the city, and all taught in all-Negro elementary schools.

The city began integrating classrooms and teaching staffs.

Today school officials estimate 2,000 of the 8,300 public school teachers are Negroes. Thinking people would consider that on a per capita basis this should be a fair program of integration. Is it working?

No. A public rally was held the other evening in Philadelphia. Fifteen Negro groups petitioned the Board of Education for "full" racial integration of pupils and teachers. The demands, agitated by the NAACP, ask the school board to redistrict the entire system and place limits on pupil transfers so that everything will be 50-50, common sense, geography, population notwithstanding.

Despite all the efforts made in the City of Brotherly Love to comply—not only with the Supreme Court decision but with every whim and hankering of the agitators—the problem is not solved.

Leon J. Obermayer, president of the school board, said that the board had made every effort to integrate pupils and teachers in the public schools. "And we started long before the Supreme Court said anything about it," he added.

The Philadelphia situation proves one thing. When agitators get busy and seek to stir up strife their goal is stirring up strife. A sensible idea or program is junked for the sake of agitating.

Racial disorders are common in Philadelphia.

A practical program of segregation is in effect in Mississippi. There is no racial strife, except when outside agitators move in and attempt to create incidents.

The Philadelphia lesson shows again that a "little" integration is like being a "little" pregnant. Except Philadelphia's program was conceived nearly 30 years ago and the dream "baby," heir apparent to the crown of glory of the moist-mouthed do-gooders, reformers, politicians, agitators and social quacks hasn't yet emerged from motherhood's womb.

Dr. Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Maternity Ward attempted a Caesarean section on Lady Integration nearly five years ago, but he bungled the job.

Mr. Warren has resigned—rightfully so—his membership in the American Bar Association.

We hope the American Medical Association will scrutinize his qualifications more closely than did the lawyers if he attempts to be admitted to practice as an obstetrician.

FLORIDA IS UPHELD ON PUPIL PLACEMENT

New York Times

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—A Federal District judge upheld today Florida's pupil assignment law. He refused to order immediate integration of one Negro pupil into a white West Palm Beach school.

Judge Emett C. Choate held that parents of 8-year-old William M. Holland Jr. must exhause administrative remedies under the assignment law.

The boy's father, a lawyer, said he would file an appeal as soon as papers could be prepared.

Sat 2-14-59

Judge Choate's ruling came after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans had reversed a previous decision and returned the case to his court.

In a motion filed after the New Orleans decision, Mr. Holland asked for immediate integration of his son into a white school and a ruling requiring the Palm Beach school board to submit a plan for desegregation of all county schools.

Judge Choate pointed today a United States Supreme Court decision that the Alabama school placement law was constitutional "on its face." He said the Florida law was similar to the Alabama act.

Florida Plans To Drop School Racial Barrier

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

United Press International

MIAMI, Fla. — Voluntary assignment of four colored children to an "all-white" school in Miami next fall has been planned.

In voting unanimously Wednesday to admit four colored pupils to Orchard Villa elementary school in September, the Dade county school board said it could follow no other course under Florida's pupil assignment law. The four children live less than two blocks from Orchard Villa and are walking nearly a mile now to attend a "Negro" school.

Sat 2-28-59

PARENTS OF the pupils had requested relief under the pupil assignment law but had not filed suit in court.

The Dade board conducted a detailed study of the area and found strong indications that Orchard Villa community may turn into an all-Negro district by September.

• • •

WHITE RESIDENTS are moving out of the neighborhood rapidly. The school had 450 students three years ago and some 250 last September, but only 170 on Feb. 1, this year.

Reaction to the move came swiftly. Key State legislators predicted drastic action, probably in the form of the "last resort" bill and the parent option plan, would be taken to forestall or prevent integration at any school.

• • •

THE SO-CALLED last resort bill would authorize county school boards to close down any school threatened with integration. Gov. Collins vetoed such a measure after it passed the 1957 session.

The parent option proposals would permit parents to withdraw children from an integrated school and enroll them in a private school with state financial support.

Negro leaders expressed surprise at the board's action.

Florida School Battle Looms On Integration

The Journal

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Four Negro children have permission from the Dade County school board to enter a white Miami elementary school in September. Some state legislators say it won't be allowed.

The board's action took Florida by surprise Wednesday. It came during a routine meeting and was handled with little discussion. No delegations of either white persons or Negroes were on hand.

TO BE "PILOT"

Orchard Villa elementary is intended to be a pilot school in an integration experiment. Florida's public schools are wholly segregated at present although two Negroes attended University of Florida graduate classes.

Orchard Villa is in a racially mixed neighborhood. The Negroes authorized to enroll there, ranging in age from 6 to 8, live less than two blocks from it but have been walking more than a mile to a Negro school.

3-19-59

A poll of white parents showed 52 of 143 would not transfer their children to other schools if integration came.

House Speaker-designate Thomas D. Beasley said the Legislature "will do something" about the board's action. He called it outrageous.

Sen. W. Randolph Hodges predicted the Legislature will prevent

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Florida Lawmakers Will Fight Mixing

News & Courier

Promise Is Signed By 19, Newsman Reports

Charleston S.C.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 24.—(AP)—The Miami News said Tuesday 19 Florida legislators have signed a "manifesto" promising to fight for continued school segregation and states' rights.

Wed 2-25-59

The News said the signing took place at Daytona Beach last week end.

Charles F. Hesser, political writer, said the lawmakers prepared the statement for release to wire services Wednesday.

"The statement was critical of reports in the press that Florida had thrown in the sponge on the racial fight with Dade's admission of four Negro children to Orchard Villa Elementary School," the News said.

"On the contrary, the legislators declared, there will be a concerted effort at this year's session to block integration. The statement said the matter wasn't just segregation but rather a fight to protect states' rights."

Mr. Hesser wrote that Gov. Leroy Collins came in for some criticism during the meeting but that the session was "conducted in a calm atmosphere."

Miami School Votes To Admit Negroes

Fla Journal

MIAMI, Fla. (I) — The Dade County School Board voted today to admit four Negroes to an all-white elementary school in Miami. The action broke the public school segregation barrier for the first time in Florida.

All-White Miami School Will Admit Four Negroes

14 d (7) ea

Complies With an Order of Federal Court, Admission Scheduled for Next September

Herald Tribune

New York

MIAMI, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The Dade County School Board bowed today to a federal court order and voted unanimously to admit four Negro students to the all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School in September in Florida's first integration of a public school. The school is in a residential district of Miami where white, Negro and Latin-American families live side by side.

Dr. Robert S. Butler of the school board said: "In light of the pupil assignment law . . . and a recent decision of the District Court of the United States . . . we have no alternative but to admit that these particular students meet the criteria of the public-assignment law. I move that they be assigned to Orchard Villa for the term beginning September, 1959."

Thurs. 2-19-59

The board approved without dissent.

Integration of public schools

race mixing in the schools.

Gov. Leroy Collins said board members acted wisely.

Atla Journal

TO STRENGTHEN LAW

The governor concurred with the chairman of his Racial Advisory Committee, L. L. Fabisinski of Pensacola, who said the decision would strengthen Florida's pupil assignment law.

Thurs. 2-19-59

This is the law under which the Negroes were assigned to the white school. Though enacted as a measure to help preserve segregation, it makes no mention of race. It says children shall be assigned to the schools for which they are best suited psychologically, scholastically and sociologically.

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the organization is happy over the decision but "must continue as a group to push towards total integration—equal education and equal facilities under the same conditions."

In Florida would leave only five states in the deep South holding out against dropping racial barriers. The holdout states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins said only last week that his state could not escape for long a start toward integration of schools. There was no trouble when the University of Florida began admitting Negroes. The university admitted two Negro students, but none had hitherto been admitted to a public school.

P. 2

White families in the neighborhood of the Orchard Villa School have been moving out rapidly. School Superintendent Joe Hall said in an interview last week that it was possible there would be no white families left in the area by the next term.

Racial Bar Eased Open In Florida

14 d (1)

Angry Storm Stirs After Miami Board OKs School Mixing

MIAMI (AP) — The Dade County school board, treating the action as if it were routine, Wednesday unanimously approved admission of four Negro children to a white Miami elementary school.

Advertiser

The board's calm decision stirred an immediate storm of protest from segregation-minded state legislators but was hailed as sound and wise by the chairman of Gov. LeRoy Collins' racial advisory committee.

P. 21

None of Florida's public schools are integrated now although two Negroes are attending graduate school at the University of Florida. The Dade board ordered admission of the four Negro youngsters to Orchard Villa School when classes start next September.

Montgomery

Ala

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

The unheralded action took nearly everyone by surprise. Neither white nor Negro delegations were on hand to hear board member Robert S. Butler offer the motion for admission of the Negroes.

Thurs. 2-19-59

Butler said he felt the youngsters met the requirements for admission to Orchard Villa under Florida's pupil assignment law.

The law makes no mention of race although it was enacted in an attempt to preserve segregation as much as possible. It says children shall be assigned to schools to which they are considered best suited on the basis of scholastic, psychological and physical factors.

'PILOT' SCHOOL

The school board views Orchard Villa, located in a racially mixed neighborhood, as a "pilot school" for integration. Collins approved the pilot plan.

Chairman L. L. Fabinski of the racial advisory committee said at Pensacola the Dade board's action "would be of great benefit to all other counties and the state as a whole in dealing intelligently and effectively with the problems facing our school system."

Collins said he agreed completely with Fabinski's statement.

But House Speaker - designate Thomas D. Beasley, who lives in north Florida where pro-segregation sentiment is strong, called the action outrageous.

"The Legislature will do something about it," he declared.

Senate president-designate Dewey M. Johnson, also of north Florida, said a referendum election should be held on the school board's action.

Advertiser

In Miami, G. E. Graves, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was startled.

Thurs 2-19-59

When he recovered, he said he was "very glad the school board sees fit in these cases to properly apply the pupil assignment law.

"I don't think the action of the school board will cause any difficulty or mass emotion because of the manner in which this matter has been handled."

14 d (1)

Fight Is Vowed After Miami Votes to Admit Negro Pupil

14 d (1)

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Within hours after the Dade County (Miami) School Board voted to admit four Negroes to a public school next September, a group of anti-integration legislators called for action, predicting that integration would never take place.

There is no integration anywhere in Florida public schools at present, but two Negroes are attending graduate school at the University of Florida.

The board voted to admit Negroes to the Orchard Villa Elementary School, after holding a hearing on the request for the admission of the four last Oct. 15. No action was taken then.

■

GOV. LEROY COLLINS indicated he approved of the action. He has held that the state must have some integration to make valid its pupil assignment law—a measure designed to prevent mass integration.

Sat. 2-28-59

Thomas D. Beasley, nominee for House speaker, is among many legislators who do not share the governor's view.

Beasley said it was "outrageous" and predicted legislative action. The Legislature convenes April 17.

P. 10

Senate president designate Dewey Johnson said "I don't like to tell Dade County how to run its affairs, but the action of the school board violates the intent of the Florida Constitution."

BEFORE INTEGRATING

Several Florida Legislators Favor Closing All Schools

Advertiser

14 d (8)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Some of Florida's most influential legislators declared Tuesday they would vote to close all public schools before submitting to integration.

Montgomery

Ala

Their statements followed disclosures that a group of House members, led by Speaker designate Thomas D. Beasley of Walton County, have signed a manifesto pledging an unending fight to preserve school segregation and States' Rights.

The manifesto was drawn up and signed last weekend when legislators gathered for the opening of a new Daytona Beach auto racing track.

The group which took the stand Tuesday for closing the schools were interviewed while attending a highway hearing.

Sen. Pres. Dewey M. Johnson of Quincy, said "the price is too high" to permit any race mixing.

"I would vote to close schools, if necessary, to prevent integration. I believe if we have to close the schools, all of the people then will rally to find a solution that will assure our children an education in keeping with our beliefs," he said.

Wed.

2-25-59

Sen. J. Emory Cross of Gainesville said the so-called "last resort" bill would be useless in the long run. The last resort proposal, adopted by the 1957 legislature but vetoed by Gov. Leroy Collins, would provide for the people of any area to vote for the closing of a school when faced with no alternative to integration.

P. 10-B

LEGAL WAY

"Virginia's resistance collapsed because they tried to close a school here and there. The only legal way is to close all schools. We in Florida must face the fact that we must close them all or integrate. Personally, I would close them," Cross said.

Sens. Charley E. Johns of Starke, H. H. Hair of Live Oak, Newman Brackin of Crestview, T. Drew Branch of Sumatra and James E. Connor of Brooksville also said that they would favor closing schools rather than submit to integration.

Sen. W. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key said, "I'd close them all—Negro and white." Sen. Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee said he supported last resort before and would so again.

Rep. Richard Mitchell of Leon County said the Daytona Beach manifesto was triggered by press reports quoting Collins as saying he believed the people of Florida would accept the decision of the Dade County school board to admit four Negro children to a white elementary school in Miami next September.

Plan to Admit 4 Negroes Hit

State Solons Threaten to Revive School Closure Bill

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
2-19-59
P 1

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Florida legislators today denounced the Dade County school board for ordering a Miami school integrated by admission of four Negroes next fall and served notice that the Legislature will take drastic action to prevent it.

Key segregation leaders predict the Legislature will revive and pass next April the so-called "last resort" bill to close Florida's public schools rather than integrate them.

Gov. LeRoy Collins vetoed this measure last session, but segregation leaders say the threat of voluntary integration in Miami will give them the votes to override a veto next time.

"It's an outrage," declared House Speaker-Designate Thomas D. Beasley of Walton, a strong foe of legislation to close the schools two years ago. "I will vote for it this time if no other solution presents itself."

Senate President-Designate Dewey Johnson of Quincy said the school board violated the intent of the Florida Constitution, which requires separate schools for whites and Negroes.

Most Opposed

Collins and his race relations committee appear to be virtually the only ones in favor of the school board action. Collins said he agrees "completely" with the committee's statement that the move is "sound and wise," and will help stave off indiscriminate, mass desegregation.

Key legislators disagreed almost to a man, charging the threatened admission of four Negroes to Miami's Orchard Villa School "is just a foot in the door to topple segregation everywhere."

Many of them blamed the governor, who apparently tried to prepare the public last week for the school board decision. He said flatly then that the people must permit some voluntary integration or have it forced on them indiscriminately by court edict.

The Miami Herald said the school board decided on its action at a secret meeting with Gov. Collins here Monday.

Reaction began to pour in minutes after the school board action was announced—and just about all of it was negative.

"This lends urgency to the need for a parent option plan" to let parents withdraw their children from integrated schools and educate them privately with state financial help, commented Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, Florida's chief expert on segregation law.

"Stop-Gap"

Sen. Johnson said it shows clearly that the pupil assignment law is "just a stop-gap law and we need something much stronger. This law served as a delay for a while, but we can see now that it has served its purpose."

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin agreed.

"Under the pupil assignment law, it lay within the discretion of the school board to assign these children to Orchard Villa School," Ervin said. "I assume the board, after an investigation, determined that it had no other alternative.

"However, I think this points up the need for other alternative legislation, including parent-option, to meet the problems in other communities where some integration is incompatible to local opinion."

Sen. Verle Pope, St. Augustine, a Collins floor leader who votes with the governor more than any other senator, said Florida should never voluntarily accept integration.

"The purpose of the pupil assignment law was to delay and keep to a minimum integration of schools. I do not feel any school board should accept integration unless forced to under court order. Their action was premature and apt to have a very bad effect on legislation effecting the public school system."

People's Intent

Enlarging on his comments, Johnson said that even though the U.S. Supreme Court has declared the segregation provision of Florida's Constitution invalid "it does not remove the fact that integration is still against the intent of the people of Florida."

"I hate to see Dade County throw in the sponge at a time when it was not absolutely necessary."

Beasley said the Miami action was "bad for the Negroes involved."

"What chance will four Negroes have in a school with 150 white children?" he asked. Beasley predicted that the Orchard Villa School will be closed down before next fall's scheduled integration date.

Sumter Lowry of Tampa, runner-up for governor in 1956, attributed the integration move in Miami to "Governor Collins' lack of leadership." He predicted it would lead to a complete breakdown of segregation in Florida and charged Collins has "violated his oath of office by advocating any integration whatever in the schools."

Other comment:

Rep. John E. Mathews Jr. of Duval, close Collins supporter: "I am surprised any Florida community would take such action. The Duval County School Board would not do this. I imagine it will cause a lot of action when the legislature convenes."

Rep. George Stallings of Duval: "Any community that integrates its school system in this state is sowing the wind and they're going to reap the whirlwind."

Sen. C. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key: "It would be nice if Dade County had the last resort bill the governor vetoed last session so the people could have a voice in the operation of their schools. I will try to do something about it in April."

Retired Circuit Judge L. L. Fabisinski of Pensacola, chairman of the governor's Racial Advisory Committee: "The committee feels the Dade School Board action is sound and wise. There is no question that this strengthens our pupil assignment law—designed to give us a constitutional safeguard against mass, indiscriminate desegregation. In the proper administration of the act, it was understood that, sooner or later, some Negro pupils applying for admission to white schools would meet the high standards set up by the act. It was also clearly understood by the Legislature and all concerned that the law could have no validity unless school boards applied it in good faith, and members of the committee that drafted the law so stated publicly immediately after passage of the act. The result of the Dade School Board action not only should relieve tensions and pressures in that county, but should also be of great benefit to all other counties in dealing intelligently and effectively with the problems facing our school system."

Dade County's own legislative delegation was split in its reaction. Sen. Joe Eaton said he always has favored the separate but equal doctrine.

"It is my hope that regardless of our personal attitudes, we may review this decision calmly and objectively," Eaton added.

Rep. David Eldredge, who won election on a segregationist platform, called the decision a step toward bringing about "the social equality of the white and black races. . . the ultimate goal of the NAACP."

Rep. George Hollahan said he thought the school board acted on "good advice" to uphold the pupil assignment law as the "best way of preserving segregation in the vast majority of cases."

Times Union
2-19-59

Board Acts in Miami

Says Assignment Law Leaves No Choice in Fringe Area

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
2-19-59
P 1

MIAMI, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The Dade County School Board today ordered the first integration of a public school in Florida. It voted to admit four Negro children to an all-white elementary school in Miami in September.

But there is a possibility that the school—Orchard Villa—will be an all-Negro school by the time the fall term begins. It now has about 170 students, the board said, and many of them plan to move from the area or seek transfers to another school.

White students remaining in the area will be permitted to transfer under certain conditions.

Study Made

The Dade board's action came after it made a study of the Orchard Villa area. The board said it could act no other way in the case under Florida's pupil assignment law because the four Negro children live only two blocks from the school.

Orchard Villa is in a marginal residential neighborhood which white families have been leaving rapidly.

At Tampa, a white elementary school in a fringe area similar to Orchard Villa's was quietly turned into a Negro school by the Hillsborough County School Board.

Action has been expected for several weeks in the Orchard Villa case, where the parents of the four children asked admission under the state pupil assignment law. The requests prompted a detailed study of the area and the possible effects of integrating Orchard Villa by the board. The report apparently was completed Oct. 30, but was not made public until today.

"Pilot Study"

One school board member suggested using the Orchard Villa school as a "pilot study" in integration. But there has been persistent speculation that the Orchard Villa school will be turned into an all-Negro school by the school board, as was done in Tampa at the Henderson school. There was no indication of any such plan today.

Board member Dr. Robert S. Butler made the motion to admit the Negroes at today's regular meeting of the board. He said, "In light of the pupil assignment law . . . and a recent decision of the district court of the United States . . . we have no alternative but to admit that these particular students meet the criteria of the public assignment law. I move that they be assigned to Orchard Villa for the terms beginning September 1959."

As the board voted unanimously in favor of the motion, the members sat under a sign on the wall which said, "The child is our first consideration."

Dade Move Called Token By NAACP

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
2-19-59
P 1

TAMPA, Feb. 18 (UPI) — The president of the Florida NAACP today said the admission of four Negro children to a white school at Miami is "only a token thing" and urged Negroes to "press towards total compliance."

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa said "unless the Negro continues to press towards total compliance with and acceptance of the laws it will not mean much to the progress of the state and the country along the lines outlined by the U.S. Supreme Court in its 1954 decision."

He said the NAACP realizes that the integration move, the first of its kind in Florida, is a step toward the "true letter of the meaning of the U.S. Constitution (but) is only a token thing."

Lowry added that "remarks by members of the State Legislature concerning the action being 'against the Constitution of Florida etc.' make each intelligent citizen wonder of these men realize that they cannot place Florida's Constitution above the Constitution of the United States."

CONTROVERSY LOOMS

Token Integration Okayed For Miami

Daily Home
Talladega
Ala.
Thurs.
2-19-59
P. 1

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Four Negro children have permission from the Dade County school board to enter a white Miami ele. Some state legislators say it won't be allowed.

The boards action took Florida by surprise Wednesday. It came during a routine meeting and was handled with little discussion. No delegations of either white persons or Negroes were on hand.

Orchard Villa elementary is intended to be a pilot school in an integration experiment. Florida's public schools are wholly segregated at present although two Negroes attended University of Florida graduate classes.

Orchard Villa is in a racially mixed neighborhood. The Negroes authorized to enroll there, ranging in age from 6 to 8, live less than two blocks from it but have been walking more than a mile to a Negro school.

A poll of white parents showed 52 of 143 would not transfer their children to other schools if integration came.

House Speaker-designate Thomas D. Beasley said the Legislature "will do something" about the board's action. He called it outrageous.

Sen. W. Randolph Hodges predicted the Legislature will prevent race mixing in the schools.

Gov. Leroy Collins said board members acted wisely.

The governor concurred with the chairman of his Racial Advisory Committee, L. L. Fabisinski of Pensacola, who said the decision would strengthen Florida's pupil assignment law.

This is the law under which the Negroes were assigned to the white school. Though enacted as a measure to help preserve segregation, it makes no mention of [illegible]. It says children shall be assigned to the schools for which they are best suited psychologicaly, scholastically and sociologically.

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the organization is happy over the decision but "must continue as a group to push towards total integration — equal education and equal facilities under the same conditions."

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22 Students Register At Front Royal

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs.
2-19-59
P. 1

MIAMI, Fla. — The Dade County School Board voted unanimously Wednesday to admit four Negro pupils to an all white school next fall as the start of token integration. Florida thus began voluntary steps toward complying with the law of the land.

But in Warren County, Virginia 22 Negro pupils registered at Front Royal's modern public high school (capable of accomodating 1,000 pupils,), but not a single white student showed up for classes.

Florida's Governor Leroy Collins last week urged concrete steps toword token integration on a voluntary basis instead of eventual submission to court ordered desegregation in which the people had no voice.

The board decided to make the Orchard Villa elementary school, in a neighborhood into which some Negro families have moved as a so - called "pilot school" for integration.

The move was made in absence of delegates representing any race, and without a great amount of discussion. The motion for admission was made by board member Robert S. Butler who said that "my opinion is, in view of exisung conditions, we have no alternative but to follow the law."

Back in Front Royal, the 22 Negro pupils and nine white teachers gath[illegible] for formal reg[illegible]. The school's 30 classrooms were empty. Its corridors were ghostly silent.

School Supt. Q. D. Gasque held a news conference to announce that Warren County, in the rural Shenandoah Valley, has complied with the court's order to re - open the million dollar school plant. The school was closed last September under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws when the federal court ordered 24 Negro pupils admitted.

ATTENDED PRIVATE CLASSES

In downtown Front Royal, about half a mile away, some 800 white pupils attended the private, makeshift classes set up for them when the high school was closed six month ago.

Virginia's integration was directed by federal court order.

Miami White School To Admit 4 Negroes for Fall Term

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Thurs.
2-19-59
P. 14

Miami, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Dade County School Board voted Wednesday to admit four Negroes to an all-white elementary school in Miami. The action broke the public-school segregation barrier for the first time in Florida.

The board decided to make the Orchard Villa Elementary School, in a neighborhood into which some Negro families have moved, a "pilot school" for integration. The idea has the endorsement of Governor LeRoy Collins.

There was little discussion. No delegation of either whites or Negroes attended the meeting.

"My opinion is, in view of existing conditions, we have no alternative but to folow the law," said board member Robert S. Butler.

The pupils will be admitted for the September term.

Florida School Officials To Study Parent-Option Plan

14 d (1) Fla

Atlanta
World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-18-59
P. 1

TAMPA —(UPI)— Florida school officals will get a first-hand report this week on the controversial parent-option tuition plan for avoiding forced integration.

~~Assistant~~ Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, the state's top expert on segregation laws, will go over the proposed bill at the annual meeting of the Florida School Board officials Thursday morning. The meeting precedes the formal opening of the annual Florida Education Assn. convention.

The much - discussed measure wil lbe recommended to theup-coming Legislature by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin and School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey. The measure permits parents to withdraw their children from integrated schools and receive a state subsidy of about $240 a year to educate them privately.

Some 7,000 persons are expected at the FEA convention, with the election of a new president and adoption of a legislative program heading tthe list of business.

Main speakers will include U. S. Sen. George Smathers, Bailey, and Dr. Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Mrs. Evelyn Sewell of Jacksonville is the only announced nominee to succeed outgoing president Phil Constans of Gainesville. Several other nominations are expected during the three-day session.

The proposed FEA legislative program calls primarily for measures to improve the counties, ability to get additional funds for school operation But it offers no suggestions for where the increased local revenue will come from, and does not recommend any pay raises for teachers.

4 Negroes to Attend Miami White School

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The Dade County school board, treating the action as if it were an ordinary piece of routine, Wednesday unanimously approved admission of four Negro children to a white Miami elementary school.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The board's calm decision [illegible] [illegible] immediate storm of protest from segregation-minded state legislators but was hailed as sound and wise by the chairman of Gov. LeRoy Collins' racial advisory committee.

None of Florida's public schools is integrated now although two Negroes are attending graduate school at the University of Florida. The Dade board ordered admission of the four Negro youngsters to Orchard Villa school when classes start next September.

Miami

2-19-59

MOST ARE JOLTED

The unheralded action took nearly everyone by surprise. Neither white nor Negro delegations were on hand to hear board member Robert S. Butler offer the motion for admission of the children.

P. 1

Butler said he felt the youngsters met the requirements for admission to Orchard Villa under Florida's pupil assignment law.

The law makes no mention of race although it was enacted in an attempt to preserve segregation as much as possible. It says children shall be assigned to schools to which they are considered best suited on the basis of scholastic, psychological and physical factors.

The school board views Orchard Villa, located in a racially mixed neighborhood, as a "pilot school" for integration. Gov. Collins approved the pilot plan.

'OF GREAT BENEFIT'

Chairman L. L. Fabisinski of the racial advisory committee said at Pensacola the Dade board's action "would be of great benefit to all other counties and the state as a whole in dealing intelligently and effectively with the problems facing our school system."

Collins said he agreed completely with Fabisinski's statement.

But House speaker-designate Thomas D. Beasley, who lives in north Florida where pro-segregation sentiment is strong, called the action outrageous.

"The legislature will do something about it," he declared.

The lawmakers meet in April, well before the September admission date set for the Negro youngsters.

Senate president-designate Dewey M. Johnson, also of north Florida, said a referendum election should be held on the school board's action.

In Miami, G. E. Graves, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was startled when informed of the decision.

Constitution

"Let me catch my breath before I fall over," he exclaimed. "I didn't know they were even taking that up today."

Miami

2-19-59

When he recovered, he said he was "very glad the school board sees fit in these cases to properly apply the pupil assignment law.

"I don't think the action of the school board will cause any difficulty or mass emotion because of the manner in which this matter has been handled."

School board chairman Raymond Van Dusen declined to comment when asked if he thought the action would cause disturbances.

Collins Tells Idea To Ease Integration

Units Would Say When and Where To Desegregate

By ANTHONY LEWIS

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Feb. 15.—Governor Leroy D. Collins of Florida is circulating a new plan here to ease the school-segregation controversy.

Courier-Journal

He proposes that Congress set up an administrative commission in each state to decide when, where, an dhow desegregation would come. Members of the commission would be appointed by the president on the advice of State governors.

Pt 1

Collins recently made a secret trip to Washington to discuss his plan with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Collins proposal could be an important new element in the maneuvering over civil-rights legislation in the Senate.

Mon 2-16-59

Would Be Advisory

It could provide a basis for accommodation of civil?rights proposals already put forward by the Administration and Senator Johnson.

Louisville Ky.

The Johnson bill calls for a federal conciliation commission, with regional offices, to help work out racial tensions over schools and other issues. As drafted, the commission would be advisory in nature, without power to originate plans or enforce them.

In contrast, the draft bili that Collins has prepared would give his commissions the primary function of planning desegregation of schools.

Would 'Replace' Courts

The commissions would take the place of federal district courts as the initial forum in school cases. If a school board refused to admit a Negro child to a white school, the complaint would be to the commission instead of to a court.

The courts would review the actions of the commissions, but review would be chiefly on questions of law. Findings of fact by the commission would be conclusive if "supported by substantial evidence"—a standard frequently applied in judicial review of administrative agencies.

The advantage of such commissions, in Collins' view, is that they would be more flexible tha nthe courts and would be able to consider more factors.

Tells of 'Assurance'

A court, as a general rule, can deal only with the parties directly before it. It cannot consider, for example, whether some other district or school or grade in a Southern state would be a better place to start integration than the place sought by the Negro plaintiff in the particular case.

Collins believes a commission, taking into consideration all the social and psychological factors, could work out a more orderly and rational pattern for desegregation.

Of equal importance, he believes his commissions would assure the Deep South against total, mass integration in the most reistant areas. He argues that the fear of these areas about early mass integration is responsible for much of the South's intransigence on the racial issue.

Would Submit 2 Names

The Governor also thinks that the local roots of commission members would ease resentment at federal power and encourage moderate opinion. He himself is regarded as a leading spokesman for Southern moderates.

The Collins bill calls for governors to submit two rames for each position on the commissions.

If the president liked neither name, he could ask the governor to submit two more. If those were considered unsatisfactory, the president would be free to nominate anyone.

Don't Welcome Role

The theory of Collins and his supporters is that even governors who are most ardent segregationists would tend to suggest names of moderates acceptable to the president. Otherwise, the feeling is, they would be subject to criticism for letting the choice of candidates go by default to the president.

In Collins' view a commission would be relatively freer of political fears than local school boards. It might provide a mechanism for State and local officials who would like to adjust at least to token integration but are afraid to take the first step.

Courier-Journal

Collins also feels that the federal courts would be glad to be free of the initial responsibility of desegregation.

It is true that federal judges do not welcome the role of assigning students to particular schools.

Mon. 2-16-59

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals made the point with force recently in urging Virginia school boards to prepare their own plans for desegregation rather than waiting for the courts to tell them what to do.

The Collins proposal is certain to draw attacks from both sides.

May Promote Discussion

It appears to be unsatisfactory to the Deep South because it explicitly recognizes the obligation to adjust to the Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional.

It is probably unsatisfactory to Northern liberals because it takes away from federal district courts their original jurisdiction to deal with school segregation.

Nevertheless, the plan may serve to promote discussion of new approaches to civil-rights legislation.

Collins has told Johnson and others that his chief object was to promote discussion and search for alternatives to continued dissension.

(X)

Says It Helps State

Collins Praises Dade Mixing Step

NAACP Presses Program .... Page 2A

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Capital Bureau Chief

Herald
Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins said Thursday that the Dade County School Board's admission of four Negro pupils to Orchard Villa School will help Florida to gain and prosper economically.

Collins told newsmen that implementation of the state's pupil assignment law demonstrates that Dade County and the State of Florida are making a good faith effort to comply with the law of the land.

The governor said:

1—He did not personally initiate the school board's action in cracking the racial barrier.

2—The Dade board's action strengthens the pupil assignment law and supports the position of other boards in other counties of the state to deal with local problems at the local level.

2-20-59

3—He is not going to presuppose that all white children will withdraw from the school when the four Negroes enroll next September and he anticipates the people of Dade County will accept peacefully the integration of the school.

Collins said he compared the Dade development to North Carolina because "if we go into a period of racial antagonism and friction our state will have to lose by it."

North Carolina, he said, with a pupil assignment law similar to Florida's had a 235-million-dollar industrial expansion in 1958 and gained 21,000 new jobs. The state has integrated 11 Negro students in three of its schools, Collins pointed out, "with little upheaval and in respect to the whole matter I understand the legislature has been reasonably free of agitation."

Other states (referring to Arkansas) where racial friction has prevailed have lost out in the race for new industry and new jobs, he said.

Collins said that although his racial relations committee had been studying the Orchard Villa situation for several weeks, the first report he had of the School Board's intentions came last Monday.

He said Mrs. Jane Roberts and Robert S. Butler, school board members, asked if they could visit his hotel room for a conference.

"They told me they anticipated this action would be taken and wanted to inform me as to what they were going to do," Collins said.

Asked if he gave the board members encouragement, the governor said he advised them that he regarded the matter as a local responsibility.

He said that under the pupil assignment law "local school boards administer the act to meet conditions they feel exist."

Florida Pupil Plan Faces First Test

14a(1) 2a-

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Washington

MIAMI—The Dade County School Board and Gov. Leroy Collins are trying to get Florida off the hook of the school desegregation problem.

With the Governor's urging and blessing, the School Board voluntarily assigned four Negro pupils to a white elementary school in Miami, effective next September.

But the State Legislature convenes for a regular 60-day session on April 7 in Tallahassee. Initial reaction among powerful segregationist lawmakers to the Dade County School Board's action was one of shock and anger, and they vowed to do something about it.

Sun. 3-22-59

Southern Cosmopolitan

Dade County's school system—Miami, Miami Beach, Hialeah, Coral Gables and 23 other communities—is ranked eighth in size in the Nation, with 148,000 pupils, about 17 per cent of them Negroes.

The metropolitan Miami area now numbers 800,000 persons and is uniquely cosmopolitan for the South.

It is a land of vacationers, industry, convertible cars, traffic jams in the air and on the water, cab drivers and bellhops with Bronx accents, horse racing, dog racing, jai alai, night clubs, truck farms, stores, swimming pools and palatial hotels.

It's an odd combination of North and South. Yankees are among the avowed segregationists, Southerners among the active integrationists. There has been interracial activity in the past.

Black-skinned children—Latin Americans with Negro blood—occasionally attend white public schools. But the single Negro pupil in Miami Beach is assigned to a Miami Negro school and the school board pays his parents $12 a month to transport him there.

Miami voters defeated John B. Orr Jr., an integrationist, when he ran for reelection to the State Legislature. But Miami is the kind of town that elected him in the first place.

No Massive Resistance

Florida has not enacted "massive resistance" type anti-integration laws. Sentiment in the Legislature in the past has favored them, but Collins has beat them down.

The Legislature did pass a "last resort" bill in 1957, allowing a community to close its schools by referendum to avoid desegregation. But Collins vetoed it and his supporters threw back efforts to override him.

The state has only a pupil-assignment law to deal with desegregation. Yet, unlike Virginia where "massive resistance" fell and 51 Negroes entered formerly all-white schools, Florida has no integrated public schools.

Only last September was the color line broken in the state universities and a Negro entered the University of Florida Law School in Gainesville.

Pressure Mounting

But pressure for desegregation has been building up. Three school desegregation suits have been filed by Negroes against school boards in Dade County, Palm Beach County and Hillsborough County (Tampa).

In the Dade County case Federal District Judge Joseph Lieb ruled in December that the Negroes had not exhausted the administrative remedies of the pupil-assignment law. However, the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has indicated the time is coming soon when Florida communities must show their good faith.

The Governor has maintained that the pupil-assignment law will not withstand court scrutiny for long unless it results in some desegregation.

On Feb. 12 he said the people of Florida must take concrete steps toward voluntary token integration or have it forced on them by court orders which give the communities no voice or control.

This was after he had met with school officials from five urban areas and was told none wanted to be the first to desegregate.

Spotlight on Orchard Villa

But on Feb. 18 the Dade County School Board calmly and unanimously approved the admission of four Negro pupils to the white Orchard Villa Elementary School.

These four children are not involved in the desegregation suit. They had applied to the school last September. but the board had never acted.

The School Board may be trying to show its "good faith" in a situation where the four Negro pupils will be attending a formerly all-white school which might be all-Negro in September.

The Orchard Villa neighborhood is one of decay, changing from a never-fashionable white area to one of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Cubans.

In three years, the school attendance fell from 430 with 20 teachers to 243 pupils last September. Now there are 170 pupils and 9 teachers.

Before the School Board made its desegregation decision, it polled the white parents of Orchard Villa School; 85 said they would transfer their children if permitted, 52 said they would not. In the PT-A, 76 parents said they would not object to Negro members, 51 said they would.

April is registration month for the next school term. The School Board doesn't know how many more Negroes, who now go to school a mile away, will apply to Orchard Villa nor how many whites will be left.

Protect Assignment Plan

But the primary idea is to express good faith under the pupil assignment law to protect it from legal attack.

For this, both the School Board which is elected, and the Governor, who cannot succeed himself, have been subjected to criticism from segregationists.

State Rep. Tom Beasley of Walton County in North Florida said the Board action was an "outrage." Beasley, who helped the Governor beat back the "last resort" bill in 1957 and barely won reelection, will be House Speaker. He predicts the Legislature will override Collins' veto this time.

Newspapers in Miami and elsewhere in the State approved the Board's action and purpose. So did the Governor's Racial Advisory Board.

In recent days, the heated criticism appears to be dropping off. Collins and his supporters hope the Legislature will do no more than adopt a "parent option" program advocated by State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey and Attorney General Richard Ervin, similar to Virginia's tuition grant plan for private schooling.

Little-Used College

The Governor also recommended recently that the Legislature consider abolishing the all-Negro Florida A&M University College of Law in Tallahassee which has had only 85 students since it was opened seven years ago.

Only 11 students have been graduated at a per graduate cost of $33,316 to the State, and the Governor said an end to the school would be an economy move.

But this would mean further desegregation at the graduate level and the otherwise economy-minded Legislature appears set to keep pouring money into the slightly used all-Negro facility.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

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AN 'OUTRAGE,' SAYS HOUSE SPEAKER

Miami Mix Move Stirs Legislators

14d(1) Fla

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Atlanta Constitution

Charles Hesser

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28—A move by Dade County (Miami) to integrate a single school may result in a "runaway" segregation session of the Florida Legislature when it convenes in April.

Rep. Thomas D. Beasley, Speaker of the House, said the Dade School Board's order to admit four Negro children to Orchard Villa School next September "has stirred the legislators up to a point they may do something they shouldn't."

Atlanta Ga.

He termed the action "an outrage," predicted passage of the parent option tuition plan, the "last resort" bill, and about anything else the lawmakers can get their hands on.

Sun. 3-1-59

The "last resort" bill provides that a single school or all schools in a community faced with integration may be closed by a majority vote of local residents.

5E

Gov. LeRoy Collins vetoed the bill in 1957. The Legislature narrowly failed in overriding the veto. Beasley, who opposed the bill two years ago, said he is now in favor of it.

The parent option plan would permit parents to withdraw children from an integrated school. The state would provide

fore the session convenes instead of in the middle of the meeting so tempers can cool and legislation be worked out in a calm atmosphere.

The chairmen of the House and Senate education committees are at sharp odds over what this year's legislature can do to hold the line on segregation.

Rep. John S. Shipp Jr., chairman of the House committee, declared:

"The people must face up to the fact they can have no schools, token integration, or mass integration by court order."

The Week in Florida

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who commanded U.S. forces in the Korean War and later served this country as roving ambassador in the Far East, **doubts that Russia is far ahead in the missile race.** . . . A new **revolutionary movement** against the **Fidel Castro** regime in Cuba is **being spawned** in Miami. **Rafael del Pino,** a former rebel companion and close friend of Castro, is **heading** up the group. . . . **Four Floridians,** who admitted they "got pretty high" and decided to break up a picket line, have been **acquitted of murdering** an **organizer** for the Teamsters' Union. . . . A roundup of **construction** in Florida during 1958 reveals there was **$1,182,580,194** in new building, a **record** for the **seventh straight year.** . . . A hot sun in **Tampa** felled 22 persons who were viewing a parade there. . . . **Minute Maid Corp.,** the nation's largest producer of frozen orange juice, says it has developed a **product** that is **indistinguishable** from **freshly squeezed juice.** The company will go into full production in 1960. . . . A citizens **advisory council** has recommended that Florida **jobless benefits** be **raised** from $30 to $36 a week and that the period of payment be extended from 16 to 26 weeks. . . . **Gov. Collins** says the state capitol building at **Tallahassee,** devoid of art, is a **disgrace.** "This is one place Florida ranks at the bottom," the governor declared.

No Gambler, He

Maybe Florida is just behind the times, but a man called The Miami News to get some information about "temporary licenses to get married." When told the newspaper didn't know anything about them, the man declared emphatically:

"Well, a fellow told me you can get temporary marriage licenses in South Carolina and Georgia."

Congress To Be Informed Of Florida Action On Schools

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

14d(1)

TAMPA — UPI — The Florida NAACP said Saturday it will take action next month to bring to the attention of Congress the steps the Florida Legislature is likely to use to prevent school integration.

Sun.

The state NAACP headquarters here said that Florida Negro leaders would meet here April 19 with Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, and brief him on anti - integration measures expected to come up in the 1959 Florida Legislature.

3-29-59

Florida field Secretary Robert S. Saunders said that Mitchell would take the information back to Wasshington and report "his findings to the various committees of the U. S. Congress that are responsible for the passage or the introduction of civil rights legislation."

p. 1

Mitchell, the NAACP said, "will receive reports and observe the activities of this state to prevent implementation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision ending racial segregation."

Florida Ruling Cites Alabama Placement Law

Journal

14d(1)

14d(1) Fla

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Florida's pupil assignment law has new federal court backing in the struggle of Negroes to enter white schools.

Montgomery Ala.

U.S. District Judge Emett C. Choate ruled that the state law's remedy provisions must all be tried before his court can be asked to open the doors of a West Palm Beach school to an 8-year-old Negro.

Sat.

3-14-59

FOLLOWS EARLIER RULING

The ruling Friday came on a motion that Choate order the Palm Beach County school board to enroll the Negro youth. It followed by less than two months a ruling by Judge Joseph P. Leib of the same court that appeal provisions of the law hadn't been exhausted by plaintiffs in a Dade County school integration suit.

p. 1

Gov. Leroy Collins said Choate's ruling was a new indication that Florida's 1956 pupil assignment law is legally sound. He added, however, that its use to bar Negroes from white schools entirely would make the law useless.

Journal

"It has always been my feeling that the pupil assignment law was the best legal procedure thus far devised by any state for dealing with the problems presented by the school desegregation cases," Collins said.

Sat.

3-14-59

CITED ALABAMA RULING

"As the U.S. Supreme Court pointed out, however, in the Alabama case, while the statute is valid on its face, improper application will render it unconstitutional."

p. 9

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said that "in upholding the assignment of the child to the accredited school nearest his home, Judge Choate has followed a normal and reasonable course. He has shown no disposition to integrate for the sake of integration."

Integration Bar Is Top Concern Of Legislature

14d(1)7 ea

Festive Air Lacking as Lawmakers Assemble for Opening Today

Times-Union

TALLAHASSEE, April 6 (AP)—Florida's legislators began moving into the Capitol today grimly determined to erect new legal barriers to integration of public schools.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The usual festive mood of legislative eve was missing as the lawmakers prepared for tomorrow's opening of the 60-day session. There were smiles and handshakes as legislators greeted their colleagues, but little of the usual frivolity of presession corridor get-togethers.

4-7-59

There appeared no unanimity of opinion on what should be done, but the consensus appeared to be that something must, and would, be done.

Several bills, including the last-resort school closing proposal, were ready for introduction in the House Wednesday. But it appeared that the big bill, the parent-option tuition proposal of Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin and State School Supt. Thomas Bailey, would not be submitted during the first week.

Parent-Option Plan

It was understood that the parent-option bill would be held off until Ervin and Bailey had conferred with legislative leaders.

Legislative sentiment appears to endorse the principle of the parent-option proposal. The plan would permit parents to withdraw children from an integrated school and provide a state subsidy of about $250 a year to help pay for private education.

However, the die-hard segregationists in both houses indicate they are not satisfied with the bill as drafted.

Rep. William Chappell Jr. of Marion County contends that a state grant to finance private education would be held unconstitutional by federal courts even though it was paid to the parent. Chappell also thinks the suggested state aid of about $250 per child is not sufficient.

School Aid Scheme

Chappell is trying to develop a tax-credit formula to relieve parents sending children to private schools of paying for public school support. A bill along this line already has been drafted for introduction by Rep. Gordon Frederick of Seminole.

Rep. J. W. McAlpin of Hamilton plans to put the last-resort bill before the House tomorrow. The bill would permit the people of individual school districts to close their schools as an alternative to integration.

Sen. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key, a leader of the Senate's no-surrender segregationists, indicated that few anti-integration bills will be presented the Senate during opening week.

Hodges said he went along with the parent-option idea, but didn't like the measure in its present form. He said he didn't think the proposed state subsidy to parents to finance private education was enough.

"It should be at least $100 more," he said.

Hodges said another complaint he has against the parent-option plan is that it would not become effective until there actually was integration. He said he felt the Legislature should take steps to encourage development of private schools now so that the children will have schools to attend if integration forces them from public schools.

Times

School Auditing Bill

Sen. Tom Adams of Orange Park is expected to introduce this week this bill to set up a private school accrediting board.

The anticipated fight on proposed repeal of the 1957 bill doubling the intangible tax apparently will bring the money issue into sharp focus early.

Sen. Fred Dickinson Jr., West Palm Beach, said he had 17 cosigners for his bill to cut the tax back to one mill on stocks and bonds holdings and to 1-20th mill on bank deposits.

Another opponent of the two-mill levy on stocks and bonds and the 1-10th-mill tax on bank deposits enacted tow years ago, Sen. J. C. Getzen Jr. of Bushnell, said the new rate made a bad tax that should be repealed, even though no substitute source of revenue was available to help out the state's flat purse. Repeal of the 1957 law would cost the state up to seven million dollars a year.

The House will convene at 10 a.m. to organize, the Senate at noon. The House is meeting two hours earlier than usual because of a special ceremony unveiling portraits of all living former speakers, which were authorized by the 1957 House.

Gov. LeRoy Collins will deliver his message to the legislators in joint session at 3 p.m.

The legislature will meet in joint session again Thursday to hear Collins and Justice Stephen O'Connell, chairman of the Judicial Council, discuss constitutional revision proposals.

MINISTERS GIVEN VIEWS

Duval Solons Opposed To School Integration

Times-Union

Duval County legislators made it clear to the Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance yesterday that they oppose integration as strongly as they oppose upsetting the state's public school system to avoid racial mixing.

Jacksonville, Fla.

At a meeting in the YMCA, State Sen. Wayne Ripley, and Duval Reps. Harry Westberry, John E. Mathews Jr. and George B. Stallings Jr., spoke on various phases of proposed legislation of interest to clergymen but reserved their lengthier opinions for the segregation issue.

Times

The clergymen heard discussions of the quickie-divorce law, alcohol and narcotics legislation and the possible strengthening of the state health and welfare program. However, in a motion that got a dozen seconds, the Rev. Canon Robert J. McCloskey, moderator, steered the legislators to a discussion of the public schools.

3-31-59

"Our clergy, for the most part, are interested in saving our public schools rather than disintegrating this portion of our society through the racial threat," the Rev. Mr. McCloskey told the Duval lawmakers.

P. 17

Mathews Responds

In answer to a question, "What is the Legislature doing about our schools?" Mathews answered, "Plenty, including spending about 60 cents of every tax dollar on them."

Stallings, to whom the other legislators initially referred the questions concerning the segregation problem, disclaimed being an "expert" on the subject, said he had been "labeled by the newspapers as a 'vigorous' segregationist' and possibly I am," but he said that segregation is not the real issue.

"The matter of segregation to me is just a triggering device in an attack on the U.S. Constitution and states' rights," he said.

Concerning what the Legislature is going to do about the problem, Stallings said he believes most legislators will take "a strong constitutional and a strong segregationist stand. I don't know if they're going to close the schools, but I feel certain they will move toward a private school system."

Stallings Differs

Stallings said he personally is not in agreement "with people who say nothing is as important as keeping our schools open." He said that if a majority of people prefer to close the public schools rather than integrate them, "I would take that position (in the Legislature)."

Dr. Albert J. Kissling, JMA program chairman, then said: "If the majority of citizens of Florida wanted to renounce U.S. allegiance then you'd go along with them. That's the same logic."

Stallings denied there were any "moral grounds" to be covered in an approach to the problem and described the segregation problem as one of "pure governmental principle."

One clergyman in the audience reflected that going into private education would be violating the principle of separation of church and state "because most of the private schools will probably be held in church buildings."

Westberry took up this theme by expressing concern for "how, if we go into private schools, we can protect our teachers and their tenure, and our students and their right to an education."

All Segregationists

Mathews assured the clergymen, "Everyone (in the Legislature) is a segregationist . . . and thinks a great deal of the public schools. Asking me to cut out one or the other is like asking me to kill my father or my mother. I'm not going to make that decision. I want our public schools and I want them segregated."

Ripley, who described himself as having "more personal colored friends than anyone I know of," said none of the Negroes he knows is in favor of integration.

"I'm willing to sit down with anybody to listen to their ideas on this problem, to be prayed for and over, to find the best solution to this problem. But the legislators in Arkansas, Virginia and other states haven't been able to find the answer and I can't say I'm better than they."

"If you ask me," he concluded, "you ought to go to your school superintendent, Ish Brant, and your school board, and ask them what they are going to do about it."

Florida Bills Are Aimed At Race Mixing

14d(1)

News Courier

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Senate's General Legislation Committee sent to the floor Monday a series of proposals designed to strengthen Florida's fight against school race mixing. These included a drastic measure to close down all schools if one is integrated.

Charleston S.C.

The committee also approved for floor consideration a proposal that would permit the state to help finance private education, and bills that would provide machinery for establishing a private pupil assignment law, relax the compulsory attendance law and authorize separate schools for boys and girls.

But the highly publicized parent option plan ran into a road block. The committee deferred action on it after hearing it branded as "Permissive massive resistance" that would not stand up in federal courts.

P. 4-A

The committee also delayed action on a bill that would cut off state money to any integrated school.

The first measure to win committee approval was a proposed constitutional amendment to provide state support for a free public school system only so long as white and Negro children were not taught in the same school room. It also would authorize the state to give financial aid to parents for private education for their children.

The committee also approved a proposed constitutional amendment which would authorize the state to make money available for private education.

FLORIDA HOUSE ACTION

~~Advertiser~~

Montgomery, Ala.

Integration Disorder Curbs Okayed

Thurs. 5-21-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Florida House Wednesday passed a bill directing specific steps by the governor to head off disorders from school integration.

The House passed in rapid-fire order a bill permitting withdrawal of pupils from integrated schools, and a measure to permit leasing of closed public facilities to private individuals or organizations.

P. 3-E

It also unanimously approved a bill writing into the Florida pupil assignment law the criterial contained in a similar Alabama law. The Alabama law has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court as valid on its face.

Consideration of all the measures, aimed at strengthening Florida's position in the fight against integration, required only 35 minutes. The bills were sent immediately to the Senate which has passed its own versions of all except the measure directing the governor to head off racial disorders.

The race bills were brought up on special order after it appeared that a revolt was in the making against the slow-moving approach of the general legislation committee set up to screen segregation proposals.

Still in the committee are several stringent measures, including a last resort bill under which school patrons could vote to shut down schools as an alternative to integration.

The bill giving the governor instructions in the event of racial disorder would require him to ask county school boards to transfer students who might threaten the peace. The sheriff would be asked to clear agitators from school areas.

The governor could be impeached for not following directions.

Private School Bill Dying in Florida

Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Tues. 6-2-59 P. 2

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A tax credit bill for financing segregated private schools suffered a setback Monday which reduced to near zero its chances of getting through the Florida Legislature in the four days remaining of the regular session.

The House refused after a rousing floor fight to withdraw the measure from a hostile committee. Opponents attacked it on grounds it was clearly unconstitutional.

The vote of 54-37 for putting the bill on the House floor indicated a majority of the 95 members favored it. But the vote was seven short of the necessary two-thirds majority to bring the bill out of committee for action.

A powerful House faction led by Rep. William Chappell was planning its next move to free the bill from the appropriations committee which rejected it, 8-10.

The House approved overwhelmingly a bill by Rep. William Reedy to appropriate $500,000 for selling the South's policy of separation of the races to Northern citizens. But the money would be spent only if at least four other Southern states joined Florida in the big campaign of presenting the Southern viewpoint in paid advertisements up North.

The measure now goes to the Senate.

Collins Given Bill To Boost South In Ads

Advertiser

P. 1C

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Florida Legislature Thursday swept aside economy pleas and pushed to final passage the bill appropriating $500,000 to help sell segregation to the north.

The measure went to Gov. Leroy Collins' desk with 26-10 Senate approval. Rep. W. H. (Bill) Reedy, the Eustis radio station advertising manager who introduced the bill said Collins had neither encouraged or discouraged the bill.

The money can't be spent, however, unless at least four other Southern states have joined Florida in the program.

Montgomery Adv

Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke declared in urging Senate passage that the only way integration decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court could be overcome was "to tell the people of the north how we treat Negroes."

WIDEN GAP

6-5-59

Appropriations chairman Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee and finance chairman Tom Adams of Orange Park warned that the half-million dollar appropriation would further widen the Gap between spending authorizations and anticipated tax income.

But Johns prevailed with his declaration that the $500,000 would be the wisest expenditure the state could make during the next two years.

6-5-59

Reedy, who has traveled throughout the South promoting his idea, said he had received encouragement from state officials in Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi.

Johns told the Senate the money would finance a commission in a campaign to tell the north through newspaper, magazine, radio and television advertising and publicity what the South has done for the Negro.

"We want them to know that the infant mortality rate of the Negro has dropped from 168 per thousand in 134 to 52 per thousand in 1958; that the life expectancy has increased from 19 to 62," he said

'NORTHERNERS ASTOUNDED'

Sen. J. Emory Cross of Gainesville said the program would give the north a chance to know how many Negroes own their homes and drive their own cars.

"Northerners who come to Florida are astounded to learn that we do not hitch our Negroes to a plow and make them plow the fields," he said.

Carraway, urging caution because of the financial squeeze, asked, "do any of you really believe we can overcome the propaganda in the television shows, like Steve Allen and Ed Sullivan on Sunday nights?"

Sen. Wayne Ripley of Jacksonville said he believed the money would be tossed down a rat hole.

"They'll take our money, but these northern newspapers will go right on distorting the South's story," he said.

The promotion plan has been branded by the Florida NAACP as illegal and a waste of tax money.

Closing Bill Advances In Florida

~~Adv~~ Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Segregation Plan Passed by Senate

Fri. 6-5-59

By BARBARA FRYE

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) — The Florida Senate passed a "last resort" school closing bill and sped it to the House where similar legislation has been rejected.

P. 1

The measure permits voters of a county to close any integrated school and authorizes the state to put public money in private schools.

Before taking this measure up, the Senate voted down a bill making it a crime for a teacher to teach in an integrated school.

PUBLICITY POT GAINS

The Florida Legislature completed legislative action Thursday on a measure calling for the putting of a half million dollars into a southwide publicity pot to sell the "true facts" of segregation to the North.

Chief purpose of the publicity campaign is to arouse public opinion to a point where it will "demand" a reversal of the U.S. Supreme court's desegregation mandate.

At least four other Southern states must vote similar amounts before a penny of the Florida fund could be spent.

$11 MILLION PROPOSED

Rep. W. H. Reedy of Lake, originator of the plan, said he believes most of the South will join in now that Florida has "shown the way."

The bill still must get by Gov. LeRoy Collins, who has not committed himself.

Ultimate goal is for an 11-million-dollar fund to flood the North with newspaper, radio and television advertising about the "favorable lot of the Negro in the segregated South," Reedy said.

STEAM-ROLLERED

There was no debate on the "last resort" bill, which had been argued back and forth Wednesday when opponents made a last-ditch fight to keep it from coming to a vote. They did not make a dent Thursday as the Senate majority steam-rollered it to passage with one vote to spare.

The measure, which would amend the constitution, would go on the ballot in November, 1960, if it gets by the House.

Florida Bill On Schools Becomes Law

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 6-20-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Gov. Leroy Collins Friday allowed to become law a legislative act to prevent a child's being forced to attend an integrated school.

He approved a bill writing into Florida's pupil assignment law certain criteria taken from the similar Alabama law which was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

P. 1

A third bill he allowed to become law would establish a state board to prescribe minimum standards for private schools. Many such schools are expected to be established if wholesale integration takes place in Florida's public schools.

Collins, a moderate on the race question, did not sign the bill to prevent forcing a child to attend an integrated school. Instead, he let it become law without his signature.

NOT COMPELLED

Under the measure, parents of a child attending a school which is integrated may ask that their child be transferred to a segregated school. If the local board fails to make the transfer, the child cannot be compelled to go to the integrated school under the state compulsory attendance law.

Florida's pupil assignment law written in the 1956 special session, is under attack by Negroes in several parts of the state but has never got as far as the Supreme Court.

The Legislature amended it to include some of the criteria from the Alabama law to be taken into consideration in assigning pupils to individual schools. The added criteria include the effect on other pupils, the effect on the general school program, and consent of the parents.

'MASSIVE RESISTANCE' OUT

Solons Seen Steering Clear Of Drastic School Measures

Times-Union Jacksonville

5/17/57

TALLAHASSEE, May 16 (UPI)—Florida legislators apparently have made up their minds to steer clear of "massive resistance" segregation laws.

The Senate rang the death knell this week for any drastic legislation to abolish the public school system rather than integrate.

And the milder Bailey-Ervin parent-option subsidy plan is in trouble in a House committee and may die there.

Fol 18

Insiders are beginning to forecast the Legislature may adjourn with nothing more drastic than bills to:

1. Strengthen the pupil placement law.
2. Provide machinery to encourage private schools.
3. Authorize segregation of school children by sex.
4. Repeal the compulsory attendance law so no-surrender segregationists can take their children out of integrated schools without penalty.

[illegible]

Status Quo Urged

This type of program would be in line with recommendations Gov. Collins made when the Legislature convened in April.

He urged the lawmakers not to disturb the status quo under which Florida so far has avoided both trouble and integration.

There are threats of integration in schools in Miami, West Palm Beach and Pensacola, but so far no court has actually ordered a Negro admitted to an all-white school anywhere in Florida, other than the state university where two are enrolled in graduate courses.

The Dade County school board has assigned four Negro children to the all-white Orchard Villa school next September. But Sen. Eaton of Miami hinted broadly this week that the school may be turned over to the Negro race entirely before that time.

Coming Around

Even some of the most rabid of the segregationists among the legislators are coming around to the opinion that the state apparently cannot circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation mandate, except by abolishing the free public schools.

Such segregation leaders as Sen. Belser of Bonifay and Cross of Gainesville have said flatly that the state cannot get around the issue by voting tax money to help educate children in private schools.

The minute a private school accepts a dime of public tax money, it places itself in a position to be forced to integrate by some federal court, they said.

Mark Hawes of Tampa, counsel for the House Race legislation committee, said the same thing.

Concensus of Thought

The concensus of legislative thinking apparently comes down to this:

The only way the state can avoid some integration is to close down its schools, and most of the lawmakers do not want to go that far.

In the first place, it would take a constitutional amendment to do it, and they do not think the people would pass it.

The governor and many attorneys say the state can avoid mass desegregation under its pupil placement law.

This is the law the Dade school board used to admit the four Negroes to Orchard Villa, a move which Collins said would greatly enhance chances of having the bill declared constitutional in any court test.

The Senate has on its calendar a plan that would give the governor a mandate to prevent integration or face impeachment.

It directs the governor to prohibit integration by removing Negro pupils ordered into any white school. The theory is that the governor is not subject to court discipline and the federal government would not go so far as to jail the governor of a sovereign state.

It is based on a Texas law which former Gov. Allen Shivers used three years ago to remove Negroes from a school integrated by court order.

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

V.

Close Schools in Showdown, Ask Florida Legislators

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

4-25-59

P. 2

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Some fo Florida's most influential legislators [illegible] day they would vote to close all public schools before [illegible] integration.

Their statements followed disclosures that a group of House members, led by Speaker-Designate Thomas D. Beasley of Walton County, have signed a manifesto pledging an unending fight to preserve school segregation and states' rights.

The manifesto was drawn up and signed last weekend when legislators gathered for the opening of a new Daytona Beach auto racing track.

Senate President Dewey M. Johnson of Quincy, said "the price is too high" to permit any race mixing.

"I would vote to close schools, if necessary, to prevent integration. I believe if we have to close the schools, all of the people then will rally to find a solution that will assure our children an education in keeping with our beliefs," he said.

Sen. J. Emory Cross of Gainesville said the so-called "last resort" bill would be useless in the long run. The last resort proposal, adopted by the 1957 Legislature but vetoed by Gov. Leroy Collins, would provide for the people of any area to vote for the closing of a school when faced with no alternative to integration.

Florida Bills On Race Mix Gain Support

Advertiser

14d(1)

Montgomery, Ala.

4-25-59

P. 4 B

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A drastic segregation bill which automatically cuts off state funds from an integrated public school hit the Florida Senate this week with powerful backing.

Senate President Dewey Johnson of Quincy headed a list of about 10 senators who introduced the measure Thursday. It would make any state official who spent or helped to spend money on integrated schools guilty of misfeasance.

A bill setting up machinery for the so-called parent option tuition plan for private school operations also was introduced in the Sanate as the momentum on racial bills picked up there.

The plan would allow parents to withdraw children from integrated public schools to be educated at private schools with the aid of a state tuition subsidy averaging about $290 annually.

The bill by Johnson and others is similar to constitutional amendment proposal offered earlier in the week by Sen. Harvie Belser. The difference is that Belser's provides for a vote of the people of adopting the plan.

The Johnson bill cited state constitutional requirements for maintaining a uniform system of public free schools and forbidding teaching white and Negro children in the same school.

Then it called untenable the position that U.S. Supreme Court integration rulings nullify the school segregation requirement of the Florida Constitution.

'Big Push' Opens Against School Mixing

14d(1) 2 Fla

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Thurs.

4-23-59

P. 8 A

TALLAHASSEE (AP)— The big push to strengthen Florida's fight against forced mixing in the schools opened in the Florida Legislature Wednesday.

Sen. W. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key introduced a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow the state to help finance private schools.

Hodges then joined with Sen. Tom Adams of Orange Park and J. Emory Cross of Gainesville in offering a bill designed to foster development of a private school system. The measure sets up a private school accrediting board and fixes standards.

Adams said the aim was to get private schools into operation as soon as possible so they will be available if and when an integration crisis develops.

Sen. Joe Eaton of Miami also tossed in a series of racial bills. The key measure adds to Florida's pupil assignment law criteria taken from the Alabama pupil placement law that has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The constitutional amendment introduced by Hodges was drafted by Attorney General Richard Ervin to create a legal framework for the parent option tuition plan he has developed with State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey.

Under the proposal parents would be permitted to withdraw children from integrated schools and receive a state grant of about $290 a year to help pay for private schooling.

Hodges said he had introduced the constitutional amendment because it clears a legal path for measures that can block race mixing.

But he said his sponsorship of the constitutional amendment did not mean he is endorsing the parent option bill as it is written. The bill has not been introduced yet, but has been examined by the House Racial Legislation Committee.

Hodges took the parent option bill from Ervin, but indicated it would be reworked. Ervin described the parent option bill to the House committee as the mildest kind of anti-integration legislation. Hodges is one of the Legislature's most adamant no-surrender segregationists.

The constitutional amendment was introduced as an emergency measure, which calls for a vote by the people within 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature.

Tuition Program Backed

14d(1)

Fla.

State House Unit Given Anti-Integration Plan for Parent Option

Times Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, April 16 (AP)—A plan to finance private education for children withdrawn from integrated public schools was recommended today as the mildest type of segregation legislation possible.

State School Supt. Thomas Bailey and Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin presented their so-called parent-option plan to a House committee set up primarily to screen racial bills.

"This puts the responsibility right where it belongs—on each individual parent to make decisions about his child," Bailey said.

Fla. U. 4-17-59

P. 31

"We think this bill giving parents a choice will do a lot to relieve tension that has resulted from the desegregation decisions," Ervin told the committee. "It's the mildest type of legislation that could be offered."

Withdrawals

The Bailey-Ervin plan would allow parents with conscientious objections to integration to withdraw children from racially mixed schools. They would be granted about $250 per year per child from county school funds to pay private school tuition.

The proposal is endorsed by the Florida School Board and County School Superintendents' Assns.

Other measures in the segregation package would amend the State Constitution to permit the private school plan, grant leaves of absence to teachers laid off because of drops in public school enrollment and authorize separate schools for boys and girls.

The teacher-leave bill would let faculty members maintain retirement rights. Separation of the sexes would meet objections from those fearful integration will lead to interracial marriages.

The committee received the measures without discussion. They will be handed over to a subcommittee which will consider Bailey's request for House introduction with committee sponsorship.

Bailey urged the lawmakers to do nothing to abolish the public schools. But he said no parent should be forced to send his child to integrated classes.

"If the federal government recognizes conscientious objections to serving in war, it should recognize some parents have conscientious objections to sending to schools of this type," he said.

Bailey and Ervin referred to the Pupil Assignment Law—enacted in 1957—as the state's basic means of lessening the impact of segregation. It authorizes assignment of children to schools on the basis of scholarship, psychological factors and the like, but makes no mention of race.

So far, four Negroes are scheduled to be admitted to a Miami white school under its provisions in September.

Some Integration

"There is certain to be some integration despite the very fine criteria in the pupil assignment law," Ervin said. "The parent-option bill is for those deeply opposed."

"It's not intended to circumvent the segregation decision, but to get a class out of the schools that would cause trouble—that would be unwilling to go into the integrated schools."

Meanwhile, the Senate received a bill apparently intended to make it more difficult for Negro children to enter white schools.

The measure, by Sen. J. A. Boyd of Leesburg, would appropriate $600,000 for administering academic tests to children from the 2nd to 11th grades. Only high school seniors take such tests at present.

Segregationists Push Race Bills

14 d(1) Fla.

New School Measures Offered By Florida Legislators

Times-Union

TALLAHASSEE, April 22 (AP)—The big push to add to Florida's legal weapons against forced mixing of races in the schools began in the State Legislature today.

Jacksonville

Fla.

Sen. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key introduced a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow the state to help finance private schools.

Hodges then joined with Sens. Tom Adams of Orange Park and Emory Cross of Gainesville in offering a bill designed to foster development of a private school system. The measure sets up a private schools into operation as and fixes standarss.

4-23-59

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P. 1

Eaton Bills

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Under the proposal, parents would be permitted to withdraw children from integrated schools and receive a state grant of about $290 a year to help pay for private schooling.

Hodges said he has introduced the constitutional amendment because it clears a legal path for measures that can block race mixing.

But he said his sponsorship of the constitutional amendment doesn't mean he endorses the parent-option bill as it is written. The bill has not been introduced yet, but has been explained to the House Racial Legislation Committee.

Reworking Seen

Hodges took the parent-option bill from Ervin, but indicated it would be reworked. Ervin described the parent-option bill to the House committee as the mildest kind of anti-integration legislation. Hodges is one of the Legislature's most adamant no-surrender sugregationists.

The amendment was introduced as an emergency measure, which calls for a vote by the people within 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature.

Meanwhile, the Reedy Bill to appropriate $500,000 to sell segregation to the North won a favorable vote of the General Legislation House Committee.

The appropration would be made only if at least five other states join in the movement.

Rep. William Reedy of Lake, said other states considering joining the move are Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi.

4-23-59

14 d(1) Fla.

PLAN PRIVATE SCHOOL EFFORT

Sen. Randolph Hodges (left) of Cedar Keys confers with Sen. Tom Adams of Orange Park on a proposal to clear the legal path for financing private schools to thwart racial integration. (AP Wirephoto)

STATE POLL REVEALS

The Fla. Times-Union

Integrating Desired To Closing Schools

Jacksonville, Fla.

Thurs. 11-19-59

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 18 (UPI)—A poll by the Florida Children's Commission showed that 69 per cent of the persons replying would prefer integrated public schools to no schools at all, the agency disclosed today.

P. 2 D

The commission made the poll of 6,000 persons in connection with a report it is compiling for the 1960 Whitehouse Conference on children and youth.

A total of 1,800 adults and 500 youths replied.

14 d(1)

Commission consultants called this a "good sample." The agency covered a wider range of persons in the poll, including factory laborers, government workers and persons in nearly every walk of life.

Fla.

80 Schools Represented

The youth members were selected from student councils in 80 schools. The poll was designed to test the attitudes of Floridians on a wide range of subjects dealing with children.

The commission said 69 per cent of all those replying disagreed with a statement that Florida should close the public schools rather than integrate the races in the school system.

A group of Florida State University professors helped to phrase the statements. Areas selected for survey were schools, delinquency, family life, television, welfare and governmental expansion of facilities.

Top System Preferred

In the area of education, 93 per cent of those replying indicated they favor the state supplying the necessary teachers and classroom for a top-flight school system, regardless of cost.

The survey indicated that the public generally is satisfied with the work of juvenile courts, with reservations. Slightly over half thought the government pampers juvenile delinquents. And 63 per cent thought juvenile judges should be more severe with juvenile offenders.

A total of 54 per cent said the names of juvenile law breakers should not be published.

Negroes Swim In Playground Pool At Miami

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Thurs. 11-26-59

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Negroes swam Wednesday at an oceanfront playground in an apparent effort to back up demands made earlier in the day for an immediate end to segregated parks and beaches.

P. 2-A.

There were no incidents when the two Negro women and 18 men visited Crandon Park, operated by Dade County. They stayed along the beach area for about 40 minutes.

14 d(1)

Eight rented lockers in the bathhouses to change their clothes and some went swimming, said Maurice Gascoigne, assistant park manager.

Fla.

White attendance was sparse because of chilly weather.

The Negroes were admitted without question, said Gascoigne, under instructions that any persons can use the park so long as they do not behave objectionably.

Negroes have appeared at the beach park before, singly and in groups up to five, he said, but it was the first time Negroes had entered lockers or had gone swimming.

Meanwhile, County Atty. Darrey Davis recommended that an impartial board be named to gather the facts in a step toward setting up a program to integrate county-owned beaches and parks.

Appeals Court snags Florida placement law

The B'ham News

B'ham Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25—(AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals overruled the use of Florida's pupil assignment law as a means of postponing integration of public schools.

Nov. 25-59

P. 2

In a decision yesterday, the Appeals Court reversed a 1958 U. S. District Court decision denying further action by the plaintiffs who sought permission to attend schools of their choice.

14 d(1)

WHILE NOT RULING directly on the constitutionality of the placement law, the appellate court said:

Fla.

". . . The District Court rendered final judgment declaring the article of the state constitution and the section of the state statutes under atack to be violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, as admittedly they are, but denying any further relief to the plaintiffs.

"We cannot agree with the District Court that the pupil assignment law or even an implementing resolution opening the way for a pupil to apply to a school of his choice, "met the requirements of a plan of desegregation of the schools or constituted a reasonable start toward full compliance" with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling.

The Appeals Court decision left the way open for the Dade County (Fla.) School Board to submit for District Court consideration a plan for further steps.

The court said the plan would have to show means "whereby the plaintiffs and the members of the class represented by them are hereafter afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any schools for which they are eligible without regard to their race or color."

ATT. GEN. RICHARD ERVIN said in Tallahassee that the decision did not destroy the pupil assignment law.

The courtd ecision, Ervin said, merely spelled out what he has constantly stressed—that the law itself is not a barrier to integrated schools.

The court said the law is not enough by itself to constitute compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

The Dade (Miami) County School Board was told to come up with a plan for desegregation or face a possible court order ending all racial bars in the schools.

THE APPEAL was taken by the Rev. Theodore Bison, head of the Miami NAACP branch, contesting a ruling of the U. S. District Court in Miami last Decem-

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

Court Shakes Loose A Wheel on State Pupil Placement Law

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla. 11-29-59

P. 11

By Everette Williard
Times-Union Staff Writer

WHERE does the Dade County school board — and the boards of other [illegible] involved in integration [illegible]—go from here?

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court [illegible] shook loose a wheel [illegible] pupil placement law [illegible] this week, ruling the [illegible] be called a reason-[illegible] start toward full compli-[illegible] with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation rul-[illegible]

14d(1)

[illegible] not ruling on con-[illegible] of the law, the ap-[illegible] court reversed a South [illegible] federal court decision [illegible] suit brought by the presi-[illegible] of the Miami NAACP [illegible] and told that court to [illegible] jurisdiction in the case.

[illegible] the coast a bit, Cape Can-[illegible] was wrapped in gloom [illegible] as another attempt to put [illegible] first satellite into orbit [illegible] the moon failed. A giant [illegible]-Able rocket, soared aloft [illegible] the Cape on schedule early [illegible] morning, but the sec-[illegible] stage apparently failed to [illegible].

Last month another Atlas-Able [illegible] for a trip around the [illegible] blew up during a static [illegible] of its engines.

Less than 36 hours before [illegible]'s failure, an Atlas had [illegible] 5,000 miles down the [illegible] range and landed with-[illegible] a half-mile of its goal.

Throughout the state freakish [illegible] continued to assail Flo-[illegible] during the week, with the [illegible] Coast people again [illegible] the worst of it.

[illegible] cold front collided [illegible] air and set off a [illegible] thunderqualls, [illegible] measured as [illegible] hour and accompanied by heavy downpours, left a path of destruction from West Palm Beach to Miami. Worst damage was between Fort Lauderdale and Pompano Beach.

Dade County had just dried out from record rains of the week before which had doomed farmers to their fifth straight season of economic hardship. The Dade farm agent estimated November rains had cut anticipated gross income by about 10 million dollars. If growing conditions become more favorable, the farmers are expected to gross between 30 and 35 million dollars. For the 1954-55 winter season, before floods, cold and blight became the pattern, the county's vegetables brought a record 75 million dollars.

Back to Dade County, the U.S. appeals court's ruling on the Dade's school suit left the way open for the school board, the only one in the state which has made a move toward integration, to submit further proposals on desegregation to the district court.

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin commented that the ruling did not destroy the pupil placement act but merely spelled out what he often has stressed — that the law itself was no barrier to integrated schools.

He said basic purpose of the law was to prevent a complete breakdown of the public educational system in Florida by forced, involuntary race-mixing. "I have never presented it as a plan for desegregation," he said.

But if the court's action was no surprise to Ervin, it must have been to a number of other people.

The law was enacted at a special session of the Legislature in 1956 and amended this year to conform more closely to Alabama's pupil placement act whose constitutionality on its face, has been upheld by the federal courts. Other Southern states also have been using the Alabama law as a model for school legislation.

Negroes at Miami continued their organized campaign for integration of public parks and beaches. A group used the bathhouses and swam at Crandon Park for the first time Wednesday, a short time after a NAACP attorney appeared before the Dade County Commission to protest delay in setting up an integration program. It was a cool day and few white persons were at the beach.

The next day four more Negroes swam at the park, again without incident.

Last week also was one of violence for many persons in Florida, death striking an excessive number, some in unusual ways.

Even before the Thanksgiving holiday period started Wednesday at 6 p.m., Florida's traffic death toll had jumped 27 since the previous Friday. The victims included two persons killed in a rare head-on collision on the Sunshine State Parkway and Bradenton's first traffic fatality in more than three years.

The turnpike crash occurred when a truck careened across the median strip after a tire blew out and smacked into an automobile. Unlike in most truck-car collisions, the occupants of the truck were the ones who were killed.

Mrs. Mary Keel, 35, and her three-year-old son suffocated in a fire at their South Miami home. A neighbor rescued three other children and two more were able to make their way to safety.

A 17-year-old who stole an airplane at Orlando and took off in heavy fog was found dead in the wreckage just north of Orlando the next day. He was Anthony Lagnese III. A companion,

Cape Canaveral Still Wrapped In Gloom; Freakish Weather Ran Rampant Coast to Coast

Nathan Hunt of Madison, Ind., was lying near the plane in serious condition.

Anthony Barrancho, 22, of Hallandale, a Road Department inspector, was crushed to death when the 63-foot boom of a piledriver collapsed and the five-ton hammer brushed him as it fell.

At Miami, Edgardo Garcia, 28, walked home after being shot in the back, died a half-hour later. The Puerto Rican was believed to have been prowling.

Joyce Roberts, three, of the Sampson area in St. Johns County, was killed and her mother injured when a shotgun discharged after it was dropped by the child's teen-age stepbrother.

Otis Shirley, 21, of Dade County, hung himself in his cell at State Prison.

Barci Lea Clark, two, of Tampa, wandered away from her Tampa home, crawled under a seven-foot fence and drowned in two feet of water in an evaporation pit at a sewage disposal plant.

Three persons died in mishaps in the Indian River.

Clark Watermond, Salerno, was cut to death by the propeller of a 70-horsepower motor after he was thrown from his 16-foot runabout as it hit the swell from a passing cruiser.

Dr. Marquis Wiginton, Hammond, La., and Bob Cardwell, an Indian River Springs fishing guide, drowned. An officer said the men were fishing with two others when their boat lodged on an obstruction in the river. Cardwell opened the throttle to try to free the boat and it flipped over.

Negro Parent Weighs Move In Florida Integration Bid

PENSACOLA (AP) — A Negro mother said Friday no decision [illegible] been made as yet whether further efforts will be made to [illegible] her daughter admitted to a white elementary school.

[illegible] Charles A. Augustus said [illegible] family has not decided as [illegible] whether to submit an application for reassignment of the [illegible] Karen Renee Augustus, from a Negro school to a white school [illegible].

However, commenting on the county school board's action in denying the girl admittance Thursday, she said: "I kind of [illegible] it isn't quite right."

The girl had applied for admission to the all-white Olive J. Semmes Elementary School about 2½ blocks from the Augustus home. She is the daughter of a Pensacola Negro physician.

School officials said in assigning her to a Negro school that the board had to make an assignment before considering a reassignment to another school.

They said that if an application for reassignment is presented the child would be tested at the school presently attended and the board would then rule on the basis of the test.

The school board said it would take up later the application of another Negro girl, Coemaxile Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Lillie [illegible] Robinson, for transfer from a Negro school to the fourth grade at the Semmes school.

The Augustus girl was seeking admission to the first grade at Semmes.

Barred From White School, Negro Takes Private Class

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tue. 9-1-59

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — A Negro girl who sought admission to a white school here has been entered in a private school, her mother said Monday.

Mrs. Charles A. Augustus, the wife of a Pensacola Negro physician, declined to give the name of the private school or to say where it is located.

She also said no decision has been made as yet whether the family will make further efforts to have the girl, Kareen Renee Augustus, admitted to the white school.

The county school board on Aug. 20 denied an application for assignment of the girl to the all-white Oliver J. Semmes School. The school is located about 2½ blocks from the Augustus home.

The school board instead assigned the girl to the first grade at a Negro school. It said it was necessary to assign a child to a school before it could consider reassignment to another school.

14d(1) 1959 FLORIDA

School Integration Bids Fails

Miami Fla.

By Herald Services

WEST PALM BEACH — A Negro attorney's son, who had applied for admittance to a white school, was assigned to a Negro Elementary school by the Palm Beach County School Board Wednesday.

p. 7-B

Herald

The board approved County Superintendent Howell Watkins' recommendation that William M. Holland Jr., 8, be assigned to Roosevelt Elementary School. The boy's father has fought a three-year legal battle up to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to enroll him in the white Northboro Elementary School.

Thurs. 8-6-59

Collins Foresees Limited Mixing In Fla. Schools

Charleston S.C

JACKONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — There will be some integration in Florida schools this fall, Gov. Leroy Collins predicted Sunday, and said he will use his power to enforce the peace if violence erupts.

News & Courier

The governor told a panel of newsmen on the CBS national television program, Face the Nation, that whatever integration occurs will be on a limited scale.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Washington correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette, asked about integration.

Mon. 8-16-59

"The people of this state uphold segregation in their minds and hearts." Collins said. "At the same time they have great respect for the law. We expect those two conditions to be reconciled on the local level."

p. 13

William Lawrence of the New York Times asked if the governor had any indication violence would accompany integration.

"No, and I don't like it suggested," Collins replied.

He said there hasn't been any violence over integration in Florida and he thinks the people of the state are above it.

The only Florida school integration has been in graduate study at the University of Florida.

IN SCHOOLS THIS FALL

Collins Foresees Some Integration

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

By The Associated Press

There will be some integration in Florida schools this fall, Gov. LeRoy Collins predicted here yesterday, and said he will use the power of his office to enforce peace if violence erupts.

Mon. 8-10-59

p. 19

The governor told a panel of newsmen on the CBS national television program "Face the Nation" that whatever integration occurs will be on a limited scale. The program originates from the studios of WJXT in Jacksonville.

The question of integration didn't come up until the last five minutes of the half-hour program Then, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Washington correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette, asked about it. "The people of this state uphold segregation in their minds and hearts," Gov. Collins said. "At the same time they have great respect for the law. We expect those two conditions to be reconciled on the local level."

Asked About Violence

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"No, and I don't like it suggested," Collins replied.

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The only Florida school integration has been in graduate study at the University of Florida.

Most of the questions hinged around Collins' recent trip to Russia as head of a delegation of nine American governors.

He said that only at the end of a 3½-hour conference with Nikita Khrushchev did the Russian Premier appear conciliatory. Then, Collins reported, Khrushchev said the time had come for differences to be resolved and he could foresee peace.

Criticizes Exhibition

Collins criticized the American National Exhibition in Moscow as stressing the superficial aspects of life in the United States. He said there was a whole section on women's cosmetics, which didn't interest Russian women and in fact tended to back up Russian propaganda about the United States.

The Russians are deeply interested in education, Collins said, and would have been impressed with an exhibit of our educational methods.

The impending visit of Khrushchev to the United States and his meeting with President Eisenhower won't solve the problems of the world, Collins said.

"This is basically a 'getting to know you better' visit," Collins said.

Politics crept into the questioning, too.

Disclaims Aspirations

Asked if he would accept the vice presidential nomination, Collins said he has no political aspirations and doesn't think he would be considered for the vice presidency.

He vigorously denied a report which Mrs. Carpenter said she had heard that Collins agreed to support Sen. George Smathers as Florida's favorite son in exchange for Smathers' support of Collins as a candidate.

At different times in the program, Collins was asked about both Vice President Richard Nixon and New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the two top Republican candidates for the presidential nomination.

Collins declined to assess Rockefeller as a candidate, but said as a governor and an individual he is "tremendous."

About Nixon, Collins said he didn't think the vice president's personal exchange with Khrushchev in Russia enhanced his prestige but Nixon's speech to the Russian people was very effective.

First Negroes Sign At Florida Schools

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-4-59.

Separate But Equal Theory Rejected Again in Virginia

p. 2.

By The Associated Press

The first steps toward integration of Florida public grade schools were taken Thursday while an argument for equal but separate schools for Negroes was being turned down again by a federal judge in Virginia.

The same equal but separate theory—banned by the original U.S. Supreme Court desegregation order—met opposition from South Carolina Negroes.

Fla.

1440

Twenty-eight Negroes and one white child registered at the previously all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School at Miami. If the Negroes attend classes with white pupils when school opens Tuesday it will be the first racial integration in Florida public grade schools.

The Orchard Villa situation stemmed from a Dade County (Miami) move to give some compliance to the U.S. Court's integration ruling.

OTHERS AT NARANJA

At the Air Force Base Elementary School in Naranja, Fla., a new institution near Homestead Air Force Base several Negroes registered along with white children.

While the Florida developments were taking place integration advocates were moving ahead in Virginia.

Warren County, Va., had no high school for Negroes when it was ordered to enroll 22 at the all-white high school at Front Royal last February. When the order came the school had been closed five months under the state's massive resistance laws.

Twenty-one Negroes attended the school when it reopened but white children went to a private, segregated school.

BOARD ASKS RULING

Counsel for the school board Thursday asked U.S. District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg to dissolve his injunction directing admission of Negroes into the white school on the ground the county now has a Negro high school.

The judge refused, declaring there was a question that any high school for 125 or 140 pupils has the same standards as one for 1,000 such as the Warren County school. Eighteen Negroes have registered at the school which opens Sept. 8.

Negroes in Clarendon County, S.C., asked for reassignment of 51 Negro pupils to white schools. County School Supt. L. B. McCord said he was disturbed over the number of applications for reassignment because the county had given Negroes equal facilities and tried to give them equal quality in teachers "and they still are not satisfied."

ONE CASE CITED

McCord said one case requested reassignment of two Negro children from a school located a half-mile from their home to a white school six miles away. He added that the quality of teachers could be the only reason for such a request.

The Clarendon County white schools opened Thursday with officers stationed at schools involved in the integration requests but there were no attempts by Negroes to enroll.

The tug of war between federal and state authorities caught the Charlottesville, Va., school board in the middle. It decided to ask a district court to resolve conflict between its assignment of 12 Negroes to white schools in Charlottesville and the state pupil placement board directive that they go to Negro schools.

PARENTS ASK ORDER

In Nashville, Tenn., parents of 16 Negro children asked a federal court to order Rutherford County to admit them to an all-white school at Smyrna. Fathers of the 16 pupils are airmen at Sewart Air Force Base at Smyrna.

Montgomery, Ala., schools reopened Thursday but Negroes followed the advice of their leaders and made no effort to enroll.

Negro mothers picketed a school at Port Tampa, Fla., Thursday for the third day in protest over erection of portable classrooms. The Tampa chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested use of the classrooms as an effort to maintain racial segregation.

Five States Mix Pupils This Term

Courier P. 2

Pittsburgh, Penn.

Sat. 9-12-59

(By Courier News Service Bureau)

Port Tampa, Fla., became the "turmoil spot" this week as school boards in five states planned to desegregate at least 15 districts at the opening of the sixth fall term since the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

This brings the total of desegregated districts in the 17 Southern states to 749 out of a possible 2,132.

14d(1)

At Port Tampa, Negro mothers picketed a four-room portable school erected when their children, who have previously been transported to a Negro school in Tampa, asked to attend the local Port Tampa white school. No pupils entered the new building.

SECOND FLORIDA district to attempt desegregation was at the Negro Orchard Villa School in Miami, where a white pupil registered under school board order

at the Negro school.

Negroes also registered with white children at the Air Force Base Grade School, a new institution in Naranja, Fla., near Homestead AFB.

This year's integration moves, including Florida's attempts, were the smallest number of efforts for any school term since the Supreme Court decision, but brought the number of Southern states still holding out against any, even token integration, down to four states—Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

Four Negro Pupils Cross Picket Line

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Fri. 9-4-59
P. 30

TAMPA Sept. 3 (AP)—Four Negro children crossed a picket line at a Port Tampa school today where Negro mothers are protesting the erection of portable classrooms.

The mothers have picketed the classrooms for three days, keeping many of the 77 Negro children slated to attend classes away from the school.

A. L. Vergason, director of education for Hillsborough County, said the state compulsory school attendance law will not, for the time being, be enforced against Negro parents who have kept their children out of the portable school structures.

Principal Grant Brinson and his three women teachers reported to work as usual today.

Brinson said the mothers today paraded up and down in front of the classrooms in an orderly manner. Several of the pickets carried signs condeming the action of the school board for setting up the temporary structures.

Brinson said the school would remain open to register pupils who have not appeared at the school site.

"I think this thing will die down in a few days," he said.

The Tampa chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People protested the use of the classrooms and said the school board was attempting to maintain racial segregation by erecting the structures.

N.A.A.C.P. SAYS

14 Tampa Negroes Ask School Switch

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Fri. 9-4-59
P. 23

TAMPA, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The NAACP said today 14 Negro parents have asked that their children be transferred to white schools in Tampa and Port Tampa.

The Hillsborough County school board refused to comment on the report, and school board Chairman Marvin Green said it was news to him. However, Green said, "We will handle the cases strictly in accordance with the law."

The Rev. Roscoe Lacey, president of the Tampa branch of the NAACP, said the Negro parents live in Port Tampa where Negroes are now boycotting a temporary Negro school established in the wake of an integration suit now in the federal courts.

Lacy said 10 parents have requested their children be admitted to the all-white elementary school at Port Tampa, West Shore Elementary, and that four others asked that their children be enrolled at Madison Junior High School, some four miles away in Tampa.

Superintendent Out of Town

School board officials said any statement would have to come from Supt. Crockett Farnell. But Farnell was out of town and not expected back until Tuesday.

However, Farnell has said repeatedly that any requests for transfers would be handled under the state's pupil assignment law.

Meanwhile, four Negro pupils crossed picket lines and attended the temporary Negro elementary school at Port Tampa for the second day.

Previously, Port Tampa Negroes were moved by bus some 10 miles to schools in Tampa. The boycott came as a protest against the four portable barracks set up as the school, which is being picketed by about a dozen Negro mothers. Seventy-seven Negro children were scheduled to attend the school, grades one through eight.

School Snub Continues at Port Tampa

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Tues. 9-15-59
P. 23

TAMPA, Sept. 14 (AP) — A group of Negro mothers continued to picket a Port Tampa school today as 16 of the 77 Negro pupils assigned to ~~the facility~~ entered classrooms for the third week of school.

The mothers set up the picket lines Sept. 1 in protest against the erection of portable classrooms by the county school board.

Applications from 14 Negro parents have been filed with the school board asking that their children be sent to an all-white elementary school four blocks from the Port Tampa Negro section and to a Tampa junior high school which now has no Negro pupils. The applications are scheduled for consideration by the school board tomorrow night.

More than 100 white children are attending five portable classrooms in northeast Tampa. No formal protests from parents of the white children have been reported.

Crockett Farnell, superintendent of schools, said that 72 portable classrooms are in operation in Hillsborough County. He said the portable facilities are inadequate "but the best available."

Florida Joins Token Move To Integrate

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 9-4-59

Negroes Signed Up At 2 White Schools

D. 5

4 From Wire Dispatches

Florida yesterday joined the ranks of Southern states that are moving nearer to token integration of schools.

In Miami, 23 Negro children signed up for the Orchard Villa Elementary School. The school was in a "changing neighborhood" and only a few white students were expected. only one registered yesterday.

At least 20 Negro children prepared to attend classes at the previously all-white air-base elementary school near Homestead, south of Miami.

The Homestead and Orchard Villa schools will open Tuesday.

Elsewhere in the South:

A white citizens group in Front Royal, Va., was to decide whether to continue for another year a private system inaugurated to forestall integration of Warren County's only white public high school. A federal court has ordered the school integrated Tuesday.

Order To Stand

Federal District Judge John Paul refused yesterday to withdraw his order to admit the Negroes. Eighteen Negroes and almost 500 white pupils have registered for the school.

At Nashville, the number of Negro children enrolled in formerly white schools rose to 41. The "stairstep" integration program reached the third grade.

Also in Nashville, parents of 16 Negro children asked Federal Court to order Rutherford County to admit them to an all-white school at Smyrna, Tenn. Fathers of the 16 pupils are airmen at Sewart Air Force Base at Smyrna.

Leave area to Negroes—

Birmingham News

Miami residents solve integration by moving

Birmingham, Ala

BY GENE PLOWDEN

14d(1)

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 15—(AP)—Most ...e residents of the Orchard ... neighborhood appear to have ...ed their public school inte... problem at least tempo...ily by moving out.

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PY

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...rchard Villa lies in a quiet ...dential area of neat stucco ... wood houses, with flowering ...ges and well-kept lawns. With... the last 18 months many older ... have been demolished and ... and three-story apartment buildings replaced them.

The price of residential lots shot up from $1500 a few years ago to $5000-$6000 today. One 22-unit apartment house costing $150,000 is going up a block from the school. Ground has been broken for another nearby.

MORE THAN 900 property transactions (sales and leases) have taken place in the area within the last year, most of them to Negroes or to white landlords for Negro occupancy.

Holmes Elementary School, 11 blocks away, was overcrowded with 1579 Negroes enrolled there last year.

Many Negroes in the Orchard Villa area say they have no plans to enroll their children in the school.

The decision to assign four Negroe students out of a total enrollment of 148,000 is statistically insignificant, but school officials say privately it may relieve pressure from federal courts, at least for a time.

Miami Whites Move to Avoid Integration

Herald Tribune
New York
Mon. 8-17-59

School Neighborhood Now Is 90% Negro

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (AP).—Most white residents of the Orchard Villa neighborhood appear to have solved their public school integration problem, at least temporarily, by moving out.

Orchard Villa elementary scene of Florida's forthcoming first attempt at integration in the public schools, may have more Negroes than whites for the 1959-'60 session.

Out of fourteen Negro applications for admission to the previously all-white school in Miami, the Dade County School Board accepted four. White enrollment dropped from 420 a few years ago to 130 in June. Many have moved since.

14d(1)

90 Per Cent Negro

Some estimate the neighborhood now is 90 per cent Negro, but Tony Espejo, who delivers mail there, said that out of 1,500 families in the area, only ten are white.

The National Association for the advancement of Colored People said it knows of no plans to put more Negro students in Orchard Villa. A spokesman said parents must request assignment of pupils and none have done so.

However, a school official pointed out that under Florida's pupil assignment law, the board can reassign any student at any time.

"We are prepared to take care of all (white) students that come," said Wesley Matthews, assistant school superintendent, who agreed the neighborhood has become predominantly Negro.

Mr. Matthews said the board does not anticipate any trouble such as flared at Little Rock, Ark., when integrated schools opened there this week, because "the people have had time to consider."

Orchard Villa lies in a quiet residential area of neat stucco and wood houses, with flowering hedges and well-kept lawns. Within the last eighteen months many older houses have been demolished, replaced by one, two and three-story apartment buildings.

Values Soar

The price of residential lots shot up from $1,500 a few years ago to $5,000 to $6,000 today. One twenty-two-unit apartment house costing $150,000 is going up a block from the school. Ground has been broken for another.

More than 900 property transactions (sales and leases) have taken place in the area within the last year, most of them to Negroes or to white landlords for Negro occupancy.

Holmes Elementary School, eleven blocks away, was overcrowded with 1,579 Negroes enrolled there last year.

Orchard Villa accommodates 420 pupils but only 235 were enrolled at the start of the last school year. There was a further decline in February when the school board announced it would use Orchard Villa as a pilot school to start voluntary integration.

The decision to assign four Negro students of a total enrollment of 148,000 is statistically insignificant, but school officials say privately it may relieve pressure from Federal Courts, at least for a time.

Miami Unit Anticipates Integration

Fla Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla

MIAMI, Sept. 4 (AP)—The principal of Orchard Villa Elementary School said today he expects both white and Negro pupils to report next Tuesday for the opening of the new term.

"My guess is that we might have 10 or 15 white children and three or four Negroes," said principal Erwin Marshall. "However, we'll have enough teachers to handle 100 children."

Marshall's prediction that the much talked-about experiment in public school integration—the first in Florida—will actually come about was the only official comment. Other school officials were waiting in silence to see what will happen.

Dr. Joe Hall, county superintendent of education, refused to say if he expects the school to actually be integrated.

The school board last spring assigned four Negro children to the all-white school, effective with the coming term.

However, the neighborhood is rapidly changing from all-white to all-colored and there was speculation that the school itself might be converted to all-Negro.

Thirty-two Negroes applied yesterday for admission to Orchard Villa. All but the four previously assigned by the school board must wait until Sept. 16 for the board to act on their applications.

The school has sufficient classrooms for 450 pupils, but attendance has dropped off as white families moved out of the neighborhood.

It appeared certain that there would be integration of a school for Air Force children at Naranja. Although the school is for the children of Air Force personnel, it is operated by the county.

Hawthorne Hits 'Interference'

Herald
Miami, Fla.

Miami segregationist I. David Hawthorne Thursday attacked "outside interference" in the integration of schools here.

Hawthorne directed his attack at racial agitator Jesse B. Stoner, who only last week addressed the Dade Property Owners Association which Hawthorne heads.

14d(1)

"We can control things here without outside interference," said Hawthorne.

Stoner, the rabble-rouser imported from Louisville and Atlanta, calls himself "arch-leader and imperial wizard of the Christian Knights of the KKK."

Tuesday and Wednesday he was on hand at newly-integrated Orchard Villa Elementary School to try to persuade white parents not to send their children there.

"Stoner may even have been sent in here by the NAACP to make us look small," said Hawthorne.

Replied Stoner: "The reason Hawthorne resents me is because I am one of the strongest segregationists in the U.S."

14d(1) 1959

FLORIDA

MIAMI

Bombs hit Little Rock—

Miami, Fla., gets token integration

News p. 1

Tues. 9-8-59

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Races were mixed for the first time in a Florida public school Tuesday. There were no incidents as a Miami school accepted four Negroes, in contrast to Little Rock, Ark., where dynamite blasts touched off new terror.

Virginia extended public school integration to two more communities without disorder.

Dynamite bombs Monday night damaged offices of the Little Rock School Board, the office of Mayor Werner C. Knoop and Fire Chief Gann Nalley's station wagon which was parked in front of his home. There were no injuries.

Integration of Miami's Orchard Villa Elementary School attracted only newsmen and two strong segregationists. The latter, members of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council, caused no trouble.

Birmingham

THE ORCHARD VILLA School is in a neighborhood that has become almost entirely Negro. The previously all-white school had 222 students last term but many white families have moved away.

In Virginia, Front Royal and Charlottesville white schools received a small number of Negro pupils. Over 300 white children registered with 21 Negroes at Front Royal where white parents boycotted the 1000 pupil Warren County High School last term.

Charlottesville and Warren County foundations plan to operate private classes for white pupils who don't wish to attend integrated schools.

IN LITTLE ROCK, Gov. Orval E. Faubus today deplored three bombings over school integration as public indignation mounted.

A $100,000 reward fund was proposed for capture of the persons who tossed the bombs last night.

One bomb damaged the school board building. One hit the mayor's business office and the other damaged a station wagon of Fire Chief Gann Nalley.

No one was injured.

Police armed with riot guns patroled streets and set up barricades around the four public high schools. Two of the schools were integrated by five Negroes Aug. 12.

News.

Two men reportedly were seen fleeing from the bombed structures after hurling objects at them. No arrests have been made.

Tues.-9-8-59

FAUBUS TOLD a news conference he thought the bombings were "sickening and deplorable."

The reward fund was proposed by Ben W. Dees, a consulting engineer. He said he would try to organize a movement to set up the fund.

The Chamber of Commerce announced at a press conference it would underwrite a $25,000 reward for information leading to arrest of the bombers.

POLICE POURED OUT in force with riot guns, patroling streets and barricading streets around the four public high schools. Two of the schools were integrated by five Negroes Aug. 12.

NALLY'S FIREMEN HELPED police turn back some 200 segregationists in a march on Central High School on the opening of school last month.

Police Chief Gene Smith took personal charge of his 160 men who stopped motorists and pedestrians alike for checking hours after the bombings.

THE FBI WAS CALLED IN. So were police from North Little Rock, just across the Arkansas River.

At the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark., where an all-white school faces court-ordered integration, a Negro effigy was found hanging on the school grounds this morning.

Attached to the feet of the dummy was a sign which said, "Save Our Schools."

ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTH thousands of youngsters were answering school bells. Integration, at least of the token variety, was in effect at some public educational level in all the states except Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Public school integration came to Florida for the first time today when four Negroes entered Miami's Orchard Villa Elementary School along with several white children. There were no incidents.

Other integration developments included:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., U. S. Dist. Judge William E. Miller today gave the Rutherford County School Commission one week to show cause why an all-white elementary school should not be opened to Negroes immediately.

"The commission has had four years time in which it should have devised plans to meet this situation," Miller said at a hearing on a petition to admit 16 Negro children to John Coleman Elementary School at Smyrna.

All are children of airmen stationed at Sewart Air Force Base.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Former Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia offered his services to Florida foes of racial integration last night. He told a Labor Day meeting sponsored by the Oconee Chamber of Commerce and the Orange County Citizens Council that:

"I came to volunteer my services in keeping alive the fight for constitutional government, the rights of states, the rights of the individual and our free enterprise system. Public schools—at any price—means slavery."

NORFOLK, Va.—In This big port city, 22 Negroes went to classes in schools with more than 10,000 white children. The quiet opening marked the second school year of racial integration with only five more added to the 17 ordered in last February after Norfolk had gone through an education crisis marked by the closure of six schools.

At Alexandria, just south of Washington, nine Negroes entered a high school and two elementary schools along with several thousand white children. The opening appeared almost routine.

Alexandria's neighbor — Arlington—began its second term under court-ordered integration last week.

Florida Joins Dixie States Moving Nearer School Mixing

Post Herald Birmingham Ala.

Fri. 9-4-59

MIAMI, Sept. 3 (UPI) — Florida joined the ranks of Southern states today that were moving nearer to token integration of schools.

In Miami, 23 Negro children signed up for the Orchard Villa Elementary School. The school was in a "changing neighborhood" and only a few white students were expected. None registered today.

At least 20 Negro children prepared to attend classes at the previously all-white air base elementary school near Homestead, south of Miami.

Near Tampa, where the Fall term began this week, Negro parents picketed a temporary four-room elementary school in protest of conditions there.

Elsewhere in the South:

1. **A WHITE CITIZENS** group in Front Royal, Va., was to decide tonight whether to continue for another year a private system inaugurated to forestall integration of Warren County's only white public high school. A Federal court has ordered the school integrated Sept. 8.

Federal District Judge John Paul refused today to withdraw his order to admit the Negroes. Eighteen Negroes and almost 500 white pupils have registered for the school,

2. **AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.,** the NAACP said a new lawsuit may be started in an effort to integrate schools. Twelve Negroes were turned down Wednesday at three Knoxville schools. Nearby Clinton and Oak Ridge schools are integrated.

3. **AT NASHVILLE, TENN.,** the number of Negro children enrolled in formerly white schools rose to 41. The "stairstep" integration program reaches the third grade.

Ten Negro couples today filed suit in U. S. District Court seeking admission of their 16 children to all-white John Coleman Elementary School at Smyrna, Tenn.

The plaintiffs are among military personnel at Sewart Air Force Base at Smyrna. They also asked in the suit that all schools in the county (Rutherford) be desegrated. The seat of Rutherford County is Murfreesboro.

Principal Erwin Marshall indicated that Orchard Villa School ere may be turned into an all-Negro school.

"At this time we have no idea how many whites will enroll," he said. "Some said they would try to register at other schools."

If Orchard becomes an all-Negro school, however, Florida's first partial integration might come at the school serving the Homestead Air Force Base.

INTEGRATION AIM STIRS MIAMI SHIFT

New York Times

New York

Whites Moving Away From Neighborhood Chosen for Test of Mixed Classes

Sun. 8-16-59

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (AP)—Most white residents of the Orchard Villa neighborhood appear to have solved their public school integration problem, at least temporarily, by moving out.

Orchard Villa Elementary School, scene of Florida's forthcoming first attempt at public school integration, may have more Negroes than whites for the 1959-60 school year.

Out of fourteen Negro applications for admission to the previously all-white school at 5720 N. W. Thirteenth Avenue, the Dade County School Board accepted four. White enrollment dropped from 420 a few years ago to 130 last June.

Some estimate that the neighborhood is now 90 per cent Negro, but Tony Espejo, who delivers mail there, says that of 1,500 families in the area only 10 are white.

"We are prepared to take care of all [white] students that come," said Wesley Matthews, assistant school superintendent, who agreed the neighborhood had become predominantly Negro.

He said that the board did not anticipate any trouble such as flared at Little Rock, because, "the people have had time to consider."

The area is one of neat stucco and wood houses, with flowering hedges and well-kept lawns. Within the last eighteen months many older houses have been demolished and one, two and three-story apartment buildings have replaced them.

More than 900 property sales and leases have taken place in the area within the last year, most of them to Negroes or to white landlords for Negro occupancy.

Among the few whites still in the neighborhood is Virgil O. Sellers, who has lived there ten years and in Miami thirty four.

"We're moving out Monday," he said today. "My wife sold our place."

In the entire area, he asserted he could count only eight other white families.

Johnny Wargo, who took over a neighborhood tavern eighteen months ago, said that twenty of his regular customers had moved away.

"When the Negroes move into this section, I'll turn this into a Negro bar," he declared.

In February the school board announced that it would use the Orchard Villa school as a pilot school to start voluntary integration. Decision to assign four Negro students to the school is statistically insignificant, but school officials say privately it may relieve pressure from Federal courts, at least for a time.

IN DADE COUNTY

State's First School Integration Due Today

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jus. 9-8-59

MIAMI, Sept. [illegible] (UPI)—The first token integration of Florida public schools is expected to come tomorrow when Dade County begins the fall term.

Miami's Orchard Villa Elementary School expects four Negro children to show up for classes and has 69 others on a waiting list. Whether any of the 10 white students who registered for Orchard Villa last spring show up will not be known until the school bell rings.

But integration is most certain at the Homestead air force base elementary school. It is expected to receive some 20 Negro pupils along with 350 whites, all children of air base personnel.

No signs of trouble have developed at either school facing integration. Orchard Villa is expected eventually to become an all-Negro school because it is in an area of rapidly dwindling white residences.

Although the air base school is on county property and operated by the state, most state and county school officials look on it as a federal school. No children other than those of air base personnel are expected to attend.

Under Florida's pupil assignment law, the Dade school board last spring ordered the admission of four Negroes to the previously all-white Orchard Villa school in September. Since then, 69 other Negro pupils have sought assignment to Orchard Villa. Their registrations were recorded, but the children were told to report to the all-Negro schools they attended last season until the school board acts on their applications at a meeting scheduled Sept. 16.

Miami School Integration Ready Today

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
Jus. 9-8-59

By GRANVILLE ALLISON, JR.

MIAMI (UPI) — Perviously all-white Orchard Villa Elementary School opens here today, but school board officials still do not know how many white students will show up to attend classes. Four Negroes have been assigned there.

A total of 73 Negro pupils have applied for admission to Orchard Villa, located in a neighborhood rapidly becoming a Negro section.

All but four applied last week, and were assigned to Negro schools pending a permanent assignment by the school board which meets Sept. 16.

The four were assigned to Orchard Villa last spring. At that time, only 10 white students had registered to attend and no more have applied.

White students living in the school district do not have to register. One white child living outside the district registered for Orchard Villa last week, but he will not be able to attend school the first day under board regulations.

Principal Erwin Marshall said he had "no idea" how many whites will enroll at Orchard Villa. Registration will be open after school begins Tuesday.

The school is staffed by a white faculty and has a capacity for 480 students, though it handled fewer students last year.

Some 32 Negro students registered last Thursday, followed by 41 more on Friday. The registration was completed without incident.

Marshall said teachers went over lesson plans last Friday, despite the prospect that less than a dozen students will show up.

"Our job is to teach," he said. "If there is only one child in a classroom on any given day, that child will be taught on that day."

At nearby Homestead, 20 Negroes have registered with 350 white pupils to attend the school operated for children of Homestead Air Force Base personnel. The school is located on county property and is operated by the county school board.

MIAMI, HOMESTEAD

Negroes Enrolled At Dade Schools

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jus. 9-4-59

MIAMI, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Florida moved a little closer to partial integration of public schools today.

In Miami, 23 Negro children signed up as late registrants for admission to Orchard Villa Elementary. Dade County school officials last spring ordered admission of four Negroes to previously all-white Orchard Villa.

At least 20 Negro children prepared to attend classes at the previously all-white air base elementary school near Homestead, south of Miami. Dade County public schools open Tuesday.

Only one white child registered today at Orchard Villa, located in a neighborhood that is rapidly filling with Negro residences. About 60 white students signed up there on an indefinite basis last spring when most Dade County students registered.

May Become All-Negro

But Principal Erwin Marshall indicated Orchard Villa may be turned into an all-Negro school.

"At this time we have no idea how many whites will enroll," he said. "Some said they would try to register at other schools."

If Orchard Villa becomes an all-Negro school, however, Florida's first partial integration might come at the school serving the Homestead Air Force Base.

Although the school is located off the base and is operated by Dade County, School Supt. Joe Hall said he did not expect any children other than those of air base personnel to attend. He said 20 Negro children of air base parents had registered for the 1959-60 term.

No Plans Announced

So far, the school board is not ready to announce what it intends to do about the base elementary school situation, Hall said.

The registration at Orchard Villa proceeded quietly. Among the 23 Negro registrants were three of the four Negro children who won permission from the school board last spring to enroll.

The others were late registrants and transfers from other schools. Their applications will be forwarded to the school board for decision expected in about two weeks, the principal sad.

Marshall said the school and its all-white staff of teachers had "received no threats to speak of at this time."

Leave area to Negroes—

Miami residents solve integration by moving

BY GENE PLOWDEN

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 15—(AP)—Most white residents of the Orchard Villa neighborhood appear to have solved their public school integration problem, at least temporarily, by moving out.

P. 8 A

Orchard Villa Elementary, scene of Florida's forthcoming first attempt at integration in the public schools, may have more Negroes than whites for the 1959-60 session.

Of 14 Negro applications for admission to the previously all-white school, the Dade County School Board accepted four. White enrollment dropped from 420 a few years ago to 130 last June. Many have moved away since then.

Birmingham

SOME ESTIMATE the neighborhood now is 90 per cent Negro, but Tony Espejo, who delivers mail there, said that out of 1500 families in the area only 10 are white.

Ala

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said it knows of no plans to put more Negro students in Orchard Villa. A spokesman said parents must request assignment of pupils and none have done so.

However, a school official pointed out that under Florida's pupil assignment law, the board can reassign any student at any time.

8-16-59

"We are prepared to take care of all (white) students that come," said Wesley Matthews, assistant school superintendent, who agreed the neighborhood has become predominantly Negro.

MATTHEWS SAID the board does not anticipate any trouble such as flared at Little Rock, when integrated schools opened this week because, "the people have had time to consider."

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Many Negroes in the Orchard Villa area say they have no plans to enroll their children in the school.

The decision to assign four Negroe students out of a total enrollment of 148,000 is statistically insignificant, but school officials say privately it may relieve pressure from federal courts, at least for a time.

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3 Negroes Apply at North Miami Beach

Herald

Three Negroes applied for admission to all-white schools in North Miami Beach Wednesday.

Miami, Fla.

School officials said two applied at Fulford Elementary, 16140 NE 18th Ave., and a third at North Miami Beach Junior High, 1075 NE 167th St. All three live in the general neighborhood of the two schools.

Thurs. 9-10-59

P. 2-A

Earlier, a total of five Negroes asked to enter white high schools. All are attending Negro schools pending action by the school board.

14d(1)

Meanwhile, segregationist David Hawthorne, president of the Dade Property Owners Association, denied any association with racial extremist Jesse B. Stoner.

Florida Town's Residents Move To Avoid Integration

Advertiser P. 3B

14d(1)

By GENE PLOWDEN

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Mon. 8-17-59

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Montgomery, Ala.

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"We are prepared to take care of all (white) students that come," said Wesley Matthews, assistant school superintendent, who agreed the neighborhood has become predominantly Negro.

Matthews said the board does not anticipate any trouble such as flared at Little Rock, Ark., when integrated schools opened there this week because, "the people have had time to consider."

Orchard Villa lies in a quiet residential area of neat stucco and wood houses, with flowering hedges and well-kept lawns. Within the past 18 months many older houses have been demolished and one, two and three-story apartment buildings replaced them.

The price of residential lots shot up from $1,500 a few years ago to $5,000 - 6,000 today. One 22-unit apartment house costing $150,000 is going up a block from the school. Ground has been broken for another nearby.

More than 900 property transactions (sales and leases) have taken place in the area within the past year, most of them to Negroes or to white landlords for Negro occupancy.

Holmes Elementary School, 11 blocks away, was overcrowded with 1,579 Negroes enrolled there last year.

Many Negroes in the Orchard Villa area say they have no plans to enroll their children in the school. One of these is Beatrice McMillan, who has one daughter in high school and another in fourth grade. The girls ride together to schools in another section and Mrs. McMillan said, "we like that arrangement."

Johnny Wargo, who took over a neighborhood tavern four blocks from the school 18 months ago said 20 of his regular customers have moved away.

"When the Negroes move into this section, I'll turn this into a Negro bar," he said.

INTEGRATION STEP TAKEN IN FLORIDA

Times

Negroes Enter Two Schools —White Attendance at One in Miami Is Scant

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Sept. 8—Racial desegregation in education came peacefully to Florida today as twenty-five Negroes attended two elementary schools of this area.

Wed 9-9-59

14d(1)

The state is the twelfth in the South to move toward compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling for public school desegregation.

P. 32

The police and sheriff's deputies made no display of strength at the schools, one here and the other also in Dade County. However, radio cars patrolled the areas and a sizable force of officers stood ready.

Two racist leaders provided the only opposition. They heckled white parents mildly at Orchard Villa School here in an attempt to persuade them to enroll their children in segregated institutions.

Attendance Is Scant

Only eight white pupils attended classes with four Negroes at the school, which has a capacity of 420. The area has shifted from white to predominantly Negro occupancy in the last two and one half years.

Unless attendance increases the Dade County Board of Public Instruction is expected to throw it open to the nearly 100 Negroes who have applied for admission. That would likely lead to the withdrawal of the white pupils.

Twenty-one Negroes enrolled with 732 whites at the Air Base Elementary School about twenty-five miles to the southwest near the Homestead Air Force Base. It was constructed recently to serve children of base personnel.

Aside from a traffic jam caused by parents accompanying their children to school, the opening at that school was routine.

Dr. Joe Hall, county superintendent of schools, told a news conference that he did not rule out the possibility that additional schools might be desegregated this term.

Five Negroes have applied for admission to three of the city's white high schools. Their applications will be considered by the school board at a meeting on Sept. 16.

Question of Definition

Asked if Negroes might be attending other predominantly white schools of the county, Dr. Hall replied that that might be true, adding:

"It depends on how you define Negro."

He deplored the activities of the two racist leaders, J. B. Stoner of Louisville, Ky., arch-leader and imperial wizard of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Fred Hockett of Miami, executive secretary of the Florida White Citizens Council.

He said that he would ask the police to step in if harassment by racists continued.

A white couple from Georgia, who apparently had intended to leave their two children in Orchard Villa School so long as only a few Negroes attended, appears to be inclined to change their minds after listening to Mr. Hockett. They delayed a decision, however.

A Cuban salesman accompanying his blonde daughter to the school was asked how he felt about desegregation.

"In my ocuntry all my people go to the same schools," he replied.

"You're not in your country now," interjected Mr. Hockett.

Barred From News Session

Later, admittance to a news conference in the school was denied to the two racists by the principal, Erwin B. Marshall, a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., because they had no press credentials.

Mr. Stoner, who is admittedly anti-Semetic, argued that he was representing a publication of the National States Rights party.

"The Jew-controlled press can go in but I can't because I represent a segregationist paper," he declared.

Florida's first step in desegregation was attributed in large measure to the moderate leadership of Gov. LeRoy Collins. The Dade County School acted in answer to the Governor's warning that some showing of good faith must be made to save the state's Pupil Placement Law.

That law sets up standards for judging school applicants and is expected to be used to restrict desegregation to the minimum allowable by the courts. A challenge to its provisions is pending in the Federal District Court.

The school board announced Feb. 18 that the four Negroes would be admitted to Orchard

Villa School. It took the position that some desegregation was inevitable if the schools were to remain open.

Business and professional leaders and news media joined in an informal campaign to promote community acceptance of the move. Their task was made easier by the cosmopolitan make-up of this tourist mecca and international air transport hub.

The Collins adherents in the Legislature beat off attempts to commit the state to the closing of schools to back court desegregation orders.

Delaware Action Today

DOVER, Del., Sept. 8 (AP)—Integration of Delaware's remaining all-white schools begins tomorrow, one grade a year by Federal order.

No trouble was expected. Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, a Republican, said that the people were law-abiding, and would honor the court order.

SURED BY '59 ADDITIONS

Florida Pupil Placement Law Held Legal If Justly Applied

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 10 (AP)—One of the men who drafted Florida's pupil assignment law told a group of county school heads today the 1959 additions to the law insured its constitutionality without question.

But J. Lewis Hall of Tallahassee told them it would not continue to hold up legally under application unless the county school boards administer it "fairly, justly and honestly without any attempt to use it as a subterfuge."

Hall, a member of the Fabisinski committee which advises Gov. LeRoy Collins on race relations, forecast that dismissal of a public school integration suit at Tampa would be upheld upon appeal.

Tues, 8-11-59

Federal Judge George W. Whitehurst last week held Florida's pupil assignment law was applicable to a case brought by a group of Negroes for admission to Tampa schools. He said the Negroes should have sought integration through the school boards before going into court.

p. 17

The 1959 Legislature added to Florida's pupil assignment law criteria drawn from Alabama's pupil placement act which has been upheld on its face by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Criteria Spelled Out

Hall and Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum said the 1959 act made the Florida law a little clearer and spelled out criteria for assigning pupils to school, such as in evaluating whether admission of new pupils would affect the academic progress of those already enrolled.

"From a practical standpoint of making the Florida law conform to the Alabama law, the new law strengthens the Florida law and makes its constitutionality on its face beyond question," Hall said.

The county school superintendents assembled here at the invitation of State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey to discuss the changes in the pupil assignment law and to work out uniform procedures for administering the 1959 school tuition law.

Rep. Cecil Costin, who is attorney for the Gulf County school board, told the group he considered the [illegible] law unconstitutional [illegible] could not be enforced uniformly. He also said it conflicted with the state compulsory attendance law since it made no provision for exempting indigent pupils from the $50 annual fee for non-residents.

Urges Check of Possibilities

The new law requires non-residents to pay $50 a year fee per child when enrolling them in the Florida school system. It was designed to provide a way whereby winter residents can help finance Florida schools.

Bailey said the new law offers a source of income which each county should explore to the limit. No one would estimate how much revenue the new law would produce.

A non-resident is defined by the law as a person who has not lived in Florida one year, or has not bought a permanent home or has not filed a statement he intends to make the state his permanent home.

Odum said local school officials must expect that some winter residents will protest vigorously when asked to pay tuition. But he said that the fee must be paid before the child is enrolled.

Proposed resolutions drawn up by Dade County School Supt. Joe Hall served as a model for a committee named to draft a uniform set of rules.

James W. Rice, director of welfare and attendance of the Dade system, said Dade officials still were uncertain what to do about indigent persons who are unable to pay tuition for their children. The law makes no provision for any exemptions.

Court Upholds Placement Law

Commercial Appeal

Florida Federal Decision Is Against NAACP Integration Suit

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 7.—Federal Judge George W. Whitehurst Friday refused to order Hillsborough County to integrate its schools.

Sat. 8-8-59

Judge Whitehurst, in a significant victory for the architects of Florida's Pupil Placement Law, said Negro parents would have to resort to "administrative remedy" before coming to court.

P. 19

He said if such remedy were sought and declined, or if school officials did not act in good faith, the matter could then be considered by the courts.

In effect, Judge Whitehurst ruled Negroes must follow the state's Pupil Placement Law in seeking admission for their children to white schools.

The law places the matter of school assignments entirely in the hands of local school boards. It allows parents to file requests for re-assignment if they are not satisfied with the board's original assignment. And it sets up a system of reviews and appeals to school officials if re-assignment requests are denied.

The Hillsborough suit had been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of a group of Negro parents seeking to have all schools in the county desegregated.

Constance Baker Motley, attorney for the NAACP from New York, argued the placement law was not involved.

She said, "The pupil assignment law is not a race law but is meant to allow pupils of a certain school to transfer to another school.

"We have never opposed the assignment law," she said. "Our complaint is against the segregated system. We object to a system operating on the basis of race and in Hillsborough the policy is that nothing is being done to conform with the Supreme Court decision."

Florida pupil law clears second test

Birmingham, Ala.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 8 (AP)—Florida's pupil assignment law cleared its second major legal hurdle Friday whe na federal judge dismissed a public school integration suit brought by a group of Tampa Negroes.

Sat. 8-8-59

The action by District Judge George W. Whitehurst virtually eliminates any chance of Negro pupils entering all-white schools this Fall.

News

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, had set September as the target date for school integration here.

P. 2

Whitehurst, a 68-year-old jurist born at Wauchula, Fla., upheld the defense contention that the Negroes should have taken their problems to the county school board before filing the suit.

Integration Delayed In Tampa, Fla.

14d(1) Fla.

World p. 1

TAMPA — (UPI) — Federal Judge George W. Whitehurst Friday refused to order Hillsborough County to integrate its schools.

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Birmingham, Ala.

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Wed. 8-12-59

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p. 1

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Tampa Parents Seeking School Integration

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 9-5-59

TAMPA — UPI) — The NAACP said Friday 14 Negro parents asked that their children be transferred to white schools in Tampa and Port Tampa City.

P. 4

The Hillsborough County School Board refused to comment on the report and School Board Chairman Marvin Green said it was news to him. However, Green said "we will handle the cases strictly in accordance with the law."

14d

The Rev. Roscoe L. Lacey, president of the Tampa branch of the NAACP, said the Negro parents live in Port Tampa City, where Negroes are now boycotting a temporary Negro school established in the wake of an integration suit now in the federal courts.

Fla.

Lacy said 10 parents have requested their children be admitted to the all white elementary school at Port Tampa City, West Shore Elementary, and that four others asked that their children be enrolled at Madison junior high School, some four miles away in Tampa.

School board officials said any statement would have to come from County School Superintendent Crockett Farneli. But Farnell was out of town and not expected back until Tuesday.

Urges Pupils To Test Fla. Placement Law

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-31-59.

TAMPA, Fla. — (UPI) — A national official of the NAACP urged Monday that "hundreds" of Tampa Negro children apply under the state pupil assignment law to enter white schools.

P. 3

Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins, spoke to the local NAACP chapter as the Florida group opened its annual membership drive.

Morsell predicted one of two fates for the pupil assignment law—its administrators will either enforce it honestly and thus permit integration, or administer it dishonestly and eventually bring about its downfall in the courts.

Either way, Morsell said, school segregation is doomed.

[illegible], And In Peace

Desegregation In Dade

Herald

9-10-59

14d(1)

[illegible]EGREGATION of two Dade Coun- [illegible] schools—the first in [illegible] proceeded without incident, [illegible] the community may be grate- [illegible]

[illegible] child, teacher, administrator [illegible] member simply did what [illegible] or respect for law and order [illegible] from others plainly indicated. [illegible] Villa and Air Base Elementary [illegible] were desegregated.

[illegible] the term "desegregation" con- [illegible]

[illegible] years of debate have spirited near- [illegible] the reality of the Supreme [illegible] language for segregationist and [illegible] alike. The fact is that the [illegible] "ordered integration." As the [illegible] of the U.S. Commission on Civil [illegible] reminded us this week:

". . . In [illegible] holding, the court did not re- [illegible] integration in the schools. What [illegible] is that publicly supported [illegible] opened to all races on a non- [illegible]

[illegible] the difference may seem subtle, it [illegible] that at all. Desegregation is the [illegible] of opening a school to qualified [illegible] any race. Integration is a process [illegible] the races in all school activities [illegible] description, and this has not oc- [illegible] anywhere outside a few of the [illegible] border cities.

[illegible] HAS come to pass in Dade [illegible] the orderly admission of quali- [illegible] Negro pupils, under the state pupil [illegible] laws, to the schools of their [illegible]

[illegible] done voluntarily and under [illegible] Florida. Not a court, not a [illegible] official, not a helmeted soldier but [illegible] locally-elected school board made [illegible] and carried it out. For the [illegible] fact that the Orchard Villa [illegible] pattern may have to dictate [illegible] arrangement in the interest of [illegible] is beside the point. The [illegible] what had to be done was [illegible] and peacefully, and so Dade [illegible] hold up its head in this com- [illegible] of laws.

Enrollment Is 18

Herald

Villa Adds a Pupil But 2 Drop Out

Miami, Fla

Fri 9-11-59

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Orchard Villa Elementary School had a net loss of one pupil Thursday as two dropped out and one enrolled.

Enrollment at the end of the school's third day of desegregation stood at 18—with four Negroes and 14 white students.

Principal Erwin Marshall said the new pupil, a white fourth-grade boy, had transferred to Orchard Villa from outside the school district.

"He attended here last year and wanted to come back," said Marshall.

14d(1)

The two who left were the son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnold, 1283 NW 59th St. They transferred to Allapattah Elementary, nearly a mile away.

"My young ones just loved the school, but all their friends were attending Allapattah," said Mrs. Arnold.

Their neighbors include four white families with a total of 10 school age children, all of whom are going to the all-white school, she said.

The decision was not based on threats, Mrs. Arnold said. Segregationist leaders have not communicated with her since the first day of school, she added.

Orchard Villa experienced another quiet day, according to Marshall. Two special teachers, a librarian, and a music teacher, made the first of their scheduled weekly visits to the school.

"There were no problems," said the music teacher, Mrs. Clyta Heaps. "All children can sing whether they think so or not."

Board Studies Status

Herald

More White Pupils Enroll at Villa

Miami, Fla.

Thurs. 9/10/59

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

Seven more white pupils enrolled Wednesday for the second day of integrated classes at Orchard Villa Elementary School.

14d(1)

They boosted enrollment to 19: four Negroes and 15 whites.

All eight of the white pupils who attended an opening day were back, despite efforts of segregationists to persuade their parents to send them elsewhere.

As the school day ended without incident, the Dade School Board met in secret session with its top administrators to ponder the school's eventual status.

The gathering was called "a conference, not a meeting," by School Supt. Joe Hall. "No action was taken," he said. "I merely brought the board up to date on the facts in the situation."

A school official who attended the meeting said the facts appeared to reduce the alternatives to two:

If white enrollment, which nearly doubled Wednesday, continues to increase, the 420-student-capacity school could be feasibly operated as it is now organized. Such continued increase is not considered likely, however.

2. If white enrollment fails to increase significantly, the staff can be changed from all-white to all-Negro and the school filled with Negro applicants.

A third possibility — continued operation of the school with its tiny enrollment — received little support at the meeting.

"It would be a very expensive thing — there's no question about it," said Hall. Precise cost figures were not available, but estimates ran as high as $2,000 per child. County wide, the average spent per child last year was $340.

The possibility of many more white children attending seemed remote. The 120-block school district is now a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

A total of 93 Negro children, all living within five blocks of Orchard Villa, have asked to be admitted. Officials said the school could easily be filled to capacity by taking the overflow from Holmes Elementary, a Negro school located a mile to the north.

Holmes has more than 1,600 pupils. With 30 permanent and 10 temporary classrooms, it has a capacity of only 1,200. This leaves an overflow of more than 400.

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs 9-10-59

A question remaining is where admission of a large number of Negroes would leave the school as a demonstration of "good faith" compliance toward desegregation.

School attorneys have been counting on the school as evidence that Dade County does not maintain a segregated school system.

A suit brought against the School Board by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, local NAACP president, asks for an end to segregation. It is scheduled to be heard by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans next month.

White pupils now attending Orchard Villa would have the right either to stay or to seek transfers elsewhere if it were made predominantly Negro, Board Attorney Edward Boardman said Wednesday.

If all 15 were to choose t[illegible] leave, the School Board would then have only Air Base Elementary, with 21 Negroes among more than 700 whites, as evidence of progress toward desegregation.

School Board members, who will meet officially Wednesday, agreed that whatever decision is made for Orchard Villa should be made quickly. It was estimated that a change in teaching staffs and transfer of the children could be accomplished in three days.

The present teaching staff, along with principal Erwin Marshall, would be shifted to similar jobs elsewhere in Dade's 177-school educational system.

BY STATE SCHOOL BOARD

Ervin to Oppose Race Suit Review

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sept. 15 59
p 23

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 14 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said today he will recommend to the State Board of Education that it deny the petition of a West Palm Beach Negro for review of his son's petition to attend a white elementary school.

The state board is expected to take up the petition of the Negro, William Holland Sr., an attorney, tomorrow.

Ervin said his racial litigation specialist, Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, had investigated and found the Palm Beach County school board did not hold a hearing when it refused to assign Holland's son to the Northborough Elementary School.

The attorney general said Odum had reported that since there was no hearing by the school board it was impossible to obtain a transcript or any other record.

"Consequently the Board of Education has nothing to review," Ervin said.

He said it was likely the state board would refer the Holland case back to the Palm Beach County school board.

The attorney general serves on the Board of Education with Gov. LeRoy Collins, State School Supt. Thomas Bailey, Secretary of State R. A. Gray and Treasurer Edwin Larson.

Holland appealed to the state board under the pupil assignment law.

The Negro lawyer has been trying to get his son into the Northborough School since 1956. Twice he has gone into federal court.

He was unsuccessful in a suit to force revision of school attendance zones which would have put his son in the attendance zone for the white elementary school.

A subsequent suit challenging assignment of his son to a Negro school was thrown out on the ground that he had not exhausted administrative remedies provided in the pupil assignment law.

After seeking without success Aug. 6 to obtain assignment of his son to the Northborough School, Holland petitioned the state board for a review as provided by the placement act.

3 Editors Say Integration Must Come to All South

Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky

5-18-59

New York, May 17 (AP)—Three Pulitzer Prize-winning outhern editors say some degree of school integration is evitable through the South, forced by economic and parental ressures.

But all three believe resist- ce to any but token integra- will continue and be ef- ve for a long time in the ep South.

The editors, Hodding Carter The Greenville, Miss., Delta mocrat Times; Ralph McGill The Atlanta Constitution, and rry Ashmore of The Arkansas zette at Little Rock, gave ir views in separate articles the current issue of the Sat- day Review.

Carter predicted general im- ovement in the nation's race lations in the future, and an rease in parental pressure to Southern schools open. He he already sees signs interest" in the gationist White Citizens uncils.

ecent Ruling Noted

He said the recent Supreme rt decision upholding Ala- a's public-placement laws, if do not perpetuate segrega- "has determined what lies ediately ahead."

"In effect," he said "the court given at least temporary ap- val to 'token integration.' It probable that the Southern s, or most of them, will to rely on similar place- statutes and, under them, selected Negro students numbers to schools in- ved in or threatened with proceedings.

"But it is my opinion," he , "that integration of and white school children the Deep South, in any mean- ful numbers, will not take in the foreseeable future— by that I mean at least an- full generation and prob- longer."

McGill Cites 2 Factors

McGill predicted that in South lina, Georgia, Alabama, and sippi — the states where and plantation economy widespread — resist- integration "will be en- lacking in any ra-

He said, however, that two major factors are at work against extreme segregationists.

"The first, and perhaps the most powerful," he said, "is that of economics. Closed schools do not go well with new industries. The prospective economic losses in a region hungry for more industry are just beginning to be seen and comprehended."

The second factor McGill termed "the leadership of the cities."

He said they are planning fights to keep the schools open and predicted that although they probably will not succeed, their efforts "will shorten the period of tragedy."

'Secession' Held Unlikely

Ashmore said the "great flaw of the Southern style" is the lack of "the critical faculty—the ability to distinguish between the world as it is and the world as we would like it to be.

"If we take at face value the events of the moment and the impassioned cries of our leaders," he said, "we would have to conclude that it is a fatal flaw—that the effort to counter the reality of the present with the unreality of the past will fail in the end."

He added, "We will not, of course, again attempt secession from the union—nor do I believe that in the end we will attempt to secede from civilization by abandoning our system of public education, although we shall certainly damage it."

Washington Schools 76.5 Per Cent Negro

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 11-13-59

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(UPI)—District of Columbia School Supt. Carl F. Hansen reported last week that the proportion of non-whites in District public schools rose to 76.5 per cent this year.

Hansen said there were 90,173 non-white pupils and 27,711 whites, an increase of 2.3 per cent over 1958 and 16.5 per cent higher than 1954 when District schools were integrated.

But he denied flatly in a speech to 700 delegates to a Young Women's Christian Association conference that desegregation has driven white families to the suburbs.

He said Negroes, particularly, were moving from southern farms because of economic and social conditions "into the major cities because of the lack of a better place to go."

Hansen repeated his views in favor of desegregation and pointed out that achievement levels of District students were "steadily improving."

An unofficial survey last year showed that slightly less than half of the District population was Negro but that 74.2 per cent of the public school population was non- white. It was explained that Negro families here tended to have more children and that many white residents were unmarried or older couples whose children have completed school.

Students more ready for integration than adults

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-14-59

WASHINGTON

"Most of them (students) are far more ready for desegregation than the adults."

Washington School Superintendent Carl Hansen made this statement to 800 teenage girls attending the Second National Y-Teen Conference. Theme of the meet is: "Youth's Role in National and World Affairs."

Dr. Hansen told the girls that school segregation "retards international affairs," in his address: "The Story of Desegregation in the Public Schools in Washington, D.C."

He explained that citizens of the United States "are no longer isolated... we are international."

* * *

REVIEWING THE first days of segregation in Washington, in 1955, he said it was a "big operation" but was accomplished with only one demonstration.

With such a large operation having been carried out so smoothly, he said that it made him wonder at the difficulty some localities have encountered when they have "only 25 pupils to integrate."

Speaking of the ratio of 2.6 white students to 10 colored students, he explained that colored persons "have migrated off the farm and have been vacuumed into every major city."

Washington schools have problems, he admitted, but they are not racial.

Student Gains Since Integration Noted

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Washington School Chief Lists 3 Reasons

The academic performance of students in Washington, D.C., public schools has improved significantly since schools were desegregated, Carl F. Hansen said here yesterday.

Sat 12-5-59

P2

Hansen, superintendent of Washington schools, addressed the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at Central High School.

4 d(1)

He said Washington sixth-graders scored from half a grade to 1.2 grades below the national norm on various tests in 1955-56. Last year, the range had improved from .4 below to equal to grade standard on comparable tests. In that period, the percentage of Negro students in the sixth grade rose from 62.2 to 71.6.

General

He cited three causes as the major factors in improvement of Washington students — 76 per cent of whom are Negroes this year:

1. Better supervision and teaching training made possible by unification of Negro and white faculties. (Sixty-five per cent of the teachers are Negroes.)

2. Strong emphasis on teaching "basis education"—reading, writing, spelling, listening, mathematics, history and geography, literature, and science.

3. A plan of grouping students by ability that provides special programs for physically and mentally handicapped and emotionally disturbed children.

Hansen's outstanding achievement is probably the four-track system he introduced in the capital's high schools in 1956—a system widely copied in other parts of the country, including Louisville and Jefferson County schools this year.

Hansen is known for speaking out for what he believes, such as:

"It seems to me much more important for us to know the structure of language than to know how a spark plug works in an automobile. . . .

"We need, I think, to return to the great principle that children and youth should encounter the best in literature. . . .

"It is inconceivable to me that anyone can acquire skill in writing without writing."

The retiring president of the association, James A. Colston, president of Knoxville, Tenn., College, urged the group to continue to work to have Negro colleges admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. That group, which concluded its annual meeting here Thursday, admitted only two Negro colleges this year.

VE NORTH CAROLINA ND VIRGINIA CITIES ESEGREGATE SCHOOLS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 9-1-59 P.1

everal Schools o Admit Negroes n Two States

CHMOND, Va. (UPI)— Five [illegible] in North Carolina and [illegible] admit Negroes to their [illegible] white schools Tues-[illegible]

14d(1)

[illegible] Negroes will enter three [illegible] white schools in Arling[illegible], across the Potomac Riv[illegible] the nation's capital, and [illegible] Carolina cities of High [illegible], Greensboro and [illegible] will enroll about 18 Ne[illegible] whites.

[illegible] High Point, a furniture manu[illegible] hub of North Carolina's [illegible] Piedmont region, token [illegible] will be a new experi[illegible] The city will admit two Ne[illegible] previously all - white [illegible] for the first time.

[illegible] in all five cities pre[illegible] will open smooth-[illegible]

[illegible] South Carolina, Ala[illegible] and Mississippi [illegible] public schools for an[illegible] as a rigidly segregated [illegible]

APPEALED TO BOARD

[illegible] Hill, N. C., Negro boy [illegible] the city school board [illegible] to admit him to a [illegible] a new desegregation [illegible] of 14 Negroes loom[illegible] Alexandria, Va.; [illegible] court refus[illegible] in integration of [illegible] Bluff, Ark.

[illegible] Vickers, [illegible] Hill white schools earlier this summer, appeared before the school board in the university town with at least two petitions from white parents saying they would "welcome" him to an all-white elementary school.

The U. S. Count of Appeals at St. Louis refused to grant a stay of an order directing the Dollarway school district at Pine Bluff, Ark., to admit three Negroes to white schools. Gov. Orval Faubus said the decision Monday proved the federal courts were taking over the schools.

At Miami, Fla., the Dade County School Board has ordered four Negroes into the previously - white Orchard Villa School Sept. 8-the same date four other Virginia cities start integrated classes - but it appeared the school would be all-Negro by then.

WILL SEEK COURT ORDER

A Miami newspaper survey showed only six whites plan to attend Orchard Villa, located in a neighborhood which has a rapidly increasing Negro population.

NAACP attorney Otto Tucker said Monday he would seek a federal court order to admit 14 more Negroes to the predominantly white schools of Alexandria, another suburb of Washington.

Front Royal, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Norfolk start integrated classes Sept. 8-Front Royal and Charlottesville for the first time. Durham, N. C., will admit eight Negroes to its white schools for the first time Wednesday and Winston-Salem, N. C., will start the third year of token integration the same day.

Dixie Schools

Six Districts List Autumn Mixing Plans

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-15-59
P.17

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At least six school districts have announced desegregation programs for the fall term, and 12 others have scheduled expansion of existing desegregation plans, Southern School News reports.

Plans for desegregation for the first time have been set for Dade County (Miami), Fla.; Craven County, N. C.; Alluwe, Okla., and Charlottesville, Va.

In addition, Little Rock's newly constituted school board has said it will desegregate the high schools there, closed last year to halt the desegregation inaugurated in 1957. And in Oklahoma, school authorities disclosed that the Ardmore district was desegregated quietly in principle some time ago.

■

SOME 39 still-segregated districts in Delaware are reported to have come under the statewide grade-a-year integration plan formulated by the state Board of Education and approved by a federal district court. The plan is scheduled to go into effect this fall.

Should all 45 districts in the six states desegregate as planned the total for the 17-state region (including the District of Columbia) would be 779, it is said. However, it is not anticipated in Delaware that Negroes will apply at white schools in all the districts affected by the new statewide plan.

EXTENSION OF current desegregation plans was announced for: Fort Smith, Ark.; Dover, Del.; Daviess and Owen Counties, Ky.; Anne Arundel County, Md.; Oklahoma City, New Model and Chickasha, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Victoria, Tex., and Norfolk and Arlington County, Va.

Fall enrollments for the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia were expected to total some 13,040,400, about 23.4 per cent Negro.

Delaware Mixing Peaceful

Times Picayune

Negroes, Whites Attend Miami, Fla., School

New Orleans La

By The Associated Press

9-10-59

First grades of Delaware public schools were integrated Wednesday in peaceful fashion in Southern districts that had opposed race mixing.

Delaware's compliance with court orders resulted in little more than token integration with only 18 Negroes entering previously all white schools in six Southern districts. A dozen more Negroes will start first grade schooling in three other districts Friday.

There was some dissatisfaction in Delaware and in Florida, where Negroes sat in a Miami public school class room with white students for the first time.

MOTHER WARNS CHILD

Four Negro girls entered the first grade at an elementary school in Milford, Del., where violence broke out on the first attempt at desegregation five years ago. A white mother who took her boy into the school said she told him if he saw a Negr in his room to come right home "or I'd beat the hell out of him."

Another Milford mother remarked that she didn't like it a bit when she learned a Negro would attend class with her son.

About half of Delaware's 14,000 Negro pupils attend schools in the northern part of the state that were integrated five years ago. Under a court order the state now will integrate a grade each year for 12 years.

In Miami, where four Negroes entered the Orchard Villa Elementary school Tuesday, the white attendance Wednesday totaled only 20. The school had over 200 white students last year. It is in an area that is rapidly becoming Negro, with white residents moving out.

AUTHORITIES PRAISED

An NAACP spokesman said the handful of students in the Orchard Villa school did not constitute a real test of integration. Richard Ervin, attorney general, said the drop in white attendance indicated the state was not ready for race mixing in schools.

Florida's Gov. Leroy Collins praised Miami school authorities and citizens, however. He sadi the choice had been whether limited desegregation would come under procedures fashioned locally or uncontrolled desegregation through coercion and accompanying threats of disorder.

Virginia's experience with private schools as an alternative to desegregation was surveyed by the Southern Regional Council.In a report Wednesday the council said private schools had proven expensiven and generally unacceptable.

The council, a bi-racial group working for improved race relations, said there had been more talk than achievement in establishing private schools in Virginia.

14d(1) 1959 GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Cites Importance Of 'Private' Schools

Catholic Week
B'ham, Ala
Fri. 6-26-59

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Vice President Nixon described as "important and desirable" private schools which "leaven public education" so that uniformity is avoided.

P. 1

Mr. Nixon's comment came during his response to the citation accompanying an honorary doctorate of laws awarded him by the University of San Diego. His was the first honorary degree awarded by the institution which was founded five years ago by San Diego diocesan priests and laymen.

14d(1)

General

Lauding private education's contribution "to our American educational system," the Vice President told some 2,000 persons:

"There is a place for our great public educational system and there is also a place for the private schools. We realize the need for both. It is important and desirable to leaven public education with private education. We do not want uniformity in education."

Mrs. Nixon, who accompanied her husband, was honored by Bishop Charles F. Buddy of San Diego who presented her with the Diocesan Citation of Honor for "beautifully integrated devotion, genuine humility, charm and abiding trust."

✓

Douglas Prods School Mixing

To Introduce Laws Despite Skepticism

Jackson News 14d(1)

General

Jackson Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said today he is going to push for a federal law to advance school integration this year despite President Eisenhower's doubts about the advisability of such action.

Douglas said that he and a bipartisan group of co-sponsors would not be deterred by Eisenhower's statement that a guarantee of voting rights is the first step toward solving the racial problem.

[illegible] questions [illegible] Press Club [illegible] called for Congress to ex[illegible] and give more clear-cut [illegible] Civil Rights [illegible] is scheduled [illegible] out of existence next fall.

But he said "we must be very [illegible] about enacting any laws [illegible] with school integration [illegible] "we are not [illegible] just by laws [illegible] specifically upon a [illegible] supported activity."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) and four Republican co-sponsors [illegible] to introduce [illegible] to extend the [illegible] until January [illegible].

The fate of this, the Douglas [illegible] and other civil rights legislation will depend initially on what is done—or not done—with them [illegible] the Senate Judiciary Committee [illegible] by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

Eastland's committee last year [illegible] holed the bill which the [illegible] senator said would be the [illegible] of his anti - segregation [illegible] this year.

Douglas stressed that the bill [illegible] "affirmative, not punitive." As written last year, it would provide 40 million dollars in federal grants over five years to help localities put school desegregation plans into operation.

The measure also would authorize the attorney general to prevent civil rights violations of any kind including school segregation and denial of the ballot.

Integration Chalks Gain

Daily News
14d(1)
General
Jackson, Miss.

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Segregation forces were dealt two stunning blows Friday in North Carolina and Virginia. Sat. 8-29-59

The Durham, N. C., school board voted Friday night to admit eight Negro students to four previously all-white schools next Wednesday. The city thus became the seventh North Carolina community to adopt limited public school integration. P. 14

In Norfolk, Va., federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered that four Negroes be admitted to white schools in the port city, thus overriding a ruling by Virginia's controversial State Pupil Placement Board, which has the power to assign all students to schools in the state.

14d(1)

The decision by the Durham school board means that some 50 Negro students will attend previously all-white schools as North Carolina moves into its third year of token integration.

The largest group will be at Havelock, N.C., where 17 children of Negro Marine Corps personnel have been admitted to two white elementary schools. The Havelock schools opened quietly Friday and the state's other integrated public schools will open next Tuesday and Wednesday.

In Virginia, the three members of the state-level placement board admitted at a two-day hearing in federal court that they rejected the transfer applications of Negroes solely because of race. This was the first time the board admitted in public it used race as the prime criterion for making assignments.

Elsewhere on the racial front:

A group of Negro children were denied admission to the all-white Coleman Elementary School in Smyrna, Tenn. Friday. The Negroes were children of Sewart Air Force Base personnel.

In Floyd County, Va. NAACP attorney Reuben Lawson asked federal district Judge Roby C. Thompson to grant a preliminary injunction against the county school board and the placement board to keep them from denying admission to 12 Negro students seeking to enter two white schools.

City schools opened quietly in Atlanta, Ga., Friday for what may be the last term before full integration pressure begins. The city school board has been ordered to submit a plan of desegregation by Dec. 1.

A showing of a motion picture film with a controversial racial angle was halted abruptly Friday night at a drive-in theater near Fayetteville, Ga., because the sheriff feared there might be trouble between Negroes and whites. The film was "The World, The Flesh and The Devil."

Several Cities Move For Token Integration

Star Washington D.C.
Tues. 9-1-59

By the Associated Press

School integration has started in several Southern cities without the violence which marked the opening of classes in some sections in the past. P. A3

An increasing number of Negro youngsters are trudging off to integrated schools. They are expected to be joined by others soon.

The changes are mostly in the upper and border States. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina are holding firm to traditional separate schools for white children and Negroes.

14d(1)
General

Potential trouble at the Dollarway School district near Pine Bluff, Ark., has been postponed temporarily. The September 8 opening date was put off until after a hearing September 21 in St. Louis on an appeal from an integration order by a Federal judge.

Integration Spawns Litigation

Token integration in many parts of Dixie has been accompanied by a barrage of law suits. In Virginia the massive resistance pattern appears to have been replaced by a policy of maximum containment.

Integrated schools open in several cities today.

At Arlington, Va., 16 Negrose were scheduled to attend classes with white pupils under Federal court order. Three schools were affected. Most Virginia schools open after Labor Day.

City schools at Nashville, Tenn., begin their third year of partially integrated classes.

School Supt. W. H. Oliver estimates 325 Negroes and 2,000 white pupils are eligible to attend formerly all-white elementary schools under the grade-a-year desegregation plan. There was no indication how many of the eligible Negroes planned to register. Last year only 28 out of 230 eligible Negroes attended integrated classes.

44 Register at Sturgis

Classes also start at the previously all-white elementary school at Sturgis, Ky., where 44 Negro children registered yesterday under a Federal court order to integrate all Union County elementary schools. Attempts of Negroes to enter white schools at Sturgis resulted in violence three years ago.

Eleven Negro children are attending classes with white pupils at Havelock, a coastal North Carolina community where integration began Friday. No incidents have been reported.

At Summerton, S. C., where the Clarendon County School board was one of five defendants in the Supreme Court's original integration decree, 15 Negro pupils have applied for reassignment to white schools. No date has been set by the school board for action on the applications, however.

Most public schools opened in Alabama and Georgia yesterday. No attempts at integration were reported in either State. The Atlanta School Board is under Federal court order to submit a desegregation plan by December 1.

Star Washington D.C.
Tues. 9-1-59

A plan of gradual integration was approved last night by the School Board at Chapel Hill, N. C. Under this plan first grade integration is planned to begin a year from now. In taking this action, the board by a 4-2 vote turned down the application of a 10-year-old Negro to enter a white school. P. A3

In the wake of the vote, Dr. Henry P. Brandis, jr., dean of the Law School at the University of North Carolina, resigned from the board. With the Rev. J. R. Manley, only Negro member of the board, Dr. Brandis had voted in favor of the Negro pupil's application.

At Birmingham, Ala., wooden crosses were burned last night near ten white schools.

Changing Picture Since 1954

Call
Kansas City Mo.

By DARCY DEMILLE for ANP

Fri. 9-11-59.

With the sixth school opening since the U. S. Supreme court's school desegregation decision of 1954, let's look at the changing integration-desegregation picture.

14d(1)
General

By far the most significant development has been the collapse of efforts to keep Little Rock's public schools segregated—or closed. While true integration has not yet come, the way has been paved by the return of Negroes—though in small numbers—to Central high. P. 1.

On the other side of the coin, Alabama's Gov. John Patterson had announced he would "sacrifice the whole public school system before permitting racial integration."

The state's pupil placement plan has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme court. The system leaves admission of all children and placement in the hands of local authorities—provided race is not the qualifier.

FOUR HOLDOUTS

Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama—a quartet of the old Confederacy—are even further away from the court's directive this year.

Instead of compliance, or even taking "token" steps, these states have passed new laws and constitional amendments to strengthen segregation statues already on the books.

However, the main focus is on Virginia, now that Little Rock has capitulated in a small way.

The big change in this state occurred with the opening of Warren county high school on an integrated basis. Last year, white students boycotted the school, leaving it to the 21 Negro students who bridged the chasm between integration and desegregation.

Tho boycotting students turned around and enrolled in a private school established for whites only. About 780 pupils attended the school, but when only 530 signed up for fall classes, it was decided that Warren should reopen on an integrated basis.

Call
Kansas City Mo.

In Prince Edward county, 21 public schools, shut down to halt mixing, remained closed pending further federal court action.

Fri. 9-11-59

FIGURES TELL STORY

In Manning, S. C., 34 Negro pupils asked for transfers to white schools in addition to those seeking transfers in the Summerton area. These requests will not be acted upon until the next meeting of the school board. P. 4

But that's the rub; no date has been set for the meeting, and it is believed that the school board will attempt to stall off the meeting for some time, in the hope that "something now" favorable to segregation will turn up.

In Havelock, N. C., however, 11 Negroes began classes at two elementaly schools, without demonstrations or mob scenes. Seventeen youngsters, children of Negro personnel at Cherry Point Marine Air base, have been accepted into white schools. Six began classes Tuesday.

In Tennessee, there were 32 Negroes integrating in Nashville. However, children of Negro airmen at Stewart Air Force base near Smyrna were turned down during pupil registration at the all-white Coleman elementary school.

In Knoxville, the St. Mary's parochial school accepted one Negro pupil, thus becoming the first regular day school in the county to lower the race barrier.

ODRERS TO MIX

In Georgia, Atlanta is planning to comply with court instructions to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1, 1959.

Also ordered to come up with a mixing plan are New Orleans schools. Their deadline, however, is March 1, 1960.

Four Negro students have been assigned to the all-white Orchard Villa school in Miami, Fla.

The third year of token integration began in North Carolina, with nine Negroes being admitted to previously all-white schools.

Back to Tennessee again, the grades-at-a-time-integration plan in Nashville has now reached the third grade level. And in Memphis, the state university has agreed to admit "qualified" Negroes.

Thus, while encourging, there remains much more ground to cover before integration becomes a reality and as commonplace as the airplane, television, or even the juke boxes.

ALABAMA HOLDS THE LINE

Journal

Critical Term Ahead For South's Schools

Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 8-28-59.

P. 1.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Another critical period is at hand for the school children of the South where federal integration regulations sometimes clash sharply with traditional patterns and state laws.

14d(1)

The youngsters are about to start the fall term—the sixth since the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools.

General

LESS TENSION CLAIMED

Some children already are attending classes in an atmosphere marked by less tension than in the past. Other thousands are preparing to resume their educations.

A half-dozen schools are expected to be desegregated for the first time. Four Negroes have been assigned to the Orchard Villa School in Miami and if they attend classes Sept. 8 it will mark the start of integration at the public school level in Florida.

Other initial desegregation attempts will occur in states which now have at least token integration in some cities. Elsewhere legal battles are continuing and court rulings may take effect at later dates.

There is no indication what will happen in the next few days. But the reopening of the public high schools in Little Rock, Ark., and the end of Virginia's massive resistance have had an appreciable effect.

MODERATES HEARD

The voice of the moderate has been heard more often in recent months. Some citizens have formed organizations designed to keep the public schools open even if it means token integration. Groups of ministers and professional persons have issued statements along similar lines.

ALABAMA HOLDS LINE

Integration advances generally have occurred in the upper and middle South. The five Deep South states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have permitted no public school integration.

A second public high school already has been integrated at Little Rock and the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark., has been ordered to desegreate. The Dollarway case may be considered Monday by an appellate court at St. Louis.

The school board at Charlottesville in central Virginia has assigned nine Negroes to an elementary school and two to a high school there. Classes begin Sept. 8.

At Front Royal, Va., the opening of all Warren County public schools has been postponed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8.

Three hundred and seventy-seven white pupils and 18 Negroes have registered for enrollment at integration-troubled Warren County High.

NORTH CAROLINA SITUATION

In ~~North Carolina~~, two Negro girls have ~~been admitted~~ to classes beginning Tuesday at High Point. In addition 17 Negro children of personnel at Cherry Point Marine Air Station have been accepted at white elementary schools in the Havelock School District at New Bern.

Three children of Negro personnel at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Wayne County were admitted to a white elementary school last year, but the North Carolina county has not announced how many will be enrolled this year.

A new school is expected to be integrated at Burkburnett, Texas, when it opens later this fall. The school will be on federal property and will serve a new housing project for Sheepard Air Force Base.

Virginia — Eleven Negroes assigned to attend white schools at Charlottesville starting Sept. 8. Opening date for Warren County public schools postponed a week until Sept. 8. Token integration at Alexandria, Arlington County in northern Virginia near Washington, and at Norfolk. Schools at Richmond, the state capital, continue segregated although a desegregation suit has been filed.

Arkansas—Two high schools integrated at Little Rock and an appeal pending on a court order to integrate Dollarway near Pine Bluff. Desegregation continues at seven other cities with from 1 to 30 Negroes attending former white schools. They are Fayetteville, Bentonville, Charleston, Hoxie, Van Buren, Fort Smith and Hot Springs.

~~Texas~~—One new school at Burkburnett expected to be integrated when it opens later this fall. Otherwise no new racial integration expected. At present 101 of the 1,646 school districts are desegregated. Generally the 1957 Legislature slowed desegregation with its anti-integration laws.

Tennessee — Integration continues at Clinton High, at Oak Ridge schools and at Nashville where stairstep plan will include first three grades this fall.

~~Kentucky~~—105 of 215 school districts integrated last year and 18 others had open policy but no mixed enrollment. In integrated districts 331 schools of 1,730 had mixed student bodies, including 11,496 Negroes among the 160,889 pupils.

Oklahoma—Integration generally smooth since Supreme Court decision. Last year 8,400 of the 35,000 Negro school age children attended integrated classes.

Editor Hits Press For Failure In Integration Area

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 10-21-59.

~~PRINCETON, N. J.~~ — UPI) — Ralph C. McGill, Pulitzer Prize-winning ~~editor of~~ the Atlanta, Ga. Constitution, said Monday night that Southern newspapers had "failed pretty badly" in assuming leadership on the question of school integration.

P. 1

In answer to questions by newsmen after a speech at Princeton University, McGill said that "some Southern newspapers have acted unpardonably. Certain Mississippi papers have encouraged violence and several South Carolina newspapers have done the same thing."

14d(1)

McGill generally is considered the leading Southern moderate on the school integration issue.

Asked whether he felt the Southern press in general was fulfilling the role it should be playing in regard to integration, he said flatly: "They've failed pretty badly."

General

However, he noted that some papers had no choice in advocating stiff segregationist policies. If they didn't, he said, "They'd soon be out of business."

In his own state, McGill said the segregation situation was becoming such that "the schools in the Atlanta and the rest of the state will be closed next September, unless there is some kind of miracle."

Note Gains, Setbacks On Integration Front

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 11-20-59.

P. 3.

By ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Several gains and some setbacks were recorded on the integration front during the past month, ANP writers stated this week.

14d(1) general

Most noteworthy gains were made in Louisville, Ky., and Oklahoma, but important pro-integration decisions were also handed down by the U. S. Supreme court.

In Louisville, a total of 84.6 percent of all its public school pupils are reported to be attending integrated schools—an increase of 6.5 percent over last year.

A further breakdown of the figures, as given by School Supt. Omer Carmichael, shows that integration is moving forward, even if slowly.

The breakdown shows a total enrollment of 46,740, a decrease of 96 from last year; Negro enrollment as 14,766, an increase of 924; white enrollment as 31,848, a decrease of 955.

Gain in "Mixed Schools"

The total students in integrated schools is 39,431, compared with 36,450 last year. All-white schools total nine, while there are four all-Negro schools. Sixty-two of the city's 75 schools are integrated.

Louisville also made progress in another area of education. In a speech before the Jefferson County Sunday School association, Carmichael reported that Negro teachers (10) have been integrated into the city's school system without trouble.

"We have experienced almost no specific problems at all and not a single call came from a single parent wanting his child moved out of a Negro teacher's class," he explained.

Carmichael praised the competence and integrity of the Negro teachers and the cooperative spirit of the whites.

Oklahoma also presents an encouraging picture. A survey conducted by State Schools Supt. Oliver Hodge shows a total of 1,805 pupils enrolled in integrated schools throughout the state. The report also reveals that 324 school districts now have Negro children. A year ago, there were 353.

The lone bleak spot in the report concerns the rise in the number of unemployed Negro teachers due to integration. A total of 36 lost their jobs when all-Negro units were closed under the integration program.

Meanwhile, the Supreme court, since re-convening in mid-October, handed down the following desegregation mandates:

- Refused to review a desegregation decision in Prince Edward county, Virginia, one of the five original counties involved in its decision of 1954. The county has abandoned its public school system in favor of private schools—for whites only.
- Refused to review a decision outlawing an ordinance by the Norfolk City council to permit it to close some schools rather than desegregate. Oddly enough, the ordinance as challenged by a group of white students who want to keep the public schools open.

In another decision, the high court refused to hear two Negro challenges against North Carolina's pupil placement law. The court felt that Negro students had not fully complied with the state law before going into court.

In still another action touching the school theme, Meharry Medical college, which graduated more than one-half of the total number of Negro doctors in the United States, was voted an increased financial allowance by the Southern Governors conference, which met in Asheville, N. C.

Of the 16 states represented at the conference, 11 have work financial agreements with Meh ry, which trains Negro doct and dentists for the state wh does not provide such training Negroes within their borders.

ntegration: Its Troubles nd Progress in 5 Years

14d (1) General

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International

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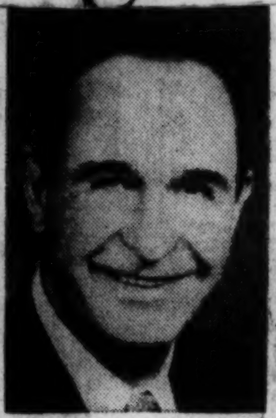

Gov. Faubus
. . . dramatic incident

Gov. Almond
. . . he relented

of the original 17 that have made no move toward compliance with the Court's public school orders — Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. These are the states with the heaviest Negro populations in the nation, ranging from 20 per cent to as high as 85 per cent in some counties.

Look for Georgia and Alabama to make the next big news in efforts by Negroes to break through barriers in the holdout states.

A suit designed to desegregate the entire Atlanta public school system is scheduled for trial in 1959.

The most dramatic incident of the past five years took place, of course, in Little Rock. The Arkansas capital was headed for integration in September, 1957, when Gov. Orval E. Faubus suddenly ordered a delay.

There followed a tempestuous series of court decisions, Federal integration orders, a callout of the Arkansas National Guard, admission of several Negroes to Central High School, their removal, and finally, the arrival of bayonet-bearing Army paratroopers to escort the Negroes into school.

But following a special session of the Arkansas Legislalature last summer that gave him new authority to handle school matters, Faubus closed Little Rock's four public high schools (including one for Negroes) last Sept. 12.

★ ★ ★

VIRGINIA embarked on a program of "massive resistance" to the U.S. Supreme Court's integration mandates while the present governor, Lindsay Almond, was attorney general. No state in the Old South had a more complex set of laws to preserve segregation.

But then federal courts began to chip away all of these laws, and Almond closed nine schools that were to be integrated. Later, though, he relented. On Feb. 2, 1959, seven schools in Norfolk and Arlington County made a start toward integration, all of it accomplished with only minor incidents.

Apart from Little Rock, most of the South's real trouble was centered in Tennessee.

At Nashville, following the start of a gradual desegregation plan that began with the first grade in 1957, an elementary school was dynamited one night while it was empty. There was no trouble last year when the time came for the second integrated first-grade class to start school.

In 1956, Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement summoned the National Guard to quell an integration disturbance on the eve of integrating Clinton High. Then, last Oct. 5, the Clinton school was blown up. It is being rebuilt while classes—integrated — are held at nearby Oak Ridge.

The Nashville plan, despite the school dynamiting, has worked smoothly, according to School Superintendent William H. Oliver.

★ ★ ★

FOLLOWING the decision to begin some form of compliance with the high court's orders, the Nashville school board arrived at the idea of starting integration in the first grade. The board was motivated largely by findings that by the time Negro children reached the sixth grade their achievement level was 1.5 years below white pupils. By starting at the beginning, officials hoped to correct that.

The plan was submitted to the Federal courts and promptly accepted as a beginning in good faith. The plan has withstood efforts of those who want integration to proceed faster.

That Private School Easement In The Deep South

Atlanta Daily World

While there was great alarm in some quarters over the discussions arising around the integration of the schools in the South, suggesting the destruction of the public school system, there were those less hysterical, who envisioned that if private schools came into being they would be short lived.

We have lived to see quite a letup in all this hurrah about setting up private schools to supplant the systems of public education if and when integration in fact was implemented.

Atlanta, Georgia

It now comes to pass that up in the Old Dominion state, Virginia, the same attorney, John S. Battle, Jr., who represented the segregationists, has informed his clients that private schools operated on funds from the state would be vulnerable.

Sat. 10-31-59 General

It is seen, as was naturally expected that those politicians who chanted "it cannot happen here" will have to pose another brand of campaign fodder to those voters who followed them down the dismal route of a dead-end feeling that they were stronger than the law.

P. 6

One by one there is becoming a realization by the states affected that the court decision is an accomplished fact; that when the government said with "deliberate speed" it meant just that and when high state officials like Attorney John S. Battle, Jr., who is namesake of a former governor of Virginia who figured in this fight and later became a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission, comes to and issues such a conclusion, it is a bonafide sign of an easement on this private education plan.

Definitely we are on the route to better campaign ethics and ultimately, to more efficiency, common sense and economy in office holding.

Does Constitution Let Schools Honor God?

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Nov 14-59

P. 11

By LOUIS CASSELS

Does the U. S. Constitution forbid public schools to acknowledge the existence of God?

The Supreme Court may soon have to answer that question.

Headed toward the high tribunal are appeals from two sharply contradictory decisions in lower courts.

One, handed down in September by a special three-judge federal court in Philadelphia, rejected as unconstitutional a 10-year-old Pennsylvania law requiring daily Bible reading in public schools.

The other, delivered in August by Justice Bernard S. Meyer of the New York Supreme Court, upheld the use of a non-sectarian prayer as part of public school opening exercises.

INTERPRET CLAUSE

Both lower courts sought to interpret a 16-word clause in the first amendment to the Constitution — a clause which is the basis for America's tradition of church-state separation, as well as its guarantee of religious freedom.

It says:

> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

This restriction, extended to state legislatures by the 14th Amendment, has long been the subject of legal debate. Some authorities see it as a simple ban on the practice, common in Europe at the time the U. S. Constitution was written, of "establishing" one official church and persecuting all of the rest. Others believe it requires the government to take an absolutely neutral, hands-off attitude toward religion.

PHILADELPHIA CASE

The Philadelphia court seemed to subscribe to the latter view.

It struck down a Pennsylvania Law which called for the reading of "at least 10 verses from the Holy Bible," without comment, at the opening of school each day.

Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Pennsylvania superintendent of public instruction, said Bible reading was an "appropriate introduction to the school day." He expressed hope that the court would not "take away every vestige of recognition of a Supreme Being" from public school activities.

But the three-judge court held that it was unconstitutional for the state to "promote the inculcation of religious doctrine" in Children's minds by exposing them to daily reading of scripture.

N. Y. DECISION

In the New York case, Justice Meyer upheld the use in public schools of a brief prayer recommended by the state board of regents.

He noted that provision was made to excuse any child from participation in the prayer if his parents requested it.

Under these conditions, he said, it could not be called an infringement on religious freedom.

VIEWS CONFLICT

The Justice sharply disputed the view taken by the Philadelphia court — that any religious act in public school classrooms is unconstitutional.

He observed that the overwhelming majority of the American people do believe in God, and want their children to be brought up under religious influences.

He concluded that the constitution's guarantee of "free exercise of religion" is "a shield, not a sword" for non-believers. It gives them the right "personally to be free from religion" but not the right to "compel others to adopt the same attitude."

N.C. children seek federal court action

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. P. 8.

11-21-59.

BURNSVILLE, N.C. — Without a school for over a year, 27 colored children here have filed suit for the integration of Yancey County Schools.

The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court in Asheville. Attorneys for the plaintiffs contend that county schools are segregated on the basis of race. Colored children have been denied admission, they say.

There being no schools in the county for colored children, they must travel to other areas for education, the attorneys said.

* * *

IN FLOYD COUNTY, VA., residents are preparing either for desegregation or closing — they don't know which.

General

School superintendent J. H. Combs announced that he would admit 13 colored students in January to schools previously attended only by white students.

The problem is: will Floyd County follow the example of Prince Edward County and close up schools completely?

Mr. Combs said that his decision to admit the students did not stop the county supervisors from "regulating the funds and appropriations" needed to carry on the system.

Under Virginia's so - called "freedom of choice" plan, Prince Edward County closed up its 21 public schools rather than desegregate.

Other Virginia cities ordered to desegregate, however, did so after attempts at evasion failed.

* * *

IN ARKANSAS, one candidate said he would and another said he would not.

Charles Knotts said he would definitely run for a seat on the Dollarway school board in the Dec. 1 election. Dr. M. A. Massie of Little Rock decided that he would not run.

Mr. Knotts is a carpenter who served a term on the board in 1950. In this year's election, he opposed the only board incumbent up for re-election, Bob W. Bryant.

Right after Mr. Knotts' announcement the school board again turned down three colored pupils seeking admission to the Dollarway School.

Last summer, the three pupils, Earnestine Dove, 16; James Warfield, 14, and Corliss Smith, 12, got a federal court order for admission. The board took the order to a higher federal court and got it overturned.

* * *

THE STUDENTS were directed to apply for admission through the state's placement laws.

When the students and their parents appeared at a meeting of the state pupil placement board to present their transfer applications, a crowd of whites broke a window at the school where the meeting was held and threw stones at the automobiles as the students rode away.

Undaunted by the demonstration and by the tedious procedures set up in the placement law, the students filed exceptions to the board's refusal.

The board then called a special meeting and denied their last appeal.

The students now have the opportunity to go into state court. This time, they will be able to say that they have exhausted all the administrative procedures set up by the state to discourage desegregation.

If they receive no satisfaction in state courts, they will then have to go again to federal courts.

This lengthy, expensive procedure has more than once stymied desegregation suits.

In some cases, students have graduated from (segregated) high school before the lengthy processes of the law were laboriously threaded.

* * *

IN LITTLE ROCK, the theory that "the time is not ripe" was not the cause of Dr. Jackson's decision not to run for the school board. Nor was the discouraging advice by some colored and white persons a factor, he said.

Dr. William J. Massie, leader of the group promoting Dr. Jackson's candidacy, said:

"Other considerations made it very difficult for him to seek public office at this time."

Both agreed that the decision was grounded in "personal reasons."

With the deadline for filing for the Dec. 1 election past, there will be no colored candidate opposing Everett Tucker Jr., president, and B. Frank Mackey. There are no other candidates either.

The present school board accomplished the present integration of city schools. Going beyond Central High School, where desegregation was ordered, the board also placed colored students in Hall High School.

Local observers felt that the colored group, strongly behind Dr. Jackson, was reluctant to oppose board members with this record.

They theorize that if there had been a segregationist to be opposed in the election, Dr. Jackson would not have withdrawn.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

Post
Washington D.C.
Date 5-17-59
Ed 4

Press
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Five Years of Desegregation

Depending upon whether you are awaiting realization of your rights as a citizen or being asked to readjust deeply rooted feelings and customs, five years can seem either a century or a mere moment. Historians may well record that the [illegible] since the epochal Supreme Court opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education* five years ago today have been the necessary and inevitable com[illegible] of change. There has been change. It has [illegible] come fast enough to suit some, and it has [illegible] far too fast to suit others. One of the tasks of equity proceedings in the courts over the school segregation problem is to bring these two op[illegible]ctions to a satisfactory common meeting [illegible].

[illegible] the record the accomplishment in these five [illegible] has been substantial. Some 802 of the 2909 [illegible] school districts in the 17 Southern and border states which officially practiced school segregation have now been nominally desegregated. The remaining 5688 school districts in these states are composed entirely of either white or Negro students at the present time.

All but 1[illegible] of these desegregated districts are in what are technically classified as border areas—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia and of course the District of Columbia. But there has been at least some desegregation in four Southern states—Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and now Virginia. Florida is expected to join this list with desegregation in Miami next September. The hard core of resistance thus narrows to five states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In some of these states there are significant movements for compliance.

14 d(1) General

* * *

Statistics, moreover, do not tell the whole story of change in attitude or scope of the readjustments that are taking place. Although in some [illegible] the spirit of defiance continues to run high, in many others emotions have been tempered with realization that public education is more important than private prejudice. When it has been [illegible] clear that the issue is between some desegregation and no public schools at all, the impetus for compliance has been strengthened. Compliance in many areas has required more an affirmation of good faith than any sweeping alteration of the school system.

The psychological effect elsewhere in the South of recent action in Virginia to facilitate local [illegible] promises to be great. The wall of [illegible] has begun to crumble. Simultaneously voices of moderation and realism are beginning to make themselves heard again. The more strident extremists are finding fewer disciples.

Of course the advance of desegregation has not been accomplished painlessly. The ostensible costs in terms of inflamed emotions and disrespect for law need to be measured against the previous losses to society in unequal opportunity, inadequate schools and a tarnished national conscience. Nevertheless, the disruptions can by no means be wished away.

* * *

The most obvious of the costs is the pathetic situation in Little Rock—the sordid pandering to prejudice by the Governor, the lamentable necessity to send in Federal troops to prevent interference with law, the apotheosizing of unreason, the lingering resentments. "Faubus" seems destined to become a common noun signifying mean obstruction, in the fashion of "lynch" and "boycott" as borrowed from the cognomens of their practitioners.

There is also the cost of blocked communications and embittered relations between the races in parts of the South. There is the cost of the new excuses lent to spewers of old hatreds, of the appeals to violence that led to the insensate school bombings in Clinton and Nashville and the related church bombing in Atlanta. The abusive Southern Manifesto and the frustrating and distracting flirtation with interposition and massive resistance also must be reckoned as part of the bill.

Perhaps most costly of all is the license seized by some to snipe at the courts, not merely about school desegregation, but about other decisions which displease particular groups. This movement goes far beyond the intelligent criticism which the courts ought to have and approaches the destruction of confidence in the judicial system. Among the more recent manifestations are the recommendations of the American Bar Association politely but unmistakably attacking the Supreme Court, and the various bills in Congress to override Court decisions and limit Court jurisdiction. The full effect of this Frankensteinian business has not yet been felt.

* * *

Curiously enough, some of the more irrational resistance on desegregation seems to have stemmed from accidental or deliberate misunderstanding of what the Supreme Court said. Nowhere is the word "integration" to be found in the original *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of 1954 or the implementing order of 1955; and in later ancillary opinions the Court was careful to speak of "desegregation."

What the Court called for was the admission of qualified school applicants "on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed." It acknowledged, and subsequently defined, the criteria in prescribing flexibility. The essential requirement was not immediate and simultaneous desegregation everywhere, but "good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date." The Supreme Court and lower courts have made it plain that what they envisage is not artificial mixing, but the abolition of strictly racial barriers to school entry.

Although Supreme Court decisions are most certainly the law of the land, their wisdom is of course not sacred or eternal. This newspaper has believed from the beginning that the decisions of 1954 and 1955 were both constitutionally sound and morally right. But it is interesting to speculate on whether the Court would approach the question in precisely the same way now if it had to decide the question anew.

* * *

Certainly the principle of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment as applied to contemporary life would be the same. In a series of previous decisions going back into the 1930s, the Court had begun to reexamine the "separate but equal" doctrine of 1896 and had led students to expect reversal of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The unanimous opinion attested the depth of the Court's conviction. But would the Supreme Court again employ the device of the District Courts to interpret and enforce the decision in various localities? Would it have chosen a different technique if it had anticipated so little help from the Executive Branch at the beginning?

The use of District Courts to supervise desegregation has had the advantage of incorporating flexibility and familiarity with local conditions. It has proved reasonably satisfactory in operation. But it also has brought some discomfiture to the courts. Ordinarily it is a mistake to convert the courts into policemen.

Undoubtedly the course of desegregation could have been smoothed if there had been a procedure whereby the Department of Justice had been associated as a friend of the court for the purpose of advising on priorities in establishing a timetable. To some degree the courts have followed a practice of ordering full compliance first in the areas where the problem is the easiest, but unwarranted fears might have been quelled if this had been an announced recommendation. Under the equity concept justice need not mean the identical course in differing circumstances.

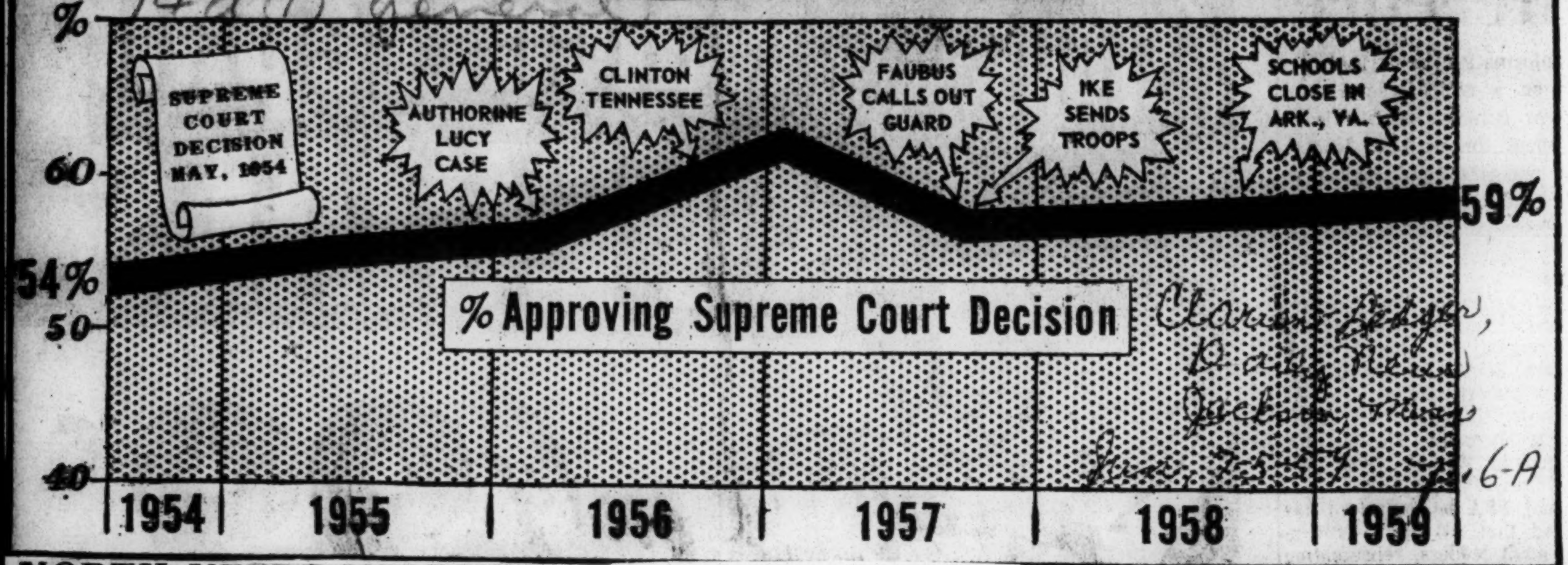
* * *

Above and beyond this, of course, there is the question of presidential leadership. A President who does not agree with a Supreme Court decision cannot be expected to endorse it. But Executive responsibility on issues of great moral principle and social consequence is scarcely satisfied by saying that court decisions are the law. An affirmative pronouncement by the President, urging compliance by good citizens not merely because the decision is the law, but equally important because it is right, would doubtless have had considerable impact at the time. Perhaps it still would.

An interesting commentary on the broader meaning of the school desegregation decision comes from an Asian teacher. Pressed by querulous students under heavy criticism to explain the ugly events of Little Rock, the professor replied: "Look, don't you understand? The explanation of the Little Rock incident is that it is the policy of the United States Government to eliminate discrimination." The satisfaction justifiably recorded today ought to be stimulus, not for resting on the *status quo*, but for renewing the effort of patience, tolerance and determination to bring American practices even more abreast of American ideals.

Public's Thinking on the Desegregation Ruling A 5-Yr Record 1954-59

14 d (1) general



Clarion Ledger, Daily News Jackson, Miss
June 7-5-59 p. 6-A

NORTH NEEDS MESSAGE

Segregation Makes Progress In Spots

Clarion-Ledger, Daily News Jackson, Miss

June 7-5-59

p. 6 A

14 d (1)

general

A Gallup Poll release Saturday indicates there is still a vast need for a pro-Southern educational campaign in Northern states on the segregation issue. Only in spots where violence or other incidents have occurred as Northern sentiment built up for segregation.

On the whole Northern front, school integration sentiment has actually increased in approval from 64 percent five years ago at the time of the Supreme Court's ruling to 72 percent as of now.

In the same period of time, Southern states approval has fallen from 24 percent to 22 percent. These figures include several border states where Deep South sentiment is not accurately reflected.

In July 1954, a poll showed the North voting 64 to 30 percent in favor of approval of the decision of the court with six percent having no opinion. Today, the North votes 72 percent to 23 percent in favor, with five percent undecided.

In July 1954, the South voted 71 percent to 24 percent against approving the court decision with five percent undecided. Today the figures show the same 71 percent against the decision with those favoring the decision dropping to 22 percent and the "no opinion" group growing to seven percent. Again, it must be pointed out, these figures include returns from some border states that are not truly Southern.

ATTITUDE FIRM

The total overall vote in the United States show a remarkable firmness in attitude, with the national poll in 1954 showing 54 percent favoring the decision and 41 percent disapproving with five percent undecided — whereas today, 59 percent still favor the decision, only 35 percent nationally disapprove, and six percent are undecided.

The only noticeable change in sentiment detected in the latest survey was the increasing approval of the court decision by Southern Negroes and the sharp decrease in disapproval. Again using border states and truly Southern states together, the disapproving segment of the colored population dropped from 36 percent to 13 percent.

Aside from this development, opinion on the court decision has been relatively constant. Part of the answer to this situation lies in part of the answer to this lies in the fact that from the very first people in the North have shared some of the Southerner's misgivings about the practical working out of integrated schooling.

Thus, first in July, 1954, and again almost five years later in the spring of 1959, many Northern whites said they would object to sending their children to a school where a majority of the pupils were colored.

GRADUALISM PREFERRED

And, while approving in principle of the May, 1954 decision, the public has consistently taken a viewpoint of "gradualism" when it comes to settng a time - table for integration.

In the spring of 1956, and again in early 1957, overwhelming majorities of the public voted for a gradual approach to integrated schooling rather than bringing it about in the near future.

In brief, while holding to diametrically opposed views as regards the principle of integration Northerners have tended, on a number of occasions, to side with Southern whites as regards the immediate adoption of integrated public school systems.

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2 Witnesses Rebuked At School Hearing

general

14 d (1)

News Courier

p. 16 A

Charleston

S.C.

Gen

5/15/59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Wednesday mildly rebuked two witnesses testifying on a proposal to give states exclusive control of their schools.

One witness favored and the other opposed the proposed constitutional amendment.

One witness was Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The other was Merwin K. Hart, New York, of the National Economic Council.

Hart asserted that the press, radio and TV was Communist infiltrated.

To this Kefauver objected, said he found the statement "repulsive" and added: "I want to register my dissent."

Mitchell made the remark that "foolish people" supporting the proposal "think that if the (Southern) governors can make enough noise up here while they are lynching and dynamiting back home, the concept of equality under law will be destroyed."

Kefauver interrupted to note that he has attempted to conduct the hearings without vilification and without stirring up animosities. The Tennesseean asked Mitchell if he intended to imply that Southern governors have done any lynching.

Mitchell said certaily not, that his remark might have been unclear and that he meant that lawless elements had perpetrated lynchings.

"We will correct the statement, then," said Kefauver, "and I want to add that that's a mighty small minority."

Mitchell contended that the proposed amendment's objective "is to strip from all colored children, from the time they are ready for the kindergarten to their graduation as men and women from professional schools, all legal and constitutional protection won in the course of the history of this nation."

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

SENATOR TALMADGE SAYS

rivate Schools he Only Answer

Talladega Home 14d(1) Talladega Ala News 3-23-59

INGTON (AP)—Sen. Her- Talmadge (D-Ga.) says Deep states are going to have to on a system of private to avoid integration un- there is a reversal of preme Court's present at-

during a television in- NBC-College News Con- Sunday that he believed of education will con- Deep South. He did fy this statement.

about the possibility that might be made to in- the schools in Atlanta, Georgia's junior senator conceded was some sentiment in the for such a move.

he said, such sentiment is a small percentage of the of the city of Atlanta the state of Georgia."

senator added that Geor- position is still covered un- which provide for clos- schools ordered integrat- off funds for them, a system of tuition for pupils who want to go schools instead.

Talmadge said he would not vote to confirm the nomina- of Justice Potter Stewart to Supreme Court. Stewart's is pending before the He has been serving un- a recess appointment since October as successor to re- Justice Harold H. Burton.

what Southern segrega- would like to see ap- to the Supreme Court, suggested Sens. Sam Jr. (D-NC) or John (D-Miss.).

junior senator said to all Civil Rights bills before Congress, even the one proposed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate majority leader.

Talmadge said such proposals "are politically motivated . . . politically inspired. They are aimed at a particular section of the country and take away more Civil Rights than they grant."

Taking part in the questioning of the senator were two West Point cadets and James Rachels of Columbus, Ga., a senior at Jordan High School and Georgia winner of the Voice of Democracy contest.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVIVAL SEEN

14d(1)

Well Not Collapse in South—Flemming

Times Picayune New Orleans La. 3-23-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—The public school will emerge as the dominant educational influence in the South despite school closings to prevent integration, Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming said Sunday.

But Flemming told a New York State television audience the South will emphasize private schools more than in the past.

He was asked about southern school closings by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) in a telecast prepared for use by New York stations.

Keating asked Flemming if he foresaw a gradual collapse of the public education system in some southern states because of school closings.

P. 9

"I'm not that pessimistic," Flemming answered. "I realize that in some of the states they're going to have more emphasis on private schools than has been the case in the past.

"But I believe that the public school system is so basically sound that in the long run, it's going to emerge once again, even in the states that you're talking about, and that it will be on a very sound footing in those states."

South Seen Progressing In School Integration

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

Wash Star Washington D.C. Sun 3-9-59 14d(1) General P. A3

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 7—"You can look forward to progress in the South . . ."

The speaker was M. McNeil Smith, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission's North Carolina Advisory Committee. He was addressing the concluding session of the commission's conference here this week with school superintendents who have had some experience with school desegregation.

Mr. Smith's remarks afforded one of the few cheerful notes in a two-day meeting that resounded with the woes and tribulations encountered by school officials in carrying out the Supreme Court's school decisions. Another came from George Dempster, chairman of the Tennessee Advisory Committee, who offered the broad generalization that "things are improving in the South."

Neither presented any yardstick for measuring the progress now or in the future. Nor did the conference itself, attended by 18 school officials from 13 border and Southwestern States and the District of Columbia, undertake any answer to an overriding question in the minds of many, and that was: What pace integration?

Slow and Laborious

If statistics compiled preiodically by the Southern Education Reporting Service, which has headquarters here, mean anything at all, the pace necessarily will be slow and laborious.

The figures revealed that in 17 border and Southern States and the District of Columbia, the number of Negroes attending inetgrated schools totals about 148,500, or a little less than 5 per cent of the 2,970,344 Negro students enrolled in public schools in those political subdivisions.

The number, if not the percentage, might be regarded as an impressive indication of progress in desegregation since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision if it were not for the fact that the total includes the District of Columbia with 83,763 Negro students, Baltimore and a few other places where integration has been completed or is well advanced.

But what cannot be overlooked is that in six Deep South States having a total Negro enrollment in public schools of 1,557,540, on the basis of 1957-1958 figures, not one single Negro has broken the racial barrier to enter schools that have been and remain all-white.

Only Discernible Break

The only discernible break at this time in this solid phalanx of opposition to desegregation in the Deep South came only recently in Florida when Miami school authorities announced that a pilot integration program in one school would be undertaken this fall. Not even a token break in the segregation barrier has been indicated thus far in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

But that is not the full picture by any means. The Southern Education Reporting Service's statistics show that in the 17 States and the District of Columbia, there are 437,000 Negro students in what is euphemistically called "integrated situations." But in many of those situations, there has been only a token integration.

For example, 24,000 Negro students are listed as being in "integrated situations" in North Carolina, meaning that this number reside in school districts where some steps have been taken toward desegregation. But as a matter of fact only about 15 Negro students have been accepted in desegregated schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem haveing a total Negro student enrollment of 23,787.

2 of 153 in Tennessee

In Tennessee, only two out of 153 school districts—Nashville and Clinton (Anderson County)—have begun desegregation. Twelve Negroes have been admitted under orders of the Federal court in the Clinton High School and in Nashville 34 are attending the lowest grades in seven schools.

In Southwest Texas some unmistakable progress has been made in desegregation without untoward incidents. But in the eastern part of the State hardly a dent has been made in the segregation front.

Such results may not be impressive on the surface as compliance with the Supreme Court's orders for all "deliberate speed" in desegregation. But what may be deliberate speed in Washington, for example, and what it may in North Carolina or Tennessee, not to mention the Deep South States, may be entirely different things.

This was recognized by most of the school officials who attended the Civil Rights Commission's hearing here this week. Many of them thought that desegregation must be gradual and must be measured in terms of acceptance in the hearts and minds of the people rather than in numbers.

What the commission thinks and will recommend—remains to be seen.

"School Crisis" Funds Are Sought

Daily World

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department has asked Congress for 500,000 to [illegible] the cost of sending [illegible] to any area threatened with school integration troubles, it was disclosed Thursday.

Atlanta Ga.

The department also is seeking an additional $390,000 to replenish regular funds which were used to pay for mobilizing the task force of federal law officers sent to Little Rock, Ark., in the integration dispute at Central High School there last fall.

3-20-59

Testimony released by a House Appropriations subcommittee showed that department officials asked March 4 that the $500,000 emergency fund be made available immediately in case it is needed during the current school year.

The department said the money would be "for potential use."

The funds are included in an administration - sponsored $2,800-000,000 supplementary money bill on which the full House Appropriations Committee is schedule to vote Friday.

The big money bill carries funds to tide several dozen federal agencies through the current fiscal year which ends June 30.

Nine Negro students attended classes at Central High in the 1957 - 58 school term with federal troops on hand to assure their safety.

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The troops were removed last summer and U. S. Marshals dispatched there in September. The school never reopened for the cause of new state laws which barred integration.

The Little Rock task force was composed of 216 special deputies and regular marshals. The department said 110 special deputies in Little Rock were paid $28 a day each and "many were on duty 18 hours a day."

ROGERS, ERVIN CLASH

U.S. Aims to Avoid School Troop Use

Times - Union

Jacksonville

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration says it hopes that when courts require the integration of public schools "it will never be necessary again to have to use armed forces."

This statement of attitude was given to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee today by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. He came under some brisk Southern fire, directed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-NC).

Fla

3-21-59

There was also some sharpshooting from the Northern-western sector. Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) protested Rogers' refusal to embrace a plan for the Justice Department to initiate school integration suits.

p. 1

Meanwhile, the House Appropriations Committee denied the administration's request for $500,000 in standby funds for dispatch of U.S. marshals to any area threatened with school integration violence. The congressmen did, however, vote $390,000 to replenish Justice Department funds used to mobilize federal officers during the Little Rock, Ark., integration troubles.

The main point of the adminsitration program pushed by Rogers before the senators would make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct federal court orders in school integration cases.

He gave this as the goal: "To provide a more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances of recent years towards achieving our goal of full equality under law for all of our people."

When white citizens of Little Rock, Ark., violently resisted efforts to admit nine Negroes to the city's Central High School in 1957, President Eisenhower sent federal troops there.

Rogers told the senators today that use of troops is the only weapon the federal government now has to prevent mob violence in such a situation, and it would prefer the new law he proposed.

This would make it punishable, by up to two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, to interfere with a valid integration order from a federal court.

Sen. Ervin complained that the administration was proposing to single out violence in school cases for prosecution, without paying any attention to violence in labor troubles, and so forth.

"For the life of me, I can't see why the federal government should be more concerned about violence in one field than another," Ervin protested.

The Tarheel senator suggested that maybe it was just a political distinction that the administration wanted to make, directing its power against a minority—"Southern white folks."

Ervin noted that Southern whites couldn't exert the power that lies in the hands of organized labor.

Disavows Political Motive

Rogers disavowed all political motive, saying, "I assure you that is not my purpose."

There was quite a bit of lawyer talk—ex-Judge Ervin studied his law at Harvard and Rogers took his degree at Cornell—on what the new law would mean by "threats of force."

Ervin said the bill would at least border an infringement of freedom of speech if it permitted punishment for uttering "mere words" construed to be threatening.

Rogers retorted, "I don't think there is anything in this bill that would limit free speech."

They agreed, in some degree at least, that this is not the time to push for great and sweeping changes in civil rights laws.

Rogers said that to move too fast might harden resistance and makes it impossible to achieve what he described as further progress in civil rights.

Ervin suggested that the time for going as far as some civil rights advocates want to go won't be here "until the last lingering echo of Gabriel's horn trembles into ultimate silence."

FEDERAL SCHOOLS URGED FOR SOUTH

New York

Symposium at Notre Dame Told Pilot Projects Could Quiet Fears of Whites

Sun. 5-10-59

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 9—A Southern university professor suggested today that the Federal Government set up pilot schools in the South to offset fears that integration would lower educational and cultural levels in public schools.

The professor, Harvey Wheeler, a political scientist at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va., said that his proposals were for communities "unready" for immediate desegregation. He urged:

¶A special Federal auxiliary school system for all unintegrated areas, to provide a remedial educational and cultural program for all "deficient" pupils, white or Negro.

¶To "pilot communities" to create "grass roots demonstration communities, just as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Agricultural Department encourages farmers with demonstration farms."

Professor Wheeler said that he had presented his plan to the Federal Civil Rights Commission and that the commission had received it favorably.

Notre Dame Symposium

He spoke at a two-day Notre Dame Law School symposium on school desegregation problems.

Professor Wheeler recalled that during World War II the Army had set up a program to educate "culturally deficient inductees," many of them Negroes, in order to make them efficient soldiers.

That program, he said, was "discriminating but not racially discriminatory," because it was based on "educational and cultural level rather than ethnic characteristics."

Professor Wheeler suggested that tests be given all pupils to select those who could "safely" be enrolled in the regular public schools so that "no parent need ever fear the deterioration o fhis public school system."

Pupils Could Transfer

As pupils in the special schools showed improvements they would be shifted to the regular school system on the basis of both academic and cultural criteria, he said.

Mayor W. B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, speaking from Georgia over a telephone hook-up, said that integration in his city would involve only 10 per cent of the Negro pupils.

"I believe," he said, "it could be done if it were done carefully and sympathetically."

Bishop Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh, N. C., said that in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church segregation was "morally wrong and sinful.' 'He described the many steps taken in North Carolina to create biracial activities, such as church societies, banquets and sports.

"There is need to make the occasion," he said. "Otherwise it would take 1,000 years."

Ambition a Factor

George M. Johnson, former Dean of Howard University Law School, said in a paper that segregation was the cause of a lack of desire for educational achievement found in many Negro children. Mr. Johnson is now director of the Office of Law Plans and Research for the President's Civil Rights Commission.

Another Negro leader, Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said in a paper that there was "cause for real concern' 'in the tests that showed Negroes in segregated areas to be below whites in scholastic achievement.

Citing the Louisville plan for gradual integration that gives pupils the right to transfer, Mr. Clement said: "Provided no child is denied admission to a school on account of his race, transfer plans should be acceptable."

The symposium ended today.

potlight on education—

South making great strides in schooling

News Birmingham Ala.

By DR. BENJAMIN FINE, North American Newspaper Alliance

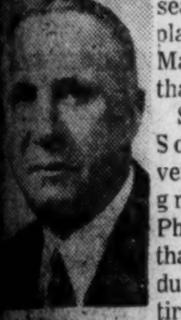
NEW YORK, July 4—This may come as a surprise to many Northerners, but education in booming in the South today.

Jun. 7-5-59

p. 13A

Despite the setback some Southern schools have had because of the integration battle, the region has made gigantic strides in the last decade to improve its schools and colleges. A generation ago a wide gulf separated the educational achievements of the South from the rest of the nation.

That gap has been narrowed considerably in the last 10 years. More money is spent on education, more children are going to school for longer periods of time, and more research is taking place south of the Mason-Dixon line than ever before.



FINE

Since 1950, Southern universities have granted more Ph.D. degrees than they did during their entire history. And more universities granting them: 95 per cent of Ph.D. degrees granted in the before 1950 came from 1 stitutions of higher learning. ring the last nine years, 25 ad ional universities have intro ced studies leading to the Ph.D. gree.

SURVEY OF Southern educa by the North American News per Alliance indicates that the t decade will see an even ater growth in schools and col s in that section. It is no exag ation to say that a cultural re al is taking place.

wever, some Southern edu warn that the fight over ration may disrupt the up trend. Any more Little s could bring about a set for both Negro and white programs.

is the way Dr. Frank R. rt, state superintendent of ion in Alabama, put it:

South has made the greatest improvement in the United States in equalizing educational opportunity for all children except where hindered by outside interference and the judicial decision reversal on separate but equal schools."

LEADING SCHOOL officials of the nation are meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 5-7 to consider means to improve regional education. The conference is sponsored by the nation's three regional groups—the Southern Regional Education Board, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and the New England Board of Higher Education.

"The development of interstate compacts to pool graduate and professional training resources has become a major innovation in higher education," said Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, general conference chairman.

The Southern Regional Education Board was founded 10 years ago to provide better graduate, professional and technical education in the South through a variety of interstate programs. It has helped to provide the doctors, dentists, veterinarians and other skilled professional people on whom the citizens of the various states depend.

Basically, the SREB serves as a cooperating agency among the 16 Southern states. It allows students to step across state lines for their specialized education at no extra cost. For example, Florida, which has no dental school, can send its dental students to other states in the South where such schools exist. Both the student and the state benefit—the student by getting a professional education he could not otherwise get, and the state by not having to duplicate expensive professional or graduate schools which exist just across the border.

EXPLAINING THE major purpose of the Southern Regional Education Board, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, its director, said that a "help-each-other-do-it" program has been introduced, rather than a do-it-yourself program. The board helps states and institutions do what each can do best, and then share their facilities.

(Figures below represent thousands)

State—	Actual 1955	Actual 1958	Projected 1965	Projected 1970
Alabama	38	44	58	66
Arkansas	18	43	30	34
Delaware	5.5	6.8	10	13
Florida	44.5	59.5	107	130
Georgia	41.7	48.7	74	82
Kentucky	33.5	42.7	52	58
Louisiana	43.4	52.4	69	84
Maryland	39.3	46	69	88
Mississippi	25.6	30.2	41	48
N. Carolina	50.6	61.8	87	99
Oklahoma	46.5	53.1	75	81
S. Carolina	23.7	29.7	41	45
Tennessee	44.4	56.9	79	91
Texas	153.1	175.8	267	322
Virginia	43.3	54.1	84	95
West Virginia	23.3	27.9	39	48

NEW YORK, July 4—The following table shows the operating expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance from 1939 to 1957:

State—	1939-40	1949-50	1956-57
Alabama	$36.13	$117.63	$165.79
Arkansas	31.38	112.99	141.39
Florida	58.31	164.31	247.24
Georgia	42.16	119.86	191.63
Louisiana	46.80	121.72	186.50
Kentucky	57.31	214.24	295.60
Mississippi	30.72	80.12	151.59
North Carolina	40.86	152.00	176.56
South Carolina	39.68	122.26	191.89
Tennessee	44.20	132.20	176.44
Texas	65.89	208.82	269.17
Virginia	47.91	145.52	217.01
West Virginia	63.65	150.44	207.5

Members of the SREB are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The percentage of total state expenditures for public school education in the South has increased steadily during the last 15 years. In 1942, the Southern states spent 20.2 per cent of their total income for public schools. By 1958, this had increased to 26.8 per cent. At the same time, the U. S. as a whole spent 16.6 per cent in 1942 and 21.3 per cent in 1958.

In terms of actual dollars, the amount spent for education in the South also has jumped significantly. In 1945-46, the South spent $548,810,000 to operate its public schools. By 1957-58, this had reached $2,080,460,000.

EACH OF THE Southern states more than doubled the per-pupil expenditure in the last dozen years. In 1945-46, for example, Virginia spent $92.32 for each pupil; by 1956-57 it had increased to $217.01. Mississippi jumped from $46.31 to $151.59 during this same period.

The South spent 300 per cent more for higher education in 1956 than it did in 1946. On a per capita basis, the support increased from $1.54 per person to $5.15 during this period.

For nearly a century, education in the South was generally below that found elsewhere in the land. Few public high schools were accredited, and the colleges were shunned by those who wanted quality education.

Fortunately, that is now rapidly changing. The South is anxious to strengthen its public schools and colleges. It is to be hoped that the threatened closing of public schools because of segregation will not interrupt the amazing progress that the Southern states have made in the last decade.

Fall college enrollments, all stitutions, 16 Southern stat 1955-70.

Nixon predicts bill to speed school mixing

By The Associated Press

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Vice President Nixon says he believes Congress will pass a new civil rights bill that will help speed school integration.

Birmingham Ala.

It is Nixon's view, as reported Saturday by some of his associates, that Southern fear of a possibly successful new move to tighten Senate debate rules will permit the passage of legislation stronger than that proposed by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Jan. 31/59

President Eisenhower apparently intends to submit a civil rights bill, more sweeping than Johnson's, within the next two weeks.

P. 1

While details of the administration measure haven't been disclosed, Nixon was reported to have indicated in talks with colleagues that it will propose action in specific areas to bring about more classroom integration than has been accomplished thus far under federal court orders.

Johnson measure

JOHNSON'S measure has four main points: It would (1) set up a conciliation service to work toward restoring peace between hostile elements in areas of racial tension, (2) provide federal inquiries and penalties in bombing cases, (3) extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission and (4) give the attorney general subpoena powers to obtain documents in voting right cases.

News

According to Nixon's friends, this falls short of administration desires by its omission of any provision for progress toward racial desegregation in the schools.

Nixon also was said to regard Johnson's conciliation service idea as unrealistic. The vice president was quoted as saying he doesn't believe a basic right can be conciliated—either you have it or you don't.

Jan. 31-59

Has GOP backing

NIXON IS understood to have canvassed party sentiment in the Senate and to have come up with a belief that the administration's forthcoming measure will have almost unanimous support among the Republicans.

In addition the vice president was said to feel that some of the Northern and Western Democrats who went along with Johnson's compromise of a Senate rules fight are anxious to support a civil rights bill.

Johnson won the Senate's approval of a change in its rules by which two-thirds of senators voting can curb a filibuster. This was in between demands for majority authority to end talk and the former rule which required the affirmative votes of 66 members to accomplish that result.

It apparently was Nixon's belief that if the Southerners now attempt to filibuster against passage of civil righst legislation they may wind up not only with restricted debate but a new and strengthened demand for majority action in such cases

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Report Shows 16000 Hurt By School Closing

Weekly

New Orleans La.

p. 3

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The secretary of health, education and welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, reported Monday that more than 16,300 students in Virginia and Arkansas lost a total of 1,890 schooldays during the past academic year because schools in their respective states were shut-down to halt integration.

7-11-59

According to Flemming, about 14,500 of these students "were exposed to schooling of one kind or another," but substitute instruction "in most instances, was inadequate."

"About 1,800 of the students received no education at all during the school year," Flemming reported. "For them it has clearly been a lost year for intellectual growth and development.

14901

"If the effects are carefully considered "there can be only one conclusion from any point of view and particularly from the point of view of what is morally right: we cannot and must not slam shut our school doors in the faces of our children and young people," he stated.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OKS PLAN TO MAKE CRIME OF DESEGREGATION OBSTRUCTING

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs, 7-23-59
p. 1

Southern Opposition Loses A Second Time On Rights

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee beat down Southern opposition Wednesday and approved an administration proposal which would make it a federal crime to obstruct court-ordered school desegregation.

The proposed crackdown on obstruction of such court orders by force or threat is the first provision in an eight-point administration-backed civil rights bill now pending before the committee.

14(d)

The committee put its stamp of approval on the controversial measure in an informal vote. It is designed to prevent recurrence of mob violence such as occurred when Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., was ordered to desegregate in the fall of 1957.

General

At the same time, the committee sharply reduced the penalties recommended by the administration in such cases. It voted for maximum penalities of $1,000 in fines and 60 days in jail instead of $10,000 and two years in prison.

Southern congressmen, who constitute about one-third of the committee's membership, tried without success to water down the legislation by making it apply to all court orders.

The committee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler D. - N. Y., originally had hoped to wind up its closed door sessions on the civil rights bill this week. But further sessions were postponed until next Tuesday when Celler suffered an ankle injury.

Celler had complained Tuesday that "progress was slow" on the bill because of the "numerous amendments from opponents."

Meantime, Southerners served notice they would attempt next week to broaden a section in the bill which would make it a federal crime to cross state lines to escape prosecution for bombing "any building, structure, facilities or vehicle" used for religious or educational purposes.

Southern members said they would offer an amendment extending the provision to bombing of any building or structure. This could cover bombings in labor disputes or any other case.

Post-Herald p. 9

Unmixed Private School Setups Eyed For Taxes

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 6-30-59
14(d)
General

WASHINGTON, June 29—Federal tax collectors find themselves enmeshed in the school integration-segregation dispute.

Contributions made to private schools are tax deductible.

The issue facing the Internal Revenue Service is whether this same privilege applies to schools set up expressly to avoid integration.

The question is under "active consideration" by IRS.

According to a spokesman, it presents a knotty problem "in a delicate and difficult area."

Perhaps complicating the problem—or, it could make the final decision easier—is the case of Girard College in Philadelphia.

In 1831, Stephens Girard, a wealthy merchant, died, leaving about $6 million to establish a college for "poor, white male orphans."

Girard College Case

A college was organized and was administered by an agency of the city known as the board of city trusts. The 45-acre site in North Philadelphia, has, in recent years, become predominantly Negro.

In 1954, two Negro students sought admission to Girard.

The board of city trusts rejected their applications.

The Philadelphia City Council joined the battle on the side of the two Negro boys and the case was appealed all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

On April 29, 1957, the court ruled that the case came within its ban on public school segregation on the technical grounds that Girard College was administered by a city agency. The court held that the two boys had to be admitted.

However, the management of Girard asked the Philadelphia City Orphans Court to name 13 private trustees, instead of the city agency, to administer the college.

This was done and the Negro boys were again denied admission.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the transaction.

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review that decision, which meant it agreed to the ruling of the Pennsylvania court.

Court Upholds Rule

The language of the Pennsylvania court's ruling, followed by U. S. Supreme Court concurrence, makes it clear that no one has a constitutional right of admission to a private school if the private management objects.

Compare this situation to that existing today in Front Royal, Va.

There, the public schools closed last year.

A private school was established to help thwart integration.

Like Girard, the Front Royal school is now financed completely by private funds. It receives no public funds of any nature.

IRS must decide whether the Front Royal school has the same tax exempt status as Girard presumedly has.

In both the Girard and Front Royal cases, a change in status was made to evade integration.

The Supreme Court in a Little Rock case, has forbidden "evasive schemes" to prevent mixing of the races. Yet the Girard case so far has escaped any further scrutiny on this ground although it deliberately changed administrators to refuse Negro students.

Rogers Hits State Control of Schools

14(d) General

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said today a proposed constitutional amendment to give the states exclusive control over their public schools would be a step backward.

James Umin

In a letter to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), who sought his views, Rogers said the amendment, if adopted, could be construed as taking school systems out from under various constitutional guarantees.

P. 13
Jacksonville, Fla.

The attorney general listed these guarantees as including freedom of speech and freedom of religion. The 14th Amendment declares in general terms that no state may enforce any law "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Kefauver, as chairman of a Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments, is holding hearings on the proposed school amendment.

Jou 5-15-59

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga), a chief sponsor, describes the proposal as designed to annul the Supreme Court's racial integration orders for public schools.

Noting this, Rogers wrote Kefauver:

"If the proposed measure were so construed, the only legal ground on which such a decision could rest is that the measure makes inapplicable to the field of public education the guarantees of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

"Not only would a state be free to enforce segregation in its public schools, but it would be under no obligation to provide 'separate but equal' public schools for children of different races."

The reference to separate but equal facilities referred to the standard required by the Supreme Court before it outlawed racial segregation in the schools.

New Integration Bills Mean [illegible] Strife, Sparkman Warns

Constitution

[illegible]NGTON [illegible] Sen. Spark[illegible] [illegible] Friday Congress [illegible] racial tensions if [illegible] legislation to back [illegible] school [illegible] decision.

[illegible] measures are unneces[illegible]," he told a Senate judiciary [illegible], "and, if enacted, [illegible] build up and accentuate [illegible] turmoil we've been [illegible], particularly in the [illegible]."

[illegible]ittee is consider[illegible] proposals for legis[illegible] rights field.

[illegible] side from Spark[illegible] for the Anti-[illegible] of B'nai B'rith [illegible] Congress [illegible] orderly com[illegible] the land, to ease [illegible] transition to de[illegible] public schools and to [illegible] public school sys[illegible]

[illegible]berg, director of [illegible] organization's Wash[illegible] said it detected a [illegible] in the South [illegible] North that integra[illegible]

[illegible] a bill by Sen. [illegible] (D-Ill) as the most com[illegible] affirmative of all [illegible] measures before the [illegible] position taken in [illegible] submitted by several [illegible] organizations.

[illegible] bill would offer federal [illegible] to assist communities in [illegible] their schools.

[illegible] would authorize the attorney [illegible] to initiate injunction suits [illegible] about compliance with [illegible] Supreme Court's school de[illegible] and to enforce civil rights [illegible].

Sparkman said the effect would [illegible] "simply to take away the right [illegible] alleged civil rights defend[illegible]." He noted that [illegible] rejected a similar [illegible] the 1957 civil [illegible] that the deletion of this provision from the 1957 act "contributed to the notion that Congress was not backing up the Supreme Court" in its desegregation ruling.

He said it was preferable for school suits to be filed by the nation's chief law enforcement officer rather than by any private organization, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edelsberg added that no one thinks that the attorney general, if given this power, "will charge out and file suits all over the South."

Other organizations endorsing the Douglas bill included the American Veterans Committee, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Sparkman, in urging the subcommittee to kill all the bills, said that efforts to force integration on the South since the Supreme Court's decision have bred resentment and distrust between the North and the South and between whites and Negroes in the south.

"Communication between the leaders of the two races has been largely destroyed," he said. "Problems once settled on a mutually satisfactory basis are now frequently not settled at all. Suspicion has replaced trust. Fear has replaced mutual confidence."

He added that "we all might as well face the fact that changes in customs and traditions cannot be forced by federal power."

No laws to mix schools seen by Sparkman

News

Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON, April 16—(**P**)—Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) predicted today that no legislation actually calling for public school integration would pass the Senate this year.

"Every instance of school integration has been as a result of Supreme Court rather than congressional action," he said in a statement.

SPARKMAN

As a result of the high court's 1954 school decision, as well as integration efforts by "outside agitators," Sparkman said, communication between leaders of both races have been largely destroyed.

4-16-59

Sparkman charged that in one pending civil rights bill "the government is asking the people of the South to sell their convictions for cash," and added:

"Furthermore, this bill gives the secretary of health, education and welfare the right to hold hearings to decide how the schools will be desegregated in the State of Alabama, providing Alabama officials do not come up with a desegregation plan acceptable to the secretary."

p. 10

Sparkman also took issue with a bill to give federal officers the right to make on-the-spot arrests at racial disorder scenes. He said this bill "is simply another device to grant too much authority to the attorney general and to force the South, through threat and intimidation, to integrate its schools."

SPARKMAN SAYS:

Civil Rights Legislation Would Add To Tensions

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) said Friday Congress would add to racial tensions if it enacts new legislation to back up the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

"The measures are unnecessary," he told a Senate judiciary subcommittee, "and, if enacted, will only build up and accentuate the strife and turmoil we've been undergoing, particularly in the South."

The subcommittee is considering various proposals for legislation in the civil rights field.

On the opposite side from Sparkman, a spokesman for the anti-defamation league of B'Nai B'rith urged action by Congress "to help bring about an orderly compliance with the law of the land, to ease the necessary transition to desegrated public schools and to preserve the public school system."

Sat 4-11-59

Herman Edelsberg, director of the Jewish organization's Washington office, said it detected a growing realization in the South as well as the North that integration is inevitable.

He endorsed a bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) as the most comprehensive and affirmative of all the various measures before the subcommittee — a position taken in statements submitted by several other organizations.

The bill would offer federal grants to assist communities in desegrating their schools.

It also would authorize the attorney general to initiate injunction suits to bring about compliance with the Supreme Court's school decision and to enforce civil rights generally.

Sparkman said the effect would be "simply to take away the right of an alleged civil rights defendant to a jury trial." He noted that the Senate had rejected a similar proposal in passing the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Edelsberg contended that the deletion of this provision from the 1957 act "contributed to the notion that Congress was not backing up the Supreme Court" in its desegregation ruling.

He said it was preferable for school suits to be filed by the nation's chief law enforcement officer rather than by any private organization, such as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edelsberg added that no one thinks that the attorney general, if given this power, "will charge out and file suits all over the South."

Other organizations endorsing the Douglas bill included the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Veterans Committee, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

TOKEN INTEGREGATION

'Token' Not Enough

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Thurs.
3-19-59
p. 4-A

(+) editorial

Token integration may placate the NAACP for a time, but it doesn't insure a state permanently against harassment. Note North Carolina.

More than a year ago, the school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro admitted a total of 11 Negro students (out of a total of 314,000 Negro students in the state). North Carolina is (fallaciously) considered to be "liberal," but the segregationists were incensed at the smattering of integration.

Their consolation, outside the integrated areas, was that the race-mixing of the three other cities, distasteful as it was, might prove useful elsewhere. Other school boards might be able to cite the limited integration as proof that total exclusion is not an article of policy. The attitude of many, in short, was, Let 'em integrate in Charlotte if it'll keep us segregated.

Last week, the NAACP filed suits to try to compel the school boards of Charlotte and Greensboro to admit even more Negroes. Similar action is expected in Winston-Salem, as well as in Raleigh and Durham.

North Carolina has a pupil assignment plan which, like Alabama's, has withstood the first legal tests. But the state's main weapon, in the view of many segregationists, was the "token integration," which could be pleaded to prevent widespread mixing. The NAACP's fresh action makes it clear that "token" is not enough.

By its bearing down, the NAACP reinforces a feeling in the South that integration admits of no degree, and moreover, that the NAACP, once having gained some concessions, positively delights in making matters worse.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

FUNDS TO PAY U.S. MARSHALLS IN INTEGRATION ROWS

$500,000 Asked to Pay U.S. Marshals in Integration Rows

Times — Jacksonville Fla.

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—The Justice Department has asked Congress for $500,000 to meet the cost of sending U.S. marshals to any area threatened with school integration troubles, it disclosed today.

The department also is seeking an additional $390,000 to replenish regular funds which were used to pay for mobilizing the force of federal law officers sent to Little Rock, Ark., in the integration dispute at Central High School there last fall.

Testimony released by a House Appropriations subcommittee showed that department officials asked March 4 that the $500,000 emergency fund be made available immediately in case it is needed during the current fiscal year.

The department said the money would be "for potential use."

The funds are included in an administration-sponsored $2,800,000,000 supplementary money bill on which the full House Appropriations Committee is scheduled to vote tomorrow.

The big money bill carries funds to tide several dozen federal agencies through the current fiscal year, which ends June 30.

Nine Negro students attended classes at Central High in the 1957-58 school term with federal troops on hand to assure their safety.

The troops were removed last summer and U.S. marshals dispatched there in September. The school never reopened for the fall term, however, because of new state laws which barred integration.

The Little Rock task force was composed of 162 special deputies and regular marshals. The department said 110 special deputies in Little Rock were paid $28 a day each and "many were on duty 18 hours a day."

The testimony showed that 52 regular marshals from 14 states, including far-away Colorado, were detailed to Little Rock during the integration crisis.

The testimony also revealed [illegible] was spent for ammunition [illegible] other equipment in [illegible] Little Rock. [illegible] telephone line and [illegible] facilities [illegible] officials for "keeping in touch" with Little Rock cost the taxpayers $5,200.

Ike Asks Cash to Send Aid To Racial Areas If Needed

Herald
Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The administration has asked Congress for $500,000 to pay the cost of sending U.S. Marshals to any area where school integration troubles arise.

Testimony made public Thursday by a House appropriations subcommittee disclosed that Justice Department officials requested March 4 that the emergency fund be made available immediately on grounds it might be needed before the present school terms ends.

The controversial $500,000 item is included in an administration - sponsored $2,800,000,000 supplementary money bill on which the House Appropriations Committee has scheduled a showdown vote today.

Fri.
3-20-59

Explaining a request for nearly $900,000 in supplementary funds for U.S. marshals, the officials testified:

The department needed $500,000 "for potential use" if future trouble should arise in enforcement of Federal Court decrees on racial integration of public schools.

1-4-A

It needed $390,000 to replenish regular funds which were tapped to pay for mobilizing the task force of federal law officers sent to Little Rock, Ark., in the school integration dispute at Central High School there last fall.

Justice Dept. Gets $390,000 Strife Funds

Atlanta

WASHINGTON UPI — The House Appropriations Committee Friday denied the administration's request for $500,000 in standby funds to dispatch U. S. marshals to any area threatened with school integration violence.

The congressmen did vote, however, to give the Justice Department $390,000 to replenish regular department funds used to mobilize a force of federal law officers at Little Rock, Ark., during the rioting there.

SOUGHT NEW AUTHORITY

The action came as Atty. Gen. Wiliam P. Rogers sought new authority to crack down on mob action in school integration disputes so "it will never be necessary again" to use troops as was the case in Little Rock.

Rogers urged the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee to approve a section of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights Bill to make it a federal offense to use force or threats of riots or to willfully obstruct school integration decrees.

Administration officials had argued the stand-by funds would be needed if trouble should arise in connection with future enforcement of court decrees on racial integration of public schools. The committee did not mention the integration issue, saying only that the request was denied.

SAW PROPOSAL AS WORKABLE

The action presumably would leave the Justice Department free to use regular operating funds to send marshals to any school trouble spot.

In pleading for new authority to curb mob violence, Rogers told Sen. Sam J. Ervin D—N.C. that "we're helpless now unless we use the armed services." He cited Little Rock as a "striking demonstration" of his point.

The attorney general said the administration's proposal, part of a seven-point civil rights package, would enable federal authorities to arrest on the spot "people who have decided to take the law out of the hands of the court and place it into their own."

Rogers said the administration proposals were "moderate, workable and necessary." He said they would provide a "more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances in achieving our goal of full equality under the law for all people."

Costs Revealed In Race Crisis

Justice Department Asks Rebate Of $390,000

SPENT AT LITTLE ROCK

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—**The Justice Department has asked Congress for $900,000 to repay the cost of sending United States marshals to Little Rock and to provide a contingency fund for future such emergencies.**

This was revealed Friday with the release of testimony by Justice Department officials to the House Appropriations Committee March 4.

S. A. Andretta, an assistant attorney general, told the committee it cost $390,000 to recruit 110 special deputies marshal and maintain them at Little Rock from Aug. 15 to Nov. 30 last year.

Fri.
3-20-59

They were there in the expectation of violence when Little Rock's high schools, one of which was under court order to admit Negroes, reopened. But the schools never reopened and no violence occurred.

Costs Are Listed

The Justice Department refused to say at the time how many deputies were there or to estimate the total cost to the taxpayers.

Similarly, congressional hearings previously had brought out that it cost approximately $5,000,000 to keep troops at Little Rock in 1957 and early 1958, and that FBI expenses during the same period ran approximately $100,000.

The Justice Department asked Congress to reimburse the department for the $390,000 spent at Little Rock and to provide $510,000 as an emergency fund for future school segregation difficulties.

A breakdown on the $390,000 showed that $265,200 went for wages to temporary deputies, $15,600 as "premium compensation for deputies from other districts," $80,000 for travel, $5,200 for communication services, $1,000 for "other contractural services," $10,100 for supplies and equipment, "ammunition mostly," $7,700 for "police-type" equipment, and $5,200 for social security taxes.

A statement filed with the committee disclosed that regular deputies were brought in mostly from other Southern states, but also from Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Okalhoma.

Southern Fire Seen

"There were 110 special deputies engaged for the approximate period from Aug. 15 through Nov. 30, 1958," the statement said. "Due to adverse local sentiment, it was necessary to employ the services of special deputies from the adjacent counties rather than the immediate local area. A general rate of $28 per day was fixed for these deputies, and many were on duty 18 hours a day.

"In addition," the statement added, "52 regular deputies were detailed to Little Rock during this period from the following districts." It then listed the states from which they were drawn.

An appropriation bill containing the $900,000 is slated to be considered by the House Friday, and is expected to attract the fire of Southern members, particularly the $10,100 expenditure for ammunition.

How Foe and Friend View Issue Of Integration in the Schools

The controversy over public school integration is a long way from being resolved in the minds of many thoughtful Americans. In these dispatches, leaders of Southern and Negro thought express their views on this vital issue.

'Decision Is Blow At Our Freedoms'

14d(1) general

Herald

Miami, Fla

5-13-59

By U.S. SEN. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

Democrat of Georgia

(Written for United Press International)

WASHINGTON — The constitutional and sociological ramifications of the decision of the Supreme Court that separate, but equal, education is violative of the 14th Amendment have stirred a continuing controversy which has divided the best minds of the country.

There are those who consider the decision to be the law of the land and who are determined to force its implementation regardless of the results.

There are others, like myself, who consider the decision to be outside the scope of the Constitution and who are dedicated to seeking its reversal by every lawful means.

Since there is no likelihood that those two viewpoints ever will be reconciled, an essential prerequisite to resolving the issue without destroying the public schools of the South is a recognition on the part of all the people of the U.S. — East and West as well as North and South — of the two incontrovertible facts of the situation:

1—Whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the court itself or is nullified or modified by Congress or the people.

2. Whether one likes it or not, the overwhelming majority of the people of the South will neither accept nor submit to the forced implementation of that decision and there is no prospect of any change in that position within the foreseeable future.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS only one realistic constitutional way by which public schools of the South can be spared the fate of being crushed between those two millstones.

That way lies in affirmatively amending the Constitution of the U.S. along the lines I have proposed to vest exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction over the administration of public schools in the various state governments and their political subdivisions.

The basic question involved is far more fundamental than the mere matter of who attends what school. It goes to the heart of constitutional, republican government; that is, the right of local people to run their affairs in accordance with local wishes, conditions and prevailing attitudes.

Whenever we in this country get away from that fundamental cornerstone of our freedom, as of that moment, we will have ceased to be a nation in which the people govern themselves and will have become instead a judicial dictatorship.

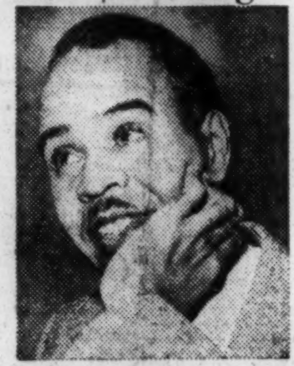
★ ★ ★

THE SUPREME COURT has sought to establish itself —without benefit of constitutional or legislative authorization—as a supreme board of education superior to the Constitution and to the consent of the people.

In the course of five years it has so disrupted laws governing education that every school in the nation now is subject to the whims of whatever five men happen to constitute a majority of the court.

I do not believe it is the wish of the rank-and-file of the citizenry of the U.S. that local schools which were paid for and are operated on the local level should be put at the mercy of a Federal court which has no knowledge of educational needs or the public interest in fulfilling them.

Sen. Talmadge



Roy Wilkins

'Cheated Children Weaken the Nation'

By ROY WILKINS

Executive Secretary,

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(Written for United Press International)

NEW YORK — Five years ago the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that compulsory separation of the races is unconstitutional. When this decision was handed down on May 17, 1954, the laws of 17 states and the practice of the District of Columbia required the isolation of Negro public school children from children of other races.

Today six states (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida) still refuse even token compliance with the Supreme Court ruling as to elementary and high schools.

Florida has announced tentatively that it will desegregate one elementary school in Miami next September. Louisiana has Negro students in its state university and in several state colleges. Florida has two Negro university students. Therefore, in fact, only four states have no sort of desegregation in public education.

But a geographical summary is a far from accurate measure of the progress made in terms of numbers of students. In North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee only token integration is in effect.

While some 400,000 Negro children are now in integrated systems in the South, there remains a total of 2,500,000 in strictly segregated situations. Measured in terms of the monolithic pattern of segregation which existed five years ago, significant progress has been made. Measured in terms of the monumental job ahead, far too little progress has been achieved.

★ ★ ★

THE OPPONENTS of integration can take small comfort from the present picture, for the forces arrayed against them must certainly prevail.

Among these are law and morality, economics and science, the emergence internationally of a powerful anti-Western bloc, and the general trend of the mid-20th century toward the recognition of human dignity and individual liberty.

Since its formation in 1909, the NAACP has opposed racial segregation in public education. We held then, as we do now, that compulsory segregation cheats Negro children of equal educational opportunities, deprives them of "equal protection of the laws," and handicaps them in our competitive free enterprise system.

★ ★ ★

THAT THESE children are eager to compete has been demonstrated again and again as they have braved humiliation and violence with dignity and restraint in order to enjoy their right to an unsegregated education. Some have made honor rolls, one in Oklahoma is a valedictorian, and others have gone on to college.

The U.S. needs, now more than ever, to demonstrate the fairness and freedom of the democratic system. But our Little Rocks and our mobs are spoiling the image we seek to present to the world. If the challenge of the Communist dictatorship is to be met and thrown back, all our youth, regardless of race, religion or station, must have free access to the best of education and scientific training.

The NAACP and Negro Americans will not be satisfied and our country will not be at full strength, physically and spiritually, until every man, woman and child is equal before the law, with no exceptions, no trickery, no detours.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

(X)

Rejected pupils challenge board

LITTLE ROCK — Federal Judge John E. Miller, who gave judicial approval to the Little Rock School District's plan for gradual desegregation, has been assigned to hear NAACP complaints concerning the carrying out of the plan.

Afro American

An order assigning Judge Miller to the Eastern District of Arkansas, which includes Little Rock, until Oct. 31 was issued last week by Chief Judge Harvey M. Johnson of the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Baltimore Md

Wiley A. Branton, a Pine Bluff attorney, filed a complaint in Federal District Court challenging the refusal of the Little Rock School Board to admit 54 of the 60 colored pupils who had asked assignment to Hall, Central and Tech High schools.

Aug 29 '59

* * *

ONLY SIX PUPILS, one-tenth of those who had registered for admission to the formerly all-white schools, were admitted to Hall and Central highs.

Mr. Branton contended that this amounted to use of the state pupil placement law to frustrate Federal Court orders and the school district's plan of gradual desegregation.

He is asking in his complaint that the right of colored pupils to attend the three schools involved be limited only by the attendance areas in which the pupils live.

* * *

JUDGE MILLER announced Friday that the complaint would be heard "in due time," depending upon his work schedule.

Judge Miller has had jurisdiction over the Little Rock integration case since last September, when Judge Harry J. Lemley retired after approving a two-and-a-half year delay in integration which was later overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth U.S. District.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME, the third day of integrated classes for one colored pupil at Central High School, 16-year-old Jefferson Thomas, and three at Hall High, Elsie Robinson, Effie Jones and Estella Thompson, moved along without incident.

One of the other two pupils assigned to Central, Elizabeth Eckford, has obtained sufficient credits through correspondence courses and will enter college, and the second, Charlotta Walls, is attending summer school in Chicago and not expected to report to Central for the next week.

ELSEWHERE in the city, however, three men who had been guarding the home of Mrs. Daisy Bates — the target of several bombing attempts in the past — were arrested by State police.

Afro American

The three are Ellis Thomas, an air-conditioning serviceman and the father of Jefferson Thomas; Isaac Mullen, a tire recapper, and Dr. G. F. Freeman, a dentist.

Sept 22 '59

Charges of carrying firearms were placed against Dr. Freeman and Mr. Thomas although no charges were placed against Mr. Mullen, who is a deputy sheriff and has a permit to carry a gun.

All three men were kept incommunicado overnight and moved from one police station to another.

Changes of "harassment" from Mrs. Bates following the arrests were denied by the State police.

GOVERNOR FAUBUS, who played the leading role in holding up desegregation attempts at Central in 1957 and who blocked them in 1958 by closing of the city's high schools, indicated that he had no immediate plans to halt the resumption of integration at this time.

He told an outdoor picnic group at Mount Nebo on Thursday night, however, that he did not know if there was anything more that he could do—adding: "If there is, I'll do it." leaders, who two years ago were active in egging on demonstrators to violence, resorted to press conferences at which they denounced arrests of 27 of last week's demonstrators.

Amis Guthridge, Capital Citizens Council attorney, charged that the 27 had been "hauled to jail for attempting to assemble peacefully at Central High School."

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, former president of the council, announced establishment of a "freedom fund" to collect money for the defense of those arrested.

THOSE ARRESTED in addition to a group seized by police as 200 marchers sought to push through police lines a block from Central High on the opening day of school included three youths who occupied a car found to contain nine tear gas bombs and four others in a car containing a dummy pistol, a tire iron, lug wrench and a weighted hose.

Virginia

FRONT ROYAL, VA — Eleven colored pupils and 65 white were registered without incident Friday for fall classes at Warren County High School, according to School Superintendent C. D. Gasque.

The school, which was ordered integrated last year, was attended last semester by only 21 colored pupils. White pupils boycotted the school while attending a private white high school, opened last fall following the integration order.

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK — Federal District Court at Little Rock was asked Thursday to delay an order directing the Dollarway School at Pine Bluff to Earnestine Dove, James Edwards, Warfield and Corliss Smith.

The delay was sought by school board attorneys pending an appeal of the order to the Eighth U.S. Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

The order, signed last Friday by Federal Judge Axel J. Beck, ordered the three pupils admitted when school opens on Sept. 8 and enjoined the District, its officers anr their successors from engaging in any acts which will "directly or indirectly impede, thwart, delay or frustate" the progress of the colored pupils at the all-white school.

THE ARKANSAS Christian Movement, a group of 175 colored churches in Arkansas, appealed last week for the peaceful opening of Little Rock's public high schools.

The movement, formed in March, 1956, to fight state segregation laws, held its annual meeting in Little Rock last week.

Its statement, also made in the name of the women's auxiliary, was signed by the Rev. Roland Smith, president, and the Rev. R. K. Young.

Sharply criticized was the statement of Little Rock School Board President Everett Tucker Jr., expressing surprise at a court action filed by attorneys for pupils who had been denied admission to Central, Hall or Tech High school.

Tucker had said that it seemed to him that the colored pupils, who were the principal victims of the school closings, should "be grateful that the School Board is making it possible for colored children to resume their interrupted education."

The churchmen's statement, which did not mention Mr. Tucker by name, declared:

"One of the reasons for this lack of knowledge of the colored group's desires and expectations is that the school board has refused to give an official audience to any colored group that represents a cross-section of the colored community.

"We want it clearly understood," the statement said, "that this fight for desegregation is not the concern of just one or two colored persons or one or two colored groups or organizations."

ST. JOHN BARRETT, a Justice Department attorney, arrived in Little Rock from Washington last week to assist United States Attorney Osro Cobb in any matters which might arise from the opening of Little Rock's four high schools.

Cobb said that he had asked the Justice Department to send Barrett to Little Rock in an auxiliary capacity "just to give me some more manpower in case I need it."

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS — Colored pupils will enter formerly white Anne Arundel County junior high schools for the first time when the schools open for the new term on Sept. 8.

Dr. David S. Jenkins, county school superintendent, said that colored pupils will be admitted to the seventh grade of the county's seven junior high schools under a policy which calls for desegregation of at least one grade a year.

UPPER MARLBORO — Prince Georges County officials announced Monday that 54 colored pupils have applied for admission to predominantly white schools in the couunty.

The applications involve 15 schools, of which only two have had colored pupils previouusly. If the transfers are approved, 21 of the county's 124 schools will be integrated this fall.

Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The Knoxville City School Board voted last week against integration of its public schools this fall.

The board's action was taken on the individual request of the Rev. Nathaniel Linsey that all of the city schools be opened to colored pupils in the fall.

The vote was taken in an executive session which followed the Rev. Mr. Linsey's request.

Georgia

ATLANTA — Atlanta City attorneys last week filed notice of appeal for the Atlanta Board of Education seeking reversal of the July U.S. District Court order to end racial segregation in the city's public schools.

The plea will be forwarded to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit at New Orleans.

School Board attorneys have until Sept. 18 to forward designated court records to the Court of Appeals, after which the attorneys for the plaintiffs will have another 10 days to make additional recommendations of records which the appeals court should receive.

If enforcement of the integration order, issued last month by U.S. Judge Frank Cooper, is delayed pending outcome of the appeal, the schools will have opened for the fall term and no action toward their integration will be taken this semester.

ATLANTA — Two outstanding Atlanta educators reported last week that operation of private schools in the South to prevent integration would be twice as expensive as public school operation and that it would probably lower educational standards as well.

The findings of the two educators, Dr. Donald Ross Green, assistant professor of teacher education at Emory University, and Dr. Warren E. Cauerke, associate professor of teacher education at the same school, were contained in a pamphlet released by the Southern Regional Council.

They said that the average yearly cost per pupil for private schools, is $625, while that for public schools is $265.

Texas

DALLAS — A meeting of more than 1,000 law enforcement, civic and government leaders from all parts of Texas met here last week to consider possible problems arising from school integration.

The one-day conference was called by the Dallas Police Association. Although over 100 Texas school districts integrated without incident, large groups of segregationists interfered with integration of public schools at Mansfield and a junior college at Texarkana.

Dallas and Houston are under federal court orders to integrate, but no dates have been set.

(X)

ixed Schools 'Un-Mixing?'

B'ham News

Civil Rights Report Says After Obeying Court Numbers Become All One Race

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent

B'ham News

Dec. 9-1959

P. 14

WASHINGTON

THIS FALL'S best seller among sociologists will be a paperback book available for [illegible] at the U. S. Government Printing Office.

The title isn't very snappy. It's "Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1959." Except for a few statements signed by one to three of the commissioners, the bulk of the 668-page document is written by staff members unnamed.

Much of it is rather dull, but less so than most government documents of comparable length.

But some of it is fascinating.

'Resegregation'—New Term Meaning Back To Separate

THERE IS A subsection called "resegregation." Realizing that the word will be new and unfamiliar to readers, the authors have explained it as follows: "The term is used to describe the tendency of a school or school system, after an initial period of desegregation, to become more, rather than less, segregated."

In other words, after a school is desegregated by court or administrative order, "resegregate" is what the people of a number [illegible] large cities have done, and are doing, [illegible] their own.

The outstanding example cited is Washington, D. C., where the public schools were desegregated four years ago on orders from President Eisenhower. At that time the school population was just over 50 per cent Negro, and it was anticipated that with a few exceptions all of the public schools would have substantial numbers of both whites and Negroes.

Then "resegregation" set in. By last year it was reported that enrollment in 106 of the city's 123 elementary schools was from 80 to 100 per cent Negro or white; and that "racial balance in enrollment, if it occurs, does not last long." Schools here are tending to become either nearly all white or nearly all colored, with the latter predominating since Negro pupils now make up better than 75 per cent of the total.

Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington Go 'Backward'

THE SCHOOL superintendent, has pointed out that the exodus of white families from the District of Columbia to suburban areas started long before 1954, and this is true. It is also true that the exodus of white pupils from Washington public schools stepped up notably after desegregation was ordered.

"Resegregation," we are told in the report, has occurred in Baltimore and in Wilmington, Del. And "Oklahoma City has also

Black . . . Should Be Pleased

seen very rapid changes in the school population from all-white to all-Negro or predominantly Negro."

To offset "resegregation," or to get full "benefits of school desegregation," it is suggested in the report that much can be gained by setting up intergroup or interracial faculties and the same "cultural and academic standards in all schools, whatever their racial composition."

The one-page section on "resegregation" ends with this somewhat pessimistic staff note:

"Whatever the solution may be, it is certain that the tendency of a school system to resegregate after initial desegregation presents manifold problems for the school administrator."

Law Said To Be More Than Just A Command

WHILE ALABAMA is mentioned more than any other state in the report, the name of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court of the United States is not. But one part of the report should be pleasing to the former Alabama senator, who is noted on the high court for his judicial "activism" in promoting certain causes such as individual rights as opposed to government rights. This particular part says:

"The law is not merely a command and government is not just a policeman. Law must be inventive, creative, and educational."

The law may not be all three of those things, but certainly the commission's report is.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

Arkansas Mob

The Afro American

Cops give no notice to terrorists

Baltimore, Md.

10-17-59

P. 1

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — "Under the law, they (the pupil placement board members) have no deadline within which to give us a decision. They promised however, that they would act 'promptly' and let us know very soon of the outcome."

George Howard, attorney for three colored pupils seeking admission to Dollarway School here, told the AFRO about the meeting on the question of their applications which was held at the school.

When the meeting ended, a crowd of segregationists which had assembled outside the school threw rocks at the cars carrying the 13 colored persons who attended the meeting.

"No one was injured," Mr. Howard later told the AFRO. "I couldn't tell how many persons were involved — it was dark. Later estimates put the number at 100 or 200."

Police standing by at the scene arrested none of the rock-throwers. The planned demonstration fizzled out as the tail-lights of the cars winked out in the distance.

* * *

THE TWO-WEEK build-up to a planned violent demonstration followed the shift of desegregation emphasis to Pine Bluff from Little Rock and also the defeat of segregationists at Central High School.

Organizations which instigated the mob violence there turned their attention to the Dollarway School where, last July, a federal district court judge ordered the three students enrolled for the fall term.

The Afro-Am.

The crowd was not admitted to the closed hearing —only the persons involved were. The agitators, however, stood on the outside of the building keeping a constant flow of comment.

Baltimore, Md.

10-17-59

At one point, one of the demonstrators slipped to the side of the building and threw a bottle through the window of a darkened room. He kept away from the well-lighted area near the auditorium where the meeting was being held.

P. 2

When the meeting was over and before the colored persons left the building, school board president Lee Parham came out and addressed the crowd:

"Anything you might do here tonight would hurt us," he told them. "There are no colored students in the school now. We feel we won a significant victory when the integration order against us was overturned."

* * *

THE RULING referred to came in July from Judge Axel Beck of the U.S. District Court for (Eastern) Arkansas. He ruled that the three students should be admitted and that it was not necessary for them to go through the state pupil placement board.

He said that the pupil assignment measure was a "cover-up" by the school board to shield its anti-integration attitude and evade the Supreme Court decision.

The three students involved are: Enrestine Dove, 16; James E. Warfield, 14, and Corliss Smith, 13.

The school board appealed Judge Beck's ruling to the Eight Circuit Court of Appeals which vacated the portion of Judge Beck's ruling that the children did not have to apply through the pupil placement machinery.

Through Mr. Howard, their attorney, the students then made application to the placement board. The board assigned them to Townsend School, attended only by colored students. :The U.S. Court of Appeals said last week the case could be reopened if the placement board discriminated.)

Within the ten days provided, the students appealed the assignment. It was a hearing on this appeal that was held last week.

* * *

MR. HOWARD, saying the meeting was closed, declined comment on the proceedings or the outlook.

One of the parents, however, told the AFRO that the main points stressed by them in seeking the transfer were the following facts:

"Traffic hazards would be minimized if the students attended Dollarway instead of Townsend; Dollarway is nearer to their homes; transportation is better and "there would be a great benefit derived from an integrated school system."

The parent said that most local colored citizens supported them in their efforts.

* * *

IN EASTLAND, Texas, the local school board finds itself alone in its problem of what to do about an order to desegregate its school system.

The order came from a federal court. State law, however, provides that no system shall be desegregated without a favorable vote by the citizens of the city involved. If the board desegregates, without such a vote it is liable to civil and criminal penalties.

The board appealed to the 44th District Court of Dallas which said it had no jurisdiction in the case: the 11th Texas Appeals Court backed up the Dallas court and now the board has no place to go —except to desegregate and brave the retaliation of the state.

* * *

IN RICHMOND, Va., the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers said it would ask the Legislature to insure public education for all. It also asked for compulsory school attendance which was deleted from state law last winter.

Prince Edward County this year has 21 empty school buildings which it closed rather than desegregate as ordered. The PTA group seeks to insure there will be no more "Prince Edwards."

* * *

IN ROCHESTER, N.Y., parents of 210 students kept them out of school because, they said, it is unsafe. The students will remain out "until we get some action from the board."

The parents charge the school board with discrimination for refusing to transfer their children (colored) to other schools.

The Rev. Melvin D. Bullock, leader of the protesting group, said the board refused to replace the crumbling, 50-year-old building because "it sought to perpetuate segregation in the area."

A board spokesman retorted: "Our schools have always been completely integrated."

* * *

IN MONTGOMERY, Ala., the Senate Education Committee okayed two bills allowing Gov. John Patterson to close any public school or college at will.

The bills say the governor should close the school if violence, public disorder, danger to life or property or preservation of peace should require it.

The governor said the law doesn't go far enough.

* * *

IN ST. LOUIS, Dr. Harold G. Russell Sr. sued for his two children to be admitted to two local schools. He said that he attempted to enroll the children at the West Richmond School and was referred to the board of education.

The board told him, he said, that the children would be enrolled in Lincoln School —about a mile from the Russell home. The West Richmond School is about 100 yards from the Russell home.

The doctor said the practice of not admitting colored students to the all-white school was "arbitrary, illegal and violative of the rights of the petitioners."

* * *

IN FORT WORTH, Texas, the board of education will fight a desegregation suit filed by the NAACP in U.S. District Court. The suit is on behalf of seven colored children seeking to enroll in Peter Smith and Burton Hill Road Elementary Schools.

The NAACP asks the court to restrain school authorities from employing race as an assignment factor.

* * *

IN MIAMI, Fla., the Dade County School Board voted to admit 400 more colored students to Orchard Villa elementary school. The board said white students could transfer if it wanted.

The 420-pupil school has operated this year with only 14 white students and four colored. School superintendent Joe Hall pointed out that a nearby school attended only by colored children was overcrowded and that the wasted space at Orchard Villa could be put to use.

Schools Grow In Stature, Too

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Thurs. 11-12-59

P. 6

IT WAS AN apt coincidence that the first official statistics of the new Florida school year were announced this week, designated American Education Week when citizens are urged to "Praise and Appraise Your Schools."

The figures showed what every educator and taxpayer knows — that the principal problem of Florida's public schools is growth.

The 919,941 pupils initially registered —the number will sweep past one million for the first time as winter residents return — represented a 7 per cent gain over last year. It means the schools, hard pressed to keep up, must dig deeper than ever to finance the teachers and classrooms needed.

The increase did not catch the school administrators off guard. There were 2,765 more teachers this year, making a total of 35,286. There were 2,482 new classrooms. Despite this expansion, however, the number of pupils on double sessions rose. There was 52,053 attending classes in shifts at 128 schools, a jump of about 4 per cent.

THESE FIGURES emphasize a situation that concerns every citizen and taxpayer. Education is already the largest drain on state funds — 52.64 per cent—and the cost inevitably will go higher.

"There is nothing to indicate any lessening of the population growth in Florida, the principal factor to which school enrollments are tied," said Thomas D. Bailey, state superintendent of schools.

This has put a severe and continuing
n on the schools. It is to the credit
school administrators that they
t only kept up with the needs, but
aged to improve the quality of
chools.

IS is the week to "praise
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Florida was the first state to develop a state-wide, comprehensively planned junior college program.

An outstanding authority recently reported Florida has made more improvement at every level of education than any other state.

THESE ARE GOOD things to remember during Education Week. But the schools have many problems, instructional, administrative and financial. The only way to meet them, according to Superintendent Bailey, is by "that unbeatable combination of teacher-citizen and parent-citizen" working together for the future of Florida's children.

That, too, is a good thing to remember, not just during Education Week, but every week.

As Integration Suits Hit Courts

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-14-59

P. 22

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Private schools have flourished in the South since the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation rulings, the November issue of Southern School News reports in a state-by-state survey.

Some of this growth is attributed to the segregation - desegregation issue; some to the enhanced economic status of families with school age children; and some to disatisfaction in some areas with public schools.

In Virginia, private schools are operating in four localities as the direct result of desegregation orders. In several states, notably Georgia, the uncertain outlook for public schools has accelerated the growth of private schools. Other southern and border states—including both those with desegregated public schools and those with segregated schools — also report boosts in private schools enrollments for reasons unrelated to the race issue.

OCTOBER ACTION

Major October developments on the segregation - desegregation issue included the U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to review four cases involving segregation - desegregation, and the Georgia Supreme Court's decision upholding one of that state's "segregation package" laws.

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear two challenges of North Carolina's pupil placement law and declined to consider appeals in Virginia cases originating in Prince Edward County and in Norfolk.

STATE RESULTS

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — Bills to give the governor authority to close public schools won approval of a state committee but met opposition later when the question arose whethper these hills might jeapordize Alabama's placement law.

ARKANSAS — Negro pupils asked for and were denied transfer to a white school at Dollarway.

DELAWARE — The General Assembly and the state Board of Education were at odds over school construction, with schools for Negroes one of the questions at issue.

D. C. 'SHOWCASE'

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — School Supt. Carl F. Hanen, saying the District's desegregated schools have made scholastic progress, decribed them as "fast becoming an international showcase."

FLORIDA — Dade County's Orchard Villa School, first to be desegregated in Florida, changed from an all-white faculty to an all-Negro faculty with an enrollment of more than 400 Negro and 13 white pupils.

GEORGIA — Savannah Negro parents asked an immediate answer to their petition for desegregation of public schools in September 1960.

KENTUCKY — Louisville reported 85.6 per cent of its public schools with both white and Negro children — an increase of 6.5 percent over last year.

TEACHERS RESOLVE

MARYLAND — The state's teachers adopted a resolution at their annual meeting urging complete desegregation of public schools.

MISSISSIPPI — School officials charged "witch hunt tactics" are involved in charges that textbooks used in public schools advocate such things as integration.

MISSOURI — Court action was initiated to force admission of two Negro children to a West Richmond school in suburban St. Louis County.

NORTH CAROLINA — The U..S Supreme Court declined to review the state's pupil placement law.

INTEGRATED

OKLAHOMA — A survey showed about 25 percent of the state's Negro children are attending classes in the same buildings with white pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Clarendon County school officials, saying it was too late in the school year, rejected petitions from Negroes for reassignment to white schools.

TENNESSEE — A new request was filed in federal court asking for desegregation of all schools in Rutherford County, where Negroes were admitted to one formerly all-white school near the Stewatr Air Force Base last month.

SUIT FILED

TEXAS — A suit was filed to force desegregation of Fort Worth schools. Goliad, in South Texas, voted against desegregating its high school.

VIRGINIA — A federal judge directed three members of the state Pupil Placement Board to assign four Negroes to predominantly white schools "or take the cosnequences."

WEST VIRGINIA—The attorney for the state NAACP suggested that legal action be continued tion in several counties.

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GENERAL

Senate Unit Rejects U.S. School Integration Fund

Jacksonville Fla.
Times-Union
Sat. 7-11-59
p. 1
14d(1)
General

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—A 4-3 vote in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee today rejected a plan to use federal money to encourage Southern areas to integrate their schools.

Another 4-3 vote favored extending the life of the federal Civil Rights Commission another 15 months, to Jan. 31, 1961.

In both cases the deciding vote was cast by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb), an Omaha lawyer formerly active in county government.

Hruska, saying he had lined up with the three Southerners on the committee in opposition to the federal grant idea, said he does not believe the federal government should get involved in education in such a way.

The idea was advanced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), a chief advocate of federal civil rights laws, but not a member of the Judiciary Committee. Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) moved its adoption today.

Votes Figured

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said he voted for Carroll's motion. It seemed obvious that the other vote for it came from Sen. William Langer (R-ND) but Hennings didn't say how individuals voted.

The three Southerners on the subcommittee are Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), John L. McClellan (D-Ark) and Olin D. Johnston (D-SC). They have consistently opposed such measures as Douglas', on the grounds they violate the constitutional rights of states.

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"If we make substantial progress next Wednesday," he said, "I'll suggest we report to the full committee what we've done up to that point."

The full committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), an unrelenting foe of federal legislation on civil rights.

The House Judiciary Committee is also working in this field. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) predicted yesterday it will work out a bill next week.

Two years ago the Senate bypassed Eastland's committee and took up a House bill. It was enacted, creating the present commission on civil rights.

BY NEW YORK TIMES

Says Segregation Story Refused

Daily news
Jackson, miss
Fri. 7-2-59
p. 6
14d(1)
General

HAYNESVILLE, La. (AP) — R. W. Atkins, principal of the Haynesville public school, said yesterday he had been informed that the New York Times has refused to print the fact that the senior class at Tembroke Academy, Suncook, N. H., has voted 65 per cent in favor of racial segregation in Southern schools.

In a letter to George W. Shannon, editor of the Shreveport Journal, Atkins said he had been told that the Tembroke students voted on the segregation question after hearing final reports on an exchange of ideas between themselves and students of Haynesville High which covered a period of a year and a half.

The exchange of ideas started with tape recordings and photographs and culminated last April when two students from Haynesville visited Tembroke and two Tembroke students visited Haynesville.

Atkins said information that the New York Times had refused to print the story came to him from Robert T. Richmond a New Hampshire free lance writer who covered the trip made to Haynesville by the two Tembroke students.

He said the Times "tturned thumbs down" on the story without giving any reason.

The U.S. News and World Report, a national magazine, also refused to print the story, Atkins said in his letter.

Reasons given by the magazine were that the story was local in nature ad not of national interest.

"We wonder," Atkins said in the letter, "If the U.S. News and World Report is creeping behind the paper curtain thrown up by large segments of our national press."

The news concerning the vote of the Tembroke class was furnished him by Richmond, who said the reason given by his students was that "social integration must take place voluntarily before school integration is possible."

FIGHT ERUPTS IN NEA

Integration Issue Splits School Group

Advertiser
14d(1)
p. 13B
General
Montgomery
Ala
Tues. 6-30-59

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The long smouldering battle over how strong a stand the nation's educators should take on public school integration erupted almost on schedule Monday.

The resolutions committee of the National Education Assn., which is convening here, offered the same mild statement that caused a crisis at the association's Cleveland convention last year.

It says little more than that the problem should be approached in "the spirit of fair play, good will and respect for all which has always been an outstanding characteristic of the American people. . ."

Battle lines were drawn up immediately by delegates who had come to the meeting prepared to fight.

Proponents of a stronger stand said the resolution is "weak and outmoded for the times and does not condemn segregation."

Southern delegates, however, protested that anything stronger would be resented in the South and do more harm than good.

The resolutions committee will consider the arguments and report back to the full convention with its final recommendations Friday morning.

Two delegates who wanted a stronger resolution were key figures in last year's crisis at Cleveland.

At that time, Walter Ludwig, a social science teacher of Mamaroneck, N.Y. proposed that the NEA sponsor a thorough study of the problems of integration and report back to this year's convention.

His proposal was seconded by Charles J. Suddeth, Negro principal of an elementary school in San Pablo, Calif.

Ludwig's proposal last year was withdrawn when it appeared that further discussion would split the NEA down the middle.

Monday, Suddeth told the resolutions committee that its resolution "takes no stand at all. It represents a victory for those who favor segregated schools."

Ludwig, a member of the full resolutions committee, submitted a minority report calling for a strong resolution which would say that the NEA "believes in equal educational privileges for all children without distinctions based on race, religion or national origin."

Robert Williams, executive secretary of the Virginia Education Assn., said "we in the South are as deeply dedicated to equal education (for the Negroes) as anyone in the country. But we are in the firming line — we need a framework within which we must work to preserve education."

A number of Virginia schools have been closed in an effort to prevent integrated education.

Forrest Rozzell, executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Assn, said that the classroom teachers of Little Rock and the Arkansas Education Assn., led the fight for the 44 teachers whom segregationist members of the Little Rock school board had tried to purge.

The segregationists were removed from office in a special recall election this spring. It was a blow to Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas. Rozzell said the issue of integration must be kept local and "if you adopt this resolution you will have done everything in your power to help."

Earlier in the day, a vastly increased program of federal aid to education was called for by a group of leading educators. They said no strings should be attached.

Cash For Integrated Schools Turned Down

News & Observer P. 1
Raleigh, N.C.
Sat. 4-11-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — A 4-3 vote in a Senate judiciary subcommittee Friday rejected a plan to use federal money to encourage Southern areas to integrate their schools.

Another 4-3 vote favored extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission another 15 months, to Jan. 31, 1961.

P. 1

In both cases the deciding vote was cast by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb), an Omaha lawyer formerly active in county government.

14 d9

Hruska, saying he had lined up with the three Southerners on the committee in opposition to the federal grant idea, said he does not believe the federal government should get involved in education in such a way.

The idea was advanced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), a chief advocate of civil rights laws. Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) moved its adoption.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said he voted for Carroll's motion. It seemed obvious that the other vote for it came from Sen. William Langer (R-ND), but Hennings didn't say how individuals voted.

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Talmadge Says Dixie Won't Bow To Force

Post-Herald P. 1
B'ham Ala.

School Amendment Proposal Backed By Sen. Sparkman

Wed 5-13-59

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)— Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) said today the South would neither "accept nor submit to "attempts to carry out by force the Supreme Court school integration decision.

5-13-59

P. 1

Attempts to enforce racial integration, he said, would "destroy public education in many areas" of Dixie and could result in "the rearing of a generation of American children in ignorance."

14-A

Talmadge testified before a Senate judiciary subcommittee as it took up his proposed constitutional amendment aimed at halting desegregation attempts.

He attacked what he termed "the unspeakable hypocrisy of using children as pawns of political expediency."

He said the Supreme Court ruling would leave public schools at the "mercy of an irresponsible court which has no knowledge of educational needs or the public interest in fulfilling them."

Others endorsing Talmadge's bill were Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia, Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) and Tyre Taylor, general counsel of the Southern States Industrial Council.

Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment would provide that nothing in the Constitution could be "construed to deny" the right of local governments to determine for themselves how to run their schools.

Vandiver said Talmadge's proposal was a "positive way out of the school dilemma" and was supported by the "overwhelming masses of our people, both white and colored."

TALMADGE SPEAKS— Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia speaks for his proposed constitutional amendment which would put schools under state jurisdiction. (UPI Telephoto).

The governor said Georgians "are getting along well together" and "could solve our problems to the benefit and acceptance of all" if free of outside interference.

He said "the flood-tide" loosed by the Supreme Court threatened to "engulf and destroy harmonious conditions which have been built up over the years."

Sparkman said there was no documentary support for the Supreme Court's position. He said both Jefferson and Madison agreed that education should be under state and local control, and that the articles of confederation and the constitution contain no references to education.

Taylor said the high court ruling created "about the bleakest, most sterile and dangerous prospect imaginable."

He said as a result of it the United States is facing the Communist threat "as a frustrated, strife-ridden, bewildered nation, divided and torn apart, with race set against race and section against section."

In a companion development, Boyd Campbell, a Mississippi businessman, told the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee that the desegregation rulings and 1957 civil rights bill were creating "a chasm of bitterness" in the South. He urged the subcommittee to reject new civil rights measures.

Post-Herald

RELATIVE QUIET RULES

Integration Forces Still Rely On Courts

Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

United Press International

Integration forces continued to use the courts today in their fight to mix the races in Southern schools.

Sat 9-5-59

In Harrisonburg, Va., a federal district judge was expected to rule today on the fate of 12 Negro students seeking to enter white schools in Charlottesville, Va., next Tuesday.

CLARIFICATION ASKED

P. 4-B

Judge John Paul was asked for clarification of the city's desegregation dilemma after the state Pupil Placement Board reassigned the students to Negro schools, even though the school board has previously assigned them to white schools.

Meanwhile, a suit by two Negroes seeking an end to segregation in Durham, N. C., public schools was dismissed Friday on grounds the Negroes did not attempt to comply with state laws before filing the suit.

FILED JOINTLY BY PARENTS

The suit, filed jointly by the parents of two Negro teen-agers, asked for an injunction to prohibit the Durham School Board and the state board of education from operating schools on a racially-segregated basis in Durham.

Judge Edwin M. Stanley called the suit "deliberately calculated to give rise to a class action rather than assignment of individuals to particular schools." He said the Negroes "did not even attempt to follow the state laws pertaining to pupil re-assignment.

HAPPENINGS ELSEWHERE

In other developments:

—In Warren County, Va., segregationists continued their house-to-house drive to collect more money to run a private school for whites. Some 600 white students are expected to boycott Warren County's lone white public school next Tuesday when it opens on an integrated basis.

—In Tampa, Fla., the NAACP reported that 14 Negroes have asked that their children be transferred to white schools. But the school board has refused to confirm or deny the report. Negroes are boycotting a temporary Negro school set up in Port Tampa City in the wake of an integration suit.

Editor Calls For Plans—

Violence, Mass Closing Schools Action Scored

Post Herald P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Tues, 8-18-59

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

14d(1) General

The South can maintain its pattern of segregated schools "for the foreseeable future," but it can't be done with violence or with mass closing of schools.

"We'll have to find another way," said Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Waring, who arrived in Birmingham yesterday will speak to the Birmingham Kiwanis Club today.

"Neither violence nor mass closing of schools is the answer," he said. "Other means must be found. What they are, I don't know."

Must Communicate

He said the channels of communication between Negroes and whites in the South must be kept open.

"The South needs the manpower of the qualified Negroes . . . the better educated Negroes. . . . We need them as a labor force for incoming industry, and we need a prosperous Negro population as a market for industry's goods," he said.

He said the Negroes in the South "should realize that the white people are not against them . . . that the white people only want to maintain the present segregated pattern."

Asked about the possibility of another third party movement in the South, Waring said, "I believe in political independence. . . . I don't think we should be a one-party area . . . held in the bag."

But, he said, "The Republican Party has made so many mistakes, that there is no great rush to the Republican side in the South."

He said there might be a possibility of a third party movement if the Democrats adopt an anti-South plank in their 1960 platform.

Up To Butler

"If Chairman Paul Butler and his associates control the convention (in 1960), there will be nothing friendly or useful to the South coming out of the convention. This might give impetus to a third party movement . . . and it might give the Republicans an impetus to court the South."

TO SPEAK—Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina editor said he was encouraged by recent developments in the U. S. Congress "where conservative Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans have showed signs of strength in passing legislation, especially labor legislation."

He speaks here today on "Adventures Behind the Paper Curtain," his ideas of how Northern newspapers cover racial disturbances.

"A good many Northern newspapers have not handled the race story with the same objectivity as they handle ordinary news stories," he said. "Generally, they have overplayed racial tension in the South and underplayed racial tension in the North."

But, he said, there are some "holes" in the "paper curtain" now. More Northern newspapers are giving objective treatment to Northern racial disturbances, he said.

Desegregation Smooth In Dixie; Five States Oppose

Daily World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 9-9-59

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

14d(1) General

Token integration was started in Florida public schools Tuesday, leaving only five states that have not accepted racially-mixed classrooms.

Admission of Negroes to previously all-white schools in Virginia also was expanded, raising to 68 the number of Negroes attending 1[illegible] public schools of the state.

This was the day when the big majority of southern schools opened their doors for the fall term and, in contrast to the troubles of recent years, there was scarcely a ripple of opposition to the integrated programs.

The Florida integration came in the Miami metropolitan area.

FOUR NEGROES ADMITTED

At the Orchard Villa School—in a neighborhood that has swiftly changed from white to non-white residences in recent months—four Negroes were admitted to the school with only eight white children. Other Negroes are expected to be assigned later.

At the Homestead Air Force base 20 miles south of Miami, 21 Negroes were admitted to a public school with 732 white children. All are dependents of the air base personnel.

Fred Hockett, a friend of race agitator John Kasper, and J. B. Stoner, of Atlanta, who claims to be imperial wizard of a Ku Klux Klan group, showed up in front of the Orchard Villa School. They contented themselves with advising white parents they did not have to send their children to the integrated school. But they were ignored.

TOUGH OPERATION EXPECTED

One class at the school was composed of three Negroes, another of four whites and a third of three whites and one Negro.

"It's going to be hard to operate the school with so few students," State Attorney General Richard Ervin said. He said he was glad there had been no trouble there.

Integration spread into rural Virginia for the first time with the admission of 21 Negroes to Warren County High at Front Royal, along with more than 300 white children. The white pupils had boycotted the school last year, going to private classes and leaving the big high school to the Negroes The whites abandoned the idea this fall.

The Front Royal integration was accomplished without incident, as was integration of classes in Charlottesville, Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The latter city integrated only a parochial school.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

NORTH CAROLINA QUIET

North Carolina, in its third year of token integration, was smoothly into the second week of mixed classes.

Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina remained in the total segregation column. New Orleans is under a court order to produce an integration plan by March 1, 1960, and Atlanta must have one by Dec. 1, 1959.

Wed 9-9-59
P. 1

Another court order was handed down Tuesday in Tennessee. Federal Judge William E. Miller instructed the Rutherford County School Board to produce within a week an integration plan for the county.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce offered a $25,000 reward in connection with three explosions that damaged an office in the school board building, the private office of Mayor Werner C. Knoop and a city-owned car.

Wed 9-9-59
P. 1

Tradition Holds In Classrooms Of Deep South

Ala. Journal
Montgomery, Ala
Tues, 9-1-59
P. 1

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

School integration has started in several Southern cities without the violence which marked the opening of classes in some sections in the past.

14d(1)

An increasing number of Negro youngsters are trudging off to integrated schools. They are expected to be joined by others later this week and next.

General

The changes are mostly in the upper and border states. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina are holding firm to traditional separate schools for white children and Negroes.

Potential trouble at the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark., has been postponed temporarily. The Sept. 8 opening date was put off until after a hearing Sept. 21 in St. Louis on an appeal from an integration order by a federal judge.

General

BARRAGE OF LAW SUITS

The advance of at least token integration in many parts of Dixie has been accompanied by a barrange of law suits. In Virgnia the massive resistance pattern appears to have been replaced by a policy of maximum containment.

Integrated schools open in several cities today.

At Arlington, Va., 16 Negroes are scheduled to attend classes with white pupils under federal court order. Three schools are affected. Most Virginia schools open after Labor Day.

3RD YEAR FOR NASHVILLE

City schools at Nashville, Tenn., begin their third year of partially integrated classes.

Ala. Journal

School Superintendent W. H. Oliver estimates 325 Negroes and 2,000 white pupils are eligible to attend formerly all-white elementary schools under the grade-a-year desegregation plan. There was no indication how many of the eligible Negroes planned to register. Last year only 28 out of 230 eligible Negroes attended integrated classes.

Montgomery, Ala
Tues 9-1-59
P. 1

rginia, Carolina Integration Grows

Clarion-Ledger P. 1
Jackson, Miss.

United Press International

A federal district judge in Virginia told the city of Charlottesville today it could ignore the State Pupil Placement Board and proceed with its plan of limited integration.

The judge said the city should plan to go ahead and admit 12 Negro students to white schools when the new term opens Tuesday.

14d(1)

Paul, after an informal conference with city school board attorney John S. Battle Jr., two school officials and two NAACP attorneys, said the school board should proceed with its plan for limited integration.

It will mark the first time Negroes have entered the white schools in the city, one of four scheduled to start integrated terms next Tuesday.

Nine will attend Venable Elementary and three will go to Lane High School, both closed last fall to avoid integration. All 12 were assigned by the city school board but rejected by the state-level placement board in Richmond.

Paul told Battle the city could disregard "any action" by the placement board.

Meantime, at Farmville, Va., the Prince Edward Educational Foundation announced it would begin private classes for about 1,500 white students Sept. 10 with an abbreviated schedule. Full classwork will begin Sept. 14. Prince Edward County voted to close all of its public schools last July 1 to avoid a desegregation order.

About 1,500 Negro students in the rural county face the prospects of no formal schooling.

RALEIGH, N. C., (UPI) — North Carolina's token integration spread without incident to three more cities this week as public schools across the state began new terms.

About 50 Negro students entered white schools in seven cities, including High Point, Durham and Havelock which lowered their racial barriers for the first time. This week's integration was the start of the third year for Charlotte, Winston - Salem and Greensboro. Goldsboro entered its second year of limited integration.

In Chapel Hill another school integration request appeared to be brewing into a court case. The school board rejected an appeal from an earlier decision denying a 10-year-old Negro admission to an all-white school.

Editor Calls On South To Resist Forced Mixing

Post-Herald Wed. 8-19-59 P. 3
Birmingham, Ala.

BY JERRY NORRIS

One of the South's leading spokesmen, Editor Thomas R. Waring of the Charleston News and Courier, yesterday called on Southerners to "do all they can to resist forced mixing (in the public schools).

Speaking during a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club at the Tutwiler, Waring said that "the outcome of the controversy over race relations in our country may affect the lives of our children's children. Unless sound and just solutions are found to the problems we are facing, strife and turmoil may be their lot . . ."

14d(1)

Waring told Kiwanians they could fight integration by becoming "press agents for the Southern system." He said that one way to relieve the pressures of the Northern press was to garner public sympathy everywhere for the Southern viewpoint.

"Much of the hostility toward the South is based on misunderstanding," the editor said. He gave numerous examples of difficulties he had encountered in trying to explain the Southern point of view to hostile audiences in the North.

When Harper's Magazine finally (after two rejections) published an article written by Mr. Waring three years ago concerning the Southern viewpoint, he received letters from all over the country commenting on the article—eight to one favorable.

Waring expressed regret that too few able Southern writers and speakers were "playing this side of the street."

"So few Southerners are heard on our side that my poor effort in Harper's is among the relatively few sources of its kind available," he said.

"We are in a long hard campaign," the editor said, "and time may be on our side . . . We must find ways to answer propaganda with facts. We must be sure that our own people are not misled by slick publicity from the other side."

"As I view it," he continued, "the question is not whether we are to maintain some degree of separation, but how."

Waring complimented Birmingham for its efforts at maintaining segregation. He mentioned local newspaper opposition to use of violence in maintaining segregation, the declarations of various churches, and the work of the Putnam Letter Committee as reasons for the New York Times' labeling Birmingham as "the most conservative city in the Deep South."

Pointing out that "educated and prosperous Negroes are assets for the South," Waring expressed the belief that "channels of opportunity should be open for qualified Negroes."

"Neither blacks nor whites can prosper in a climate of fear and tension," he said. "If the NAACP would spend more effort on qualifying the Negro for his role in modern society and less in trying to force mixing . . . all of us would be better off."

Waring offered five "suggestions" as guides to a policy for Southerners opposing integration.

First, he said, "Those who want and believe in the justice of separate schools should do all they can to resist forced mixing."

He said that the South should "see that Negro schools really are equal," so responsible Negro people would have no just cause to demand mixing.

His third point encouraged all to become "press agents for the South." He urged that Southerners send clippings and write letters to contacts in the North, and to "show visitors how things really are in your town."

Waring said to "contribute to worthwhile organized efforts to defend the South . . . a good public relations program could do wonders for our much-maligned region," he added.

The last point, he emphasized, was "Don't throw in the sponge."

"Our forefathers endured 10 years of military occupation and a concerted effort to destroy white culture," he concluded. "They lived through it and managed to keep their civilization. We can do it again."

No Integration For Deep South

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
9-?-59 P. 12

The radical politicians and pressure groups who are so civil rights minded in regard to race issues will see some segregationists when they try to force integration in schools in the Deep South.

The border states of the South have put up a good stand to maintain segregation but Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi along with other Southern states will do much better toward maintaining segregation than the border states have.

14d(1)

Race integration doesn't work in the North and it certainly won't work in the South. Racial violence breaks out very often in the Northern states even though the radical newspapers try to cover up the violence in their states.

CRESS JOINER,
Talladega

Integration Moves Along

Informer P. 12
Houston, Tex.

With the exception of the Little Rock situation which has already collected its share of headlines, it is not expected that public school integration will get as much national notice this school year as it has gotten during the past several years. It will not be as hot a political issue in the South as it has been, nor will it attract as much emotional resisance as heretofore. While it will not move along as spectacularly as it moved in former years, it will move. There is good reason to believe that the next two or three school years will witness the breaking of the back of the anti-public-school-integration determination in most sections of the South.

14d(1)
General

These are the factors that dictate this optimistic hope:

1) Some degree of court directed integration will inevitably be the practice in most of the large cities of the South in the next two or three years. Little Rock's horrible example almsot insures that this court directed integration will be relatively peaceful and successful;
2) It has been shown conclusively that no system of private education for whites can take the place of public education without enormously penalizing the local economy and cultural level.
3) Public school integration, where effected, has nowhere led to the evils propagandists and politicians freely predicted it would produce.

In the meantime public school integration is moving along. This school year will witness Florida's first attempt at desegregation, thus breaking that state's no-integration policy on the public-school level. Maryland will expand its program of integration. There will be more integration in Virginia. Segregated schools are expected to disappear from Delaware this school year, or the next; and progress will be marked up in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Nowhere will there be retrogression, or abandonment of schools after a period of integration.

14d(1) 1959

Rejects The Idea Of New Federal School Integration Enforcement

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower Wednesday rejected the idea of new federal legislation to enforce public school integration. He said it was more important for the new Congress to strengthen Negro voting rights.

Eisenhower made the statement during an unprecedented 50-minute question-and-answer session with more than 500 members of the National Press Club which is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Negro

The President said that once the right to vote is firmly guaranteed by federal law, state and local voters would solve the school problem and insure the "proper observance of their other rights."

p. 1

Birmingham

News

The President answered questions from the head table in the packed club house.

He covered a dozen subjects ranging from his admiration for Army football coach, Earl Blaik to the "bleak' threat of an increasingly powerful Red China. All of it was on live, nationwide television, another precedent for Washington.

Sat. 1-17-59

SAYS SCHOOL CLOSINGS "TRAGIC"

Eisenhower described as "tragic" the fact that public schools were shut down in some areas to avoid compliance with federal court integration orders. He said the image of America was being damaged overseas because thousands of children were being deprived of their rightful education.

Negro

But he made clear he did not regard this as a current area for congressional action because guarantees of Negro voting rights should come first.

Should some of the states persist in closing schools to get around federal court orders, Eisenhower said, it would pose a difficult problem which would require much "time and dedication" to solve.

Sat. 1-17-59

"But I do say, it must be solved," he said.

In addition to his discussion of civil rights, the President covered these subjects:

Federal economy — a balanced budget and stabilized cost of living would increase chances for tax relief. However, he is not thinking in terms of personal income tax cuts in 1960. He warned special pressure groups to lay off demands for heavy federal spending in their areas.

Politics — He will take a hand in the selection of a 1960 Republican presidential nominee if the front runner turns out to be a man whose basic philosophy clashes with his. He said there were at least a dozen "fine, virile men in the Republican Party I could gladly support."

CITES RED CHINA THREAT

Red China—The rapidly growing industrial and military might of Communist China poses "a rather bleak problem" for both the United States and the free nations near the Chinese mainland. He said "we must indeed be watchful."

Retirement — In 1961, when he leaves the White House at age 70, he wants to retire to a rocking chair at least "until I really want to get out and go to work."

New Conferences — He likes news conferences but believes he should be allowed to decide when and how often to have them.

The questions were put to the Chief Executive by John V. Horner of the Washington Evening Star, outgoing press club president. Unlike regular White House meetings where reporters put their questions to Eisenhower directly, Horner followed club custom and asked newsmen for their questions in writing. In turn, he selected and read the inquiries to Eisenhower.

GENERAL

Ike Against Stiffening Integration

Says Voting Rights More Important

Miami

Herald

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Miami, Fla.

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Thurs. 1-15-59

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p. 1A

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FEDERAL ECONOMY — A balanced budget and stabilized cost of living would increase chances for tax relief. However, he is not thinking in terms of personal income tax cuts in 1960. He warned special pressure groups to lay off demands for heavy federal spending in their areas.

POLITICS — He will take a hand in the selection of a 1960 Republican presidential nominee if the front-runner turns out to be a man whose basic philosophy clashes with his. He said there were at least a dozen "fine virile men in the Republican Party I could gladly support."

MISSILES — Russia undoubtedly is ahead of the U.S. in some phases of rocket development and it would be "stupid" to assume otherwise. But U.S. scientists have made "very remarkable progress" in a comparatively short time. He has the fullest confidence in the "balanced" American approach to defense.

RUSSIA — Eisenhower would welcome more visits like that of Deputy Soviet Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan. On the other hand, he has no intention of trying to reach any sort of formal agreements with Mikoyan in their meeting here Saturday. His hope, he said, is that they can "get behind each other's facial expression, see what we are thinking, (to see) if there is an honest, peaceful motive."

Herald

GERMANY — Russia's proposals to demilitarize West Germany amount to "an exercise in futility." But this country is "ready to make any assurances and material moves" to assure the Russians they are in no danger of German attack.

Thurs.

RED CHINA —The rapidly growing industrial and military might of Communist China poses "a rather bleak problem" for both the U.S. and the free nations near the Chinese mainland. He said "we must indeed be watchful."

1-15-59

RETIREMENT — In 1961, when he leaves the White House at age 70, he wants to retire to a rocking chair at least "until I really want to get out and go to work."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Pupil Placement Gives States Greater Control

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. p. 4

Two decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in the first week of its new session have meaning for the South.

10-24-59

The first was the upholding of the pupil-placement law of North Carolina. This permits the school board, so long as there is no discrimination, to place pupils and thus to consider the scholastic and personal records of the pupils.

Those states where politicians, panicked by extremists, have committed themselves to massive, total resistance to the courts, already know that in time they must come to this pupil placement law or abolish their public schools. No honest observer can insist that a system of private schools can do the job.

The Supreme Court in upholding pupil placement gives to the states more control of education than they ever had before. And further the court points out that it has not in any manner interfered with state control. The states may hire what teachers they like and may have a poor or good curriculum. All the court has said is that a state may not discriminate against children or citizens on the basis of race or color. The pupil placement law merits the consideration of those politicians who have at heart the future of their states.

The second court action affects Mississippi most of all. Mississippi permits few Negroes to vote. In that state the jury lists are chosen from the files of eligible, registered voters. Mississippi now faces a breakdown of courts since no jury verdict will be valid if qualified Negroes are excluded from jury panels.

Here again the court has acted entirely on the basis of discrimination against citizens. We will all do well to understand that the Constitution guarantees to all citizens equal protection of the law. The Supreme Court cannot do anything else save uphold that provision. To permit discrimination against one group of citizens would be to open the gates to the destruction of all constitutional rights.

1+d(1) General President Eisenhower

Administration Hopes Force Not Necessary to Integration

Miami

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Eisenhower administration says it hopes that when courts require the integration of public schools "it will never be necessary again to have to use armed forces."

Herald

Miami, Fla.

This statement of attitude was given to a Senate judiciary subcommittee Friday by Attorney General William P. Rogers. He came under some brisk Southern fire, directed by Sen Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.).

Sat 3-7-59

P. 7-A

There was also some sharpshooting from the Northern-Western sector. Sen. John Carroll (D., Colo.) protested Rogers' refusal to embrace a plan for the Justice Department to initiate school integration suits.

The main point of the administration program pushed by Rogers would make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct Federal Court orders in school integration cases.

He gave this as the goal:

"To provide a more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances of recent years towards achieving our goal of full equality under law for all of our people."

When white citizens of Little Rock, Ark., violently resisted efforts to admit nine Negroes to the city's Central High School in 1957. President Eisenhower sent federal troops there.

Rogers told the senators Friday that use of troops is the only weapon the federal government now has to prevent mob violence in such a situation, and it would prefer the new law he proposed.

This would make it punishable, by up to two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, to interfere with a valid integration order from a Federal Court.

Withholds Opinion On Mixed Schools

Ike Considers Segregation Morally Wrong

News Courier

From AP Wire Reports

Charleston, S.C.

Thurs 7-9-59

President Eisenhower Wednesday declared at his news conference in Washington that he considers racial segregation which denies any citizen equal opportunity in economic and political affairs to be morally wrong.

This was the first time he has made such a declaration in public.

P. 1 General

But his reply did not mention segregation in the schools. Newsmen time and again have sought his personal view on that issue. Just as regularly Eisenhower has replied that the President is sworn to uphold and enforce the law of the land — in this case the Supreme Court decisions forbidding racial segregation in public schools. In these circumstances, he has said, he should not voice his personal feelings.

Eisenhower's unexpectedly direct words on the racial segregation issue came in response to a question by New York Times reporter William H. Lawrence. The exchange went like this:

"Q. Quite apart from the legalisms of the situation, Mr. President, have you any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?

"Eisenhower: Myself?

"Q. Yes, sir.

"Eisenhower: Well, I suppose there are certain phases of a segregation—you are talking about, I suppose, segregation by local laws—

"Q. In public facilities.

"Eisenhower: —in other words, that interfere with the citizens' equality of opportunity in both the economic and the political fields.

"Q. Yes, sir.

"Eisenhower: I think to that extent, that is morally wrong, yes."

So Eisenhower still withheld his personal view on school segregation, except to any extent that—as some have argued — separate schools mean inferior schools for Negroes, thus handicapping them in qualifying for better jobs.

Report Says Segregation Blocs Failing

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 8-15-59

ATLANTA (AP)—Segregationists will fail in their efforts to preserve all-white public schools but their efforts will damage many persons and institutions, the Southern Regional Council says in a special report.

P. 4

The council said the past year's events in Arkansas and Virginia forced the recognition that there are only three alternatives: desegregation; abolition of public schools or the near miracle of a disintegration of the pressures for reform.

General

"By counter-offensive against supporters of desegregation" the report said, "the present Southern political and social leadership will do what it can to bring off the miracle. Unless the signs of the times are in mad disarray, it will not succeed.

MANY PERSONS

"But the endeavor will bring damage to many persons and institutions and values which stand in its path, and Americans of all sections ought to be alert to the threat."

The council is an organization working for improvement in race relations.

It's review of the 1958-59 school year showed no desegregation in schools in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Varying degrees of resistance held desegregation to minimal levels in Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

CURB ACTIVITIES

With the exception of Texas, only 206 Negroes were in attendance with white pupils during the past year in 11 Southern states. In Texas, an estimated 3,250 Negroes were in desegregated classes.

The report said a mass of legislation has been passed to curb activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The aim of this legislation has been to block Negro entrance to the courts by enfeeblement of the NAACP—regardless of whether this has been achieved, much of the NAACP's energies and money have been diverted to defending itself rather than combating segregation."

VIGOROUS EFFORT

Desegregation has won some acceptance in the upper and middle South but opposition has delayed a more vigorous effort to penetrate the Deep South, the report said.

It added that with the crisis past in Virginia, 1959-60 should provide the first chance for a year of quiet advancement in the upper and middle states.

The hard core of resistance—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—may soon be the only states where segregation remains a political issue.

ANOTHER STAGE

The council said there would be still another stage before the final isolation of the hard core—the attempt by some of the cities within these five states, Atlanta and New Orleans being the most likely, to secede. Federal judges have allowed each another year, postponding until 1960 the final contest.

"Both cities, but particularly Atlanta, contain influential elements that seek local option to handle the problem free of dominance by their state governments. . . . Desegregation in some of the chief cities of the Deep South will therefore, probably occur after another year and the climactic struggle to make it succeed will have strong, perhaps decisive local supporters."

14d(1) 1959 GENERAL

REPORT ON INTEGRATION—THE OUTLOOK AS TERM BEGINS

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 29—One de- [illegible] out as school sound across the South beginning of the sixth of classes under the Su- Court's desegregation This is the emergence growing determination to tain public education even price of token compliance that ruling.

Norfolk to Little Rock rom Memphis to Miami, are indications that many erners have weighed the e of bitter-end resistance found it wanting. Closed s have proved to be too a sacrifice in both educa- and economic terms.

ckets of unyielding opposi- remain in the upper South; Deep South is still locked in ture of defiance. Many ob- rs consider it more than y that some communities possibly entire states will h public education for a before swinging into line. the tide of protest against a drastic course is rising the over-all picture present- y the region is one of slow sometimes halting progress rd desegregation.

action to the 1954 ruling varied widely among the nteen states affected. There a burst of compliance in border area even before the t handed down its imple- tation decision a year later. he middle South, the atti- ranged from one of grudg- acceptance to massive re- nce. The Deep South pre- d a solid front of ition.

es Tell Story

s pattern of compliance defiance is shown in the tical Summary of the hern Education Reporting ice. This is a fact-finding y directed by Southern and educators and fi- d by the Ford Foundation. of a total of 786 school in the border area with and Negro students, [illegible] desegregation at [illegible] school year. This area embraces Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

With the exception of the nation's capital, all have relatively small percentages of Negroes in their populations. Race relations have followed a less rigid pattern than in the lower South. The leadership of these states has generally taken a stand for obedience to the ruling.

Only Delaware, where seventeen of fifty-one bi-racial districts were integrated last year, has lagged. However, Negroes were scheduled to be admitted throughout the state this year under a twelve-year "stair-step" plan proposed by the Delaware Board of Education and approved by a Federal court. Desegregation will begin with the first grade.

Deep South

Five states of the old Confederacy—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—have moved further away from the court's directive with each passing year. New laws and constitutional amendments have been passed to strengthen segregation statutes already on the books.

This area has the heaviest density of Negroes in its population. Although industrialization and urbanization have modified its attitude somewhat, it remains a stronghold of bitter resistance to racial change. With few exceptions, its leaders have followed a policy of dead-end opposition to desegregation, and there has been none.

Of the six states remaining, all but Florida have lowered racial bars in their public schools to some degree and Florida is scheduled to do so this fall. The others in this group are Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. That their compliance has been of a token nature is shown by the fact that of 1,461 bi-racial school districts, only 144 had any integration last term.

Outlook for '59

The outlook as schools reopened was for limited extension of desegregation in Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

In Arkansas the four Little Rock high schools reopened Aug. 12, two with token integration.

Forty miles to the south, a potentially explosive situation developed at the Dollarway High School. The rural school has been ordered to admit three Negroes when it opens Sept. 8.

The Dollarway School Board has appealed the decision and is expected to postpone the opening until the outcome is finally decided. Law-enforcement officers and civic leaders interviewed at near-by Pine Bluff this week declared there would be violence if the school were desegregated.

Start in Florida

In Florida the Dade County Board of Public Instruction directed the admission of four Negroes to Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami. It also approved the admission of other Negroes to a county-operated school at Homestead Air Force Base.

This marked the first official move toward desegregation in Florida. However, a check of Dade County school records showed that a white girl attended an all-Negro school during the 1956-1957 year and that in 1957-58 three Negroes and five students of mixed parentage were enrolled in an all-white school.

The third year of token compliance in North Carolina will see desegregation spread to three new communities. This will bring to seven the number that have opened previously white schools to Negroes.

White Nashville schools will desegregate the third grade under the city's stairstep plan of integrating a grade at a time, attention in Tennessee has been focused on Memphis State University. The state institution has announced that it will admit Negroes for the first time this year.

The prospect in Virginia ranges from substantial compliance to the ultimate in resistence. The second year of desegregation will start in Norfolk, Alexandria and Arlington Counties.

Charlottesville, a city with great symbolic stature because it was the home of Thomas Jefferson and is the site of the state university, will admit three Negroes to a white high school and eight to a white elementary school.

At Front Royal a citizens' group has delayed a decision whether to reopen a private high school there. About 780 white students attended the institution last year but only 530 enrolled for the coming term. A total of 336 whites and eighteen Negroes registered at Warren County High, which is scheduled to open Sept. 8.

Schools Closed

Prince Edward County, in the center of Southside Virginia, has become the first Southern community to abolish its public school system rather than comply with the Supreme Court's decision. N. A. A. C. P. lawyers are expected to test this action in the Federal courts.

But throughout the region there is evidence that all save the five "hard-core" states would come to terms with the Federal courts in the not-too-distant future. This is the result of the growing realization that the choice is one of at least token compliance or no schools at all.

There is also the economic lesson of Little Rock. Business and professional men there threw their full weight behind the move to open the schools after becoming convinced that the situation threatened the city with economic strangulation.

With the examples of Arkansas and Virginia before them, even some of the larger cities in the Deep South are beginning to rebel against the policy of no compromise.

Big Cities

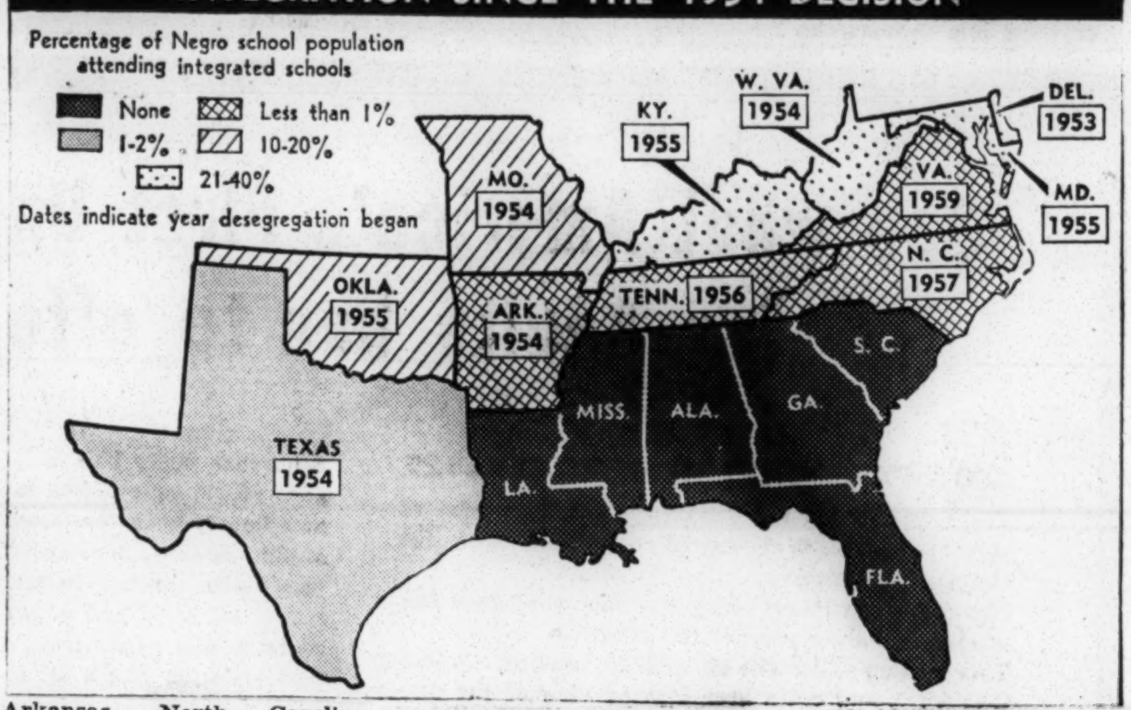
Atlanta and New Orleans have been told by the Federal courts that some start toward compliance must be made in the 1960-61 school year. There is a growing demand in both cities for the right to decide the matter by local option.

The past year has also seen the organization of citizens' groups dedicated to the task of keeping the schools open. In a report on the desegregation question, the Southern Regional Council noted that much of the membership of these groups was made up of those who believe in segregation.

The council, an inter-racial agency that seeks to promote better white-Negro relations in the South, called this fact "profoundly impressive."

"For Southerners to affirm publicly that racial traditions are of only secondary value in their social structure is a long, crucial step toward abandonment of racial snobbery and inequalities," the council declared. "It is, moreover, another demonstration that race is not the central concern of large segments of the Southern electorate."

INTEGRATION SINCE THE 1954 DECISION



14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

Not So Distinguished

14d(1) general

A distinguished (?) New Englander discusses the Supreme Court's decision on Public schools in a five-column advertisement being inserted in Northern newspapers by an Alabama segregationist committee.

Afro American p.4

The writer, Carleton Putnam, a member of the board of Delta airlines, wrote a letter to President Eisenhower on Oct. 13, 1958.

Baltimore, Md.

Where the letter has been for the last five months is not made clear in the advertisement.

Not all members of a distinguished family are necessarily distinguished as a reading of Mr. Putnam's letter proves. Certainly the logic in his letter was not learned at Princeton or Columbia Universities where he attended school.

Sat. 4-11-59

MR. PUTNAM argues that the Supreme Court's school decision destroys "the right of freedom of association for white persons and that the 14th Amendment has been interpreted one way (separate but equal) since 1896."

He also quotes Lord Bryce, who wrote a book on the American commonwealth 79 years ago in which colored people were referred to as a "body of savages carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . ."

His first argument is patently false since there's nothing in the Constitution that gives any group of citizens exclusive rights in public institutions.

In fact the 14th Amendment specifically states that every citizen shall have the same privileges and immunities. It said that when it was passed in 1865 and not a single Confederate state was permitted to come back into the Union until it approved the idea of equality of all citizens.

* * *

MOREOVER, THE distinguished (?) Mr. Putnam ought to be able to quote somebody more contemporary than an English nobleman of three - quarters of a century ago.

Mr. Putnam refers to colored Americans as savages, when as a matter of fact many of them are his equal in education, in intellect, in culture and his superior in finance.

When the ancestors of Mr. Putnam were drinking blood out of the skulls of their enemies killed in battle, our African ancestors were seated on the throne of the Pharohs.

A truly distinguished and intelligent person at this late date doesn't argue the thoroughly discredited doctrine of racial superiority.

* * *

HENRY CLAY 100 years ago demolished that kind of spurious reasoning.

He said: "The theory of the master race is that the inferiors should be enslaved (segregated)."

Clay insisted that would prove entirely too much.

It would mean that any nation which has made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom than another nation would have the right to reduce that nation to a state of bondage.

Further, said Clay, if the theory be applicable to races and nations, what is to prevent it being applied to individuals. Under such a proposition, the strongest and wisest man would have the right to make slaves of the rest of mankind.

The last exponent of this master race theory was one Adolf Hitler. Even Mr. Putnam knows what happened to him.

TV Film To Show Atlanta Reaction To Desegregation

Atlanta World

A special, hour-long documentary film, produced by NBC-TV, which will deal with nothing but the reactions, implications and repercussions evolving from the recent back-to-back federal court desegregation rulings in Atlanta is scheduled for net work televiewing at 6 p. m. today on WSB-TV.

Atlanta, Ga.

A crew of newsmen from NBC television network in New York City came to Atlanta January 12 for a two-day session recording the desegregation decisions effect upon such notables as Dr. C. Clayton Powell, acting head of the Atlanta Branch NAACP and a group of students from Booker T. Washington High School.

14d(1) General

Jan 13-1-59

The documentary film, which will have Chet Huntley as its narrator, will find the large group of students who met in Amos' Drug Store discussing their reactions to the integration decisions, their opinion of the present school set-up. The show will be aired coast-to-coast.

P.1

The students who are scheduled to have talking roles in the film are: Lucius Wyatt, 14; Cheryl Chisholm, 13; Etta Geer, 16; Robert Price, 16; Julius Coles; William Carethers, 16 and Edward Brooks, 16.

In addition to Dr. Powell and the students, film interviews with Mayor William B. Hartsfield, members of the 1959 Georgia General Assembly and many other dignitaries who have sparked the action on both sides of the desegregation issue, will further fill the film.

World

It was also reported, but not officially confirmed, that the second mass meeting held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church to discuss the implementation of the bus desegregation decision will make up a part of the television program.

Jan 2-1-59

U.S. Won't Cut Aid to Force Integration

Herald Tribune

14d(1) general

Flemming Also Bars Taking Over Schools

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12 (AP)—President Eisenhower's administration has no intention of intervening in school desegregation disputes with weapons like holdbacks of Federal funds or Federal operation of general public schools, Congress was told today.

New York

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee in favor of the limited desegregation aid the Administration proposes as part of its civil rights package bill.

Thr 3-13-59

Northern Democratic members of the subcommittee questioned Dr. Flemming about other actions the government might take. Repeatedly Dr. Flemming said that, for example, the executive branch would be stepping over its accepted line if it withheld the funds provided for school districts crowded because of Federal activities.

P.1

Cites Court Ruling

"Any blanket legislation that cuts off funds across the board to all states still practicing segregation would be in conflict with the Supreme Court decision," he said.

He argued that the decision left desegregation to be worked out by individual cases, with the states and local agencies responsible for compliance and the courts—not the executive—responsible for determining whether they comply.

But he added, "We are not going to give any money, I assure you, to these private schools being set up to get around court orders."

As for establishing Federal school systems—except for the children of military personnel—where local systems are closed because of desegregation, he said "that would raise a constitutional issue."

NEW JUSTICE BACKS SCHOOL MIXING

Not Dedicated To Upset Rule, Senators Told

Fur Flies During Senate Hearing On Confirmation

Post Herald

Birmingham, Ala

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart told Southern senators today that he is not dedicated to the cause of overturning the court's school desegregation decision.

Stewart, 44-year-old Ohio Republican, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee at a hearing on his nomination to the court. He already is serving under a recess appointment.

Committee members fell to arguing among themselves as Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) asked Stewart whether he agrees with the reasoning and philosophoy behind the court's unanimous 1954 decision declaring racially segregated public schools unconstitutional.

Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) led off the questioning about the school desegregation decision, but it was only after McClellan put his question that the fur began to fly.

Sen. Hennings (D., Mo.) raised a point of order, contending the question was improper. Eastland overruled him and protested against any attempt to "gag" committee members. Hennings took strong exception to Eastland's use of the word gag.

In the end, after Stewart was assured that he wouldn't have to answer McClellan's question, Hennings withdrew his point of order.

This was McClellan's question:

"Do you agree with the premise used and the reasoning and logic applied, or the lack of application of either or both as the case may be, and the philosophy expressed by the Supreme Court in arriving at its decision" in the school case.

"The way that question is phrased," Stewart replied, "I can't conscientiously give you a simple yes or no."

Stewart went on to say that there now are pending before the court many cases in which the reasoning behind the court's decision is being relied on by one party or another.

He added that if he gave a simple yes or no answer, it might disqualify him from participating in these cases and others that may arise.

"But let me at least partially answer your question," he told McClellan.

"I would not like you to vote for me on the assumption or the proposition that I am dedicated to the cause of overturning that decision, because I am not. I have no prejudgement against that decision whatsoever."

Stewart, with his wife seated beside him, was questioned for more than two hours before a recess was called. No date for resumption of the hearing was set immediately.

14d(1)

general

P1

Only 141 of 2,018 School Districts in 11 Southern States Started Integration

14d(1) general

Washington, D. C.—School desegregation in the South is "slowly grinding to a halt," according to the results of an 11-state survey presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee April 8. Will Maslow of New York, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, told a Committee hearing that Federal action oncivil rights is necessary to halt what he termed an "alarming slowdown" in implementation of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

2,018 Districts

Out of 2,018 bi-racial school districts in the South, according to the American Jewish Congress survey, desegregation has begun in only 141—of which 124 are in West Texas, which has a small Negro population. This is an increase of only 34 school districts in more than two years, Mr. Maslow said.

The 11 states covered were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The American Jewish Congress survey was prepared on the basis of reports from the various states on their school populations.

Thurs

4-16-59

Border States

Whatever progress toward desegregation has been made during the past two years, Mr. Maslow told the Committee, has been almost wholly confined to border states where the 1954 desegregation decision of the Supreme Court was accepted almost as soon as it was announced. In Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia, he said, 647 bi-racial school districts have begun to integrate classes, as compared with 525 school districts two years ago. The total number of school districts with Negro and white residents in these states is 813.

P1

One Makes Effort

Of the eight Southern states that were completely segregated in 1956—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—only North Carolina has made any effort to integrate its schools, Mr. Maslow reported. He said this consisted of a "token" integration plan, noting that only 11 Negro students in the entire state are attending previously all-white schools. In Virginia, Negroes are now attending previously all-white schools in four of the state's 114 school districts ,following invalidation of state anti-integration statutes by the U. S. Circuit Court.

Thurs

4-16-59

Injunctions

Mr. Maslow presented the findings to the Judiciary Committee in urging enactment of a strong and comprehensive civil rights measure that would give the Justice Department authority to seek injunctions against school boards that refuse to begin racial integration. This authority is included in the Douglas-Celler bill, which Mr. Maslow described as "the best approach yet suggested for employing the full powers of the Federal government to end state-imposed racial segregation."

Only 25 Suits

14d(1) general

In urging that the Justice Department be given authority to sue school boards that refuse to integrate, Mr. Maslow reported that in 1,937 segregated school districts in eleven Southern states, only 25 private suits are pending against school boards. No suits at all are pending in Alabama and Mississippi; only one each in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee; two in Arkansas; and three each in Florida, Louisiana,

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

Catholic Sociologists Hear Jesuit Blame Adult Leaders For Desegregation Resistance

1440 General

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—Overt resistance to school desegregation rarely appears among high school students "independent of adult encouragement," a Jesuit sociologist has reported here.

Father James F. Muldowney, S. J., assistant professor of sociology at Wheeling (W. Va.) college, reported to the American Catholic Socioligical society on his study of five unidentified communities in five different states which had compulsory racial segregation before the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Some 200 sociologists attended the three-day meeting held at the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's college here.

Father Muldowney's report said peaceful desegregation did not depend so much on the size of the community, its population distribution or "even the actual proportion of Negroes to whites."

More important, he said, "is the definition of the (Negro-white) proportion in the minds of the white people."

The worst climate for desegregation, the priest found, was a "predominantly rural area with few Negroes living in segregated sections, and which had been forced to mix white and colored children by local court order."

The best prospect for easy adjustment would be found in "a large city with a clear residential segregation and with more than a quarter of the population Negro, which had voluntarily accepted the Supreme Court's decision to desegregate," Father Muldowney reported.

The report said that academic differences between the white and Negro children "was not a significant factor in the ease or difficulty of the transition" in the communities Father Muldowney studied. Another point made in the report was that desegregation was more successful in those places where the teachers themselves had already been professionally desegregated.

Father Muldowney said school authorities in the communities he studied agreed that "early publicity" of desegregation had an adverse effect because it "complicated the situation and restricted the decision-making powers of those responsible for making the change." He also found that local school policies will be helped or hindered by policy set at the state level.

Black Dispatch
P. 11
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thu 1-15-59

'Private' Schools Won't Get Funds

Evading Integration Means Loss Of U.S. Aid

Commercial Appeal
1440
P. 26
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon 1-12-59

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (UPI)—Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, said Saturday that public schools converted into "private" schools to avoid racial integration will get none of the 90 million dollars in Federal funds available under the National Defense Education Act.

He outlined the Administration's position in a letter to Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.), who inquired about the funds last month. Javits released excerpts from the letter.

The new education act is designed primarily to improve facilities for teaching science, mathematics and languages in the space age.

Dr. Flemming said Federal aid provided under the act will not go to public schools which are closed or put in a "private" status.

"It is evident," he wrote, "that no Federal payments could be made with respect to schools which are not in operation. In the case of schools which have been converted to 'private' institutions, their very denial that they are any longer 'public' would render them ineligible for Federal grants . . ."

Senator Javits said the department clearly was following the Supreme Court's decision on the Little Rock case last September that "neither 'ingenious nor ingenuous' schemes to evade Federal Court orders should work."

"Eight Southern states have various types of laws which could be used to close public schools ordered to integrate," Senator Javits said.

"However, Secretary Flemming has now gone on record in this letter that should they be shut down, these schools would automatically join the present

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TALMADGE URGES NEW SCHOOL LAW

Backs Amendment for Local Option on Segregation in Address Here

1440

By PETER KIHSS

New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Fri 1-30-59
P. 17

Senator Herman E. Talmadge appealed here last night for a Constitutional amendment to let citizens decide locally how and when to comply with court orders to end racial segregation in public schools.

The Georgia Democrat spoke to 400 textile sales and mill executives at the annual dinner of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York in the Plaza Hotel.

Noting that integration disputes had closed a number of Southern schools, Senator Talmadge contended that the present trend "surely will result in the destruction of public education in the South."

The amendment, which he and seven other Southern Senators introduced this week, would give control of public schools "exclusively" to states and subdivisions.

Admits Opposition

Senator Talmadge, who has long fought for segregation, asserted that he recognized "there are feelings as strong on the other side of the subject as mine are on my side."

But the amendment, he argued, would "end for all time any threat from any quarter of Federal control of education." He said it would enable national unity while the nation struggles against "world communism."

He added that such a provision would "make certain that whatever change might take place would be by the constructive process of evolution rather than the destructive process of revolution."

Senator Talmadge also denounced "asinine and unrealistic government policies" that, he said, had helped to close 717 United States textile mills with a loss of 345,000 textile jobs since 1947. He called for import restrictions to promote the domestic industry.

The Senator charged that the United States had used tax dollars to build up foreign textile industries, and had sold them surplus cotton at prices 20 per cent below those that American industry must pay.

It went on to buy the finished products for foreign aid distribution, he said, and lowered tariffs and import quotas to admit here textiles made by labor paid "one-tenth or less of the American legal minimum."

Senator Talmadge also urged a program to let the farmer plant what he pleased and receive compensation equal to the difference between the market price and parity. The proposal, he said, would put $1,000,000,000 more in farmers' pockets annually, and it would save at least $2,000,000,000 a year in administrative costs.

Constitutional Amendment Would Give Control Of Operation Of Nation's Schools To Local and State Authorities

140 D General

Proposed Amendment Offered By Southern Senate Leaders As Move To Block School Integration

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

Sat 1-31-59

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Southern Democratic senators Tuesday offered their solution to the school integration dispute—a proposed constitutional amendment to assure states and localities full control over education.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), who headed the list of eight Dixie sponsors of the amendment, said it would avert the "unparalleled catastrophe" of wholesale school closing.

The amendment would need the support of two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the 49 state legislatures. It shaped up as the South's counter-proposal to a wide range of civil rights bills either before or being prepared for Congress.

91

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), although not a co-sponsor of the resolution, praised Talmadge and charged that the Supreme Court had become "almost sadistic" in its determination to force school integration on the South.

Russell said the segregation crisis was "the greatest problem that has confronted the people of the southern states in almost a century." Talmadge, he said, was making "a sincere effort to find some solution."

Talmadge's proposed change in the Constitution would declare that "administrative control of any public educational institution or public educational system" is vested solely in the state or political subdivision which operates it.

Sponsoring the amendment with Talmadge were Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), Olin D. Johnston (D- S. C.), Lister Hill (D-Ala.), John Sparkman (D-Ala.), James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and John C. Stennis (D-Miss.).

Youth Opposes Mixed Schools

Commercial Appeal

Norfolk Study Shows Less Tolerance Than Expected

GETTING MORE HOSTILE

140 D

General

By The Associated Press

Memphis Tenn

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1. — A social worker reported Wednesday desegregation in the South has made its white children more hostile to sharing their classrooms with Negroes temporarily at least.

From a study made of white parents and students in Norfolk Va., and several other Southern communities, he drew the conclusion that public resistance to integration has deepened in the South as a whole. Statistical data was confined to the Norfolk interviews.

Thurs 4-2-59

This picture of the racial problem was presented to the American Orthopsychiatric Association in a paper prepared by Ernest Q. Campbell, Ph.D., of the University of North Carolina. In his absence the paper was read by Oscar Cohen of New York City, program director for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Hundreds Interviewed

Dr. Campbell interviewed 650 Norfolk white adults who were the parents of 350 school children. He also got information from a questionnaire distributed to 2,000 of the city's students.

While the Norfolk public schools were closed — between last June and January—Campbell's survey showed 63 per cent of the adults, but only 45 per cent of the youngsters wanted a reopening, even if Negroes were admitted.

"A striking thing about these findings," Campbell reported, "Is that the racial tolerance imputed to youth in contrast to their elders does not appear in these data."

V 33

Students Displaced

The closing of the schools produced a kind of displacement for many white students, he added. Some were sent away to relatives in other states, others went to special privately-run night classes. But one out of every five had no school to attend.

May of these without classrooms spent their time hanging around pool halls and drug stores, Campbell said. Some got married, some got jobs. Some apparently got on their parents' nerves. These changes contributed to the more lenient attitude of the adults toward school reopening, Campbell said.

However, Campbell reported, 85 per cent of Norfolk's white adults and 88 per cent of their children now favor segregation.

Wanted: A Flood Of Plaintiffs

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

140 D

With "massive resistance" washed away, Southerners have been pinning their hopes on pupil placement laws to plug up the dam of segregation.

When the Supreme Court last year gave its tentative approval to this obvious subterfuge in Alabama, there was much rejoicing in the segregationist camps of the White Citizens Councils and the Klan.

But last week, happily came the first ray of hope that this rejoicing could be short-lived.

Sat. 4-4-59

General

The Fourth U.S. Court of Appeals, which first upheld pupil placement laws in a North Carolina case, gave comforting indication that it is taking a long second look at this device.

P. 4

* * *

IT DID SO in an opinion dealing with the denial by the Arlington, Va., school board of requested transfers to 26 children to schools nearest their homes.

The district judge, who upheld the board's denial, was ordered to have the board re-examine these 26 applications with two changed situations in mind.

One was that the board could not submit these children to tests not applied to white pupils asking for transfers.

This is exacly what was done not only in Arlington but in Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina where pupil placement acts have been used and are being used to prevent desegregation.

* * *

THE SECOND was that the original examination was conducted under the state threat that the previously all-white school would be closed if the requested transfers were permitted.

While declared unconstitutional in Virginia, the same law remains on the books of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Thus if the Supreme Court upholds the Fourth Court of Appeals' reasoned decision in the Arlington case, the days of pupil placement acts in other Confederate states are surely numbered.

* * *

ALL THAT is needed to deliver this last Dixie legal strategem a mortal blow is a flood of plaintiffs possessed with courageous determination to enjoy their constitutional right to an equal education not at some remote date in the future, but right now.

Editorial

X

14d(1) 1959 GENERAL

'INCIDENT MISHANDLED'

Former Little Rock Mayor Says Integration May Lead To Another Civil War

Montgomery Ala Advertiser General

DENVER (AP)—Woodrow Wilson Mann, former mayor of Little Rock, Ark., said Wednesday the United States may be heading into another Civil War over the segregation question.

Mann was revealed last week as the man whose appeal brought federal troops to Little Rock after rioting resulted from the admission of Negro students into Central High School. He moved here several months ago and operated an insurance firm.

Mann said in an address to the Kiwanis Club that because of "mishandling and exploitation of the Little Rock incident, we now have a nation as divided as it was in the days immediately preceding the Civil War."

"The people of this nation are in fact engaged in a cold war within this country," he said. "No apparent effort is being made by any segment of society to find a solution."

2-19-59

Calling desegregation of schools in the South "the most serious problem faced by this country in over 100 years," Mann said:

"We are headed toward Civil War just as surely as there is a God above, unless something is done and done immediately.

4-B

"The use of federal troops, based solely on the determination of the federal government to change a way of life, born and bred into millions of people in this country, has proven one thing beyond doubt: Even in the United States force cannot and will not make people submit to a way of life that they are not willing to accept.

"The insincere and completely political actions on the part of the federal government in this situation offer final and conclusive proof that the rights, privileges and the freedoms granted us as citizens of this nation have been taken away from the people and placed in the hands of a few almighty men in Washington."

Mann said he did not agree h the U.S. Supreme Court de- on of 1954 calling for deseg- tion in the public schools. He he sent a telegram for fed- troops in September 1957, after "I, as mayor of Little Rock, found myself trapped between the governor of Arkansas on one side and the federal government on the other."

YANKEE-BORN

Says That Integrated Education In South Would Be Worthless

By ROSS M. HAGEN

Albany Ga Tues. 5/19/59 P. 1

ATLANTA (AP) — "Integrated education in the South would not be worth the paper on which the diploma is printed," says James H. Gray, publisher and editor of the Albany Herald.

Gray spoke Monday night at a meeting of the Metropolitan Assn. to Continue Segregated Public Education in Atlanta.

Gray, 43-year-old native of Westfield, Mass., said schools in Washington, D. C., are an example of what Georgia faces if its schools are integrated.

"Seventy-four per cent of the children attending public schools in Washington are Negro," Gray said. He said that if Georgia's schools are forced to integrate every white parent who can afford it will send his children to private schools.

"The liberals say the expense of sending children to private schools would be too great," Gray said. "But it would be cheaper than to give them the kind of education they would get in an integrated public school."

Turning to the U. S. Supreme Court, Gray said that tribunal "is bent on fostering a social revolution."

General

He said the court is trying to force equality on the people.

"But in a free state such as ours," Grya said, "there is no economic equality, nor social equality. In Russia the majority of the people have equality — equality of poverty and fear."

He accused the court of trying to tear "down the entire school system of the South which is just beginning to catch up with the North."

"The vast majority of Southern whites do not want integration," Gray said. "The consent of the governed must be maintained."

Gray said the Supreme Court is holding Southern children as "hostages" in its drive to force integration on the South. "Both whites and Negroes are bound to suffer and suffer deeply as a result," he added.

"The white South must fight to protect our social order."

Token integrationists, Gray, are trying to mislead the people.

"Socialists say token integration is the only way to integrate a community which has no popular will for it," he said. "This is moral and intellectual deceit because token integration is technically the same in principle as segregation.

"These yammering liberals admit there can be no wholly integrated schools because there is no popular will. So they tell us that token integration is only to get around the law."

"We are told to honor the law as honest citizens, yet these token integrationists slyly tell us we can bootleg around the law." He added:

"This is similar to prohibition laws and would give us speak easy education, not integrated."

He decried the "professional bleeding hearts who do not want to be recognized as simon pure integrationists, but who go about crying, 'Save our schools.'"

"These token integrationists are being deliberately misleading," Gray said. "The issue is integration — not whether to keep the public schools open."

Deadline For School Desegregation Urged At Miami Convention

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Segregation Not To Bar Service Teams In Dixie

Fri. 5-29-59

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A Jewish labor organization called upon U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to set a deadline for de-segregating all public schools.

14 d)

And in Washington the Defense Department said Thursday it has no anti -segregation rule barring service football teams from playing in southern bowl games. It said the issue was one for the schools themselves to decide.

The Farband Labor Zionist Order adopted a resolution pointing out that five years have passed since the Supreme Court issued its history - making de- gregation ruling of 1954.

The resolution said the Supreme Court at that time ruled at schools should be deseg- gated with "all deliberate peed." However, it charged that arious communities have made o move to comply with t he igh court decision.

PECIFIC TIME

The resolution said such com- unities 'must be put on notice at there is a specific time - mit for compliance with the law the land."

The resolution was adopted at closing session of a five -day nvention.

ENTAGON POLICY

The Pentagon policy statement s outlined in a letter from as- tant Defense Secretary Charles nucane to Rep. F. Edward He- ert D-La. Hebert, whose New rleans district includes the Sug- Bowl, asked the Defense De- rtment for a policy statement three months ago.

Daily World

Rep. James G. Fulton R-Pa. criticized the Finucane letter as a "step backward." Fulton, who rapped the Army two years ago for letting West Point play Tulane in New Orleans, said he would ask Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy to reverse the decision.

P. 7

KNOWS WHERE EVERYBODY STANDS

Fri. 5-29-59

Finucane wrote that "the segregation issue in itself does not rule out participation in a post-season bowl game ... A service academy team may play in the Rose Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, the Cotton Bowl, the Orange Bowl or the 'Gator Bowl, if invited, provided that the services academy in question determines such participation to be in its best interests."

Hebert, who said his inquiry was based on "a series of incidents" and not a particular case, said he was happy that "now for the first time we know where everybody stands."

But Fulton said he thought service academies should be allowed to play in bowl games only "so long as they are not participating in any form of segregation - in the stands or on the field."

14 d)

Louisiana requires segregated seating at sports events and until Monday had a state law forbidding whites and Negroes from competing in sports events.

STRIKE DOWN LAW

The Supreme Court struck down the law as unconstitutional, casting doubts on the validity of all Southern laws banning inter-racial sports. The decision did not touch on the question of segregated seating at sports events, however.

Fulton charged that Finucane's "dictorial statement" was contrary to a ruling several years ago by the secretary of the Army.

But Hebert felt the question had been answered "once and for all," and praised the Pentagon for stating "one policy for all the academies."

"I believe it important," he said, "that the questions which have been raised for political purposes at improper times have now been answered in the calm of the year when there are no impending athletic contests."

A WAY TO END THE ARGUMENT ON SCHOOLS

Black Dispatch P. 3

It was a curious argument that Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia offered this week in support of a proposed constitutional amendment to give the states exclusive control over their public schools, as a means of preserving segregated classrooms in the South.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Eleven states and Hawaii, which is soon to become a state, have such a guarantee now, he told a senate subcommittee. This came about, he contended, through cogressional approval of their constitutions. The southern states, he argued, should enjoy the same privilege as a matter of constitutional equity.

Fri. 6-12-59

It so happens that every one of the states he mentioned as having exclusive control of their schools operates integrated classrooms. That fact alone leaves his argument rather pointless.

The sort of control Mr. Talmadge is advocating would amount to an abridgement of the equal-protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment on which the Supreme Court based its 1954 decision outlawing segregation in public schools. We can't imagine how Congress' approval of a state's constitution could possibly abridge any part of the United State Constitution.

Certainly if any of the 11 states on the Senator's list tried to establish segregated schools, they would hear from the court quickly enough. They may enjoy exclusive control in other matters of school policy, but their immunity from what the highest court has said is the law of the land is positively inconceivable.

This doesn't mean, of course, that the goal Mr. Talmadge is seeing couldn't be achieved through constitutional amendment. Theoretically it could be, but only theoretically. For all practical purposes, such an amendment hasn't a ghost of a chance of becoming law. Surely the Georgian and those associated with him in the sponsorship must know that.

14 d)

It would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and then ratified by three-fourths of the 49 states. It couldn't even meet the congressional test. And even if it could clear that hurdle, its rejection by the states would be overwhelming. Five to eight southern states, at most, might vote for ratification.

Actually, it might be a good thing if Congress submitted the proposal to the states. That would be one way of settling the question once and for all. Once the nation had spoken, no longer could southern politicians hope to delude their own people into believing that the rest of the country, or any sizable part of it, shares any desire to turn back the clock on social progress.—*Louisville, Kentucky TIMES.*

Educators Take Long Look At Effects of Integration

By DON OBERDORFER
[illegible] Herald-Chicago News Wire

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—What [illegible] in the American [illegible] where white and [illegible] sit side-by-[illegible] the first time?

[illegible] the first serious at-[illegible] get the answers [illegible] completed here [illegible] conference, spon-[illegible] Civil Rights [illegible]sion, of 17 school su-[illegible] from 13 differ-[illegible] where racial bar-[illegible] fallen since May [illegible]

5/14d(1)

[illegible] five members of the [illegible] Commission are: [illegible] John R. Hannah, [illegible] State University pres-[illegible] Theodore M. [illegible] Notre Dame Univer-[illegible]dent; John S. Battle, [illegible] Virginia governor; [illegible] Carlton, former Flori-[illegible], and Dean Robert [illegible] of Southern Method-[illegible] law school.

[illegible] on the commis-[illegible] been filled.

[illegible] of the school-[illegible] that the new prob-[illegible] as great as they [illegible] and feared.

[illegible]terracial social [illegible]scipline has [illegible] a big prob-

9-9-59

STUDENTS ARE [illegible] as well as white [illegible] the Negro [illegible] level in some in-[illegible] is rapidly im-

[illegible] prefer to at-[illegible] all-Negro [illegible] opportunities [illegible] white system.

[illegible] biggest headaches [illegible] school systems [illegible] Negro proportion [illegible] is large. In [illegible] cities there [illegible] increase [illegible] fleeing to the suburbs.

Other headaches of complying with the Supreme Court decisions have included loss of jobs for some Negro teachers and athletic schedule discrimination against integrated schools by segregated rivals.

The school superintendents sat around a long U-shaped table in a Nashville hotel for two days exchanging experiences and ideas.

The Civil Rights Commission, which will use the data in making recommendations to Congress and the White House, made no public summary, but here are underlined points from a reporter's notebook.

* * *

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM: In many border state schools (Oklahoma, Delaware, District of Columbia) Negro children have been attending school social events with little incident. They usually stick to their own.

"Our first junior prom after integration, one Negro couple attended. Last year there were three couples, who exchanged dances among themselves," said David Green of Dover, Del.

In the southern areas, where fears of social contact are stronger, Negroes in integrated schools rarely take part in the social functions.

From both areas there were almost no reports here of interracial attractions formed as a result of school integration.

School buses can be a very touchy social problem, however, particularly in Southern rural areas. R. B. Pipe of Logan County, Ky., reported 60 children crowded into 40-passenger school buses created a constant source of possible trouble in his system.

Logan has instructed all drivers to strictly segregate the children by age and sex but not by race.

* * *

DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

"We haven't had a discipline problem we considered stemmed from integration," said G. B. Wadzeck of San Angelo, Tex.

"I don't want to mislead you. We have had a fight or two between a white and a Negro boy, but we didn't consider this any different than a fight between a white boy and a Latin American or between two white boys."

This was the consensus. Superintendents who reported discipline problems with some Negro children said those same problems were present in the segregated system. Several schoolmen said discipline had improved with integration, probably because of added teacher alertness.

* * *

SCHOLASTIC ABILITY: Schoolmen agreed that most Negro children do less well in school than whites. None of those who said they had enough experience for an opinion felt that integration had weakened the over-all scholastic standing of the school system.

Omer Carmichael of Louisville said extensive studies there showed that by the sixth grade the average Negro child is one year and four months behind the white norm.

"The charge has been made that integration dropped our school standards," said Carl Hansen of Washington. "What really happened is that we began reporting Negro scores. The method of reporting was changed, not the facts."

Both these men said studies in their cities showed Negro children closing the gap in ability since integration.

Why the scholastic lag? G. B. Wadzeck of San Angelo, Tex., gave the majority opinion that it was home life.

"Our maid explained to me she had three children whom she had to leave with almost anyone so my wife could spend more time with our children . . . that's the difference," he said.

VOLUNTARY RACIAL GROUPING: Solid evidence was shown for the theory that very many Negroes prefer to have their children attend Negro schools, if they are assured of the chance of doing otherwise.

In Leavenworth, Kan., half of the children from an abolished all-Negro eighth grade chose to go to another all-Negro school though it was farther away from home than a similar white school.

In Louisville, 45 per cent of the Negro children falling into predominantly white school districts asked for transfers back to Negro schools.

Several schoolmen said they were convinced that the free choice of schools was highly important to the Negro parent, but parents often preferred not to subject their own child to the real or imagined difficulties of going to school with the whites.

This factor, plus the highly important factor of residential segregation, has tended to limit the number of Negro students actually present in most integrated schools.

Where very many Negroes are present in many mixed schools, however, a flight of whites away from the school system has been noticed.

White migration is a real problem in Washington and in Wilmington, Del. Carl Hansen of Washington says the exodus rate has doubled there since 1950, and that some of this is "unquestionably" due to school integration.

Washington is unusual, however, in that it will never be able to expand the city limits to take in the white suburbs.

* * *

NEGRO TEACHERS: In several smaller integrated cities, Negro teachers have not been hired to teach integrated classrooms.

The lack of faculty integration sharply curtails opportunities for Negro teachers. A superintendent as far from the South as Mary O'Brien of Pinal County, Ariz., is "greatly concerned" about the future of Negro teachers in her system.

In Oklahoma, 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs since 1954, mostly because all-Negro schools where they taught were abolished.

* * *

SPORTS: Several integrated systems found themselves shunned by their still-segregated athletic rivals.

But others found the Negro students an athletic asset. Four of the five integrated high schools in Logan County, Ky., have Negro boys on the basketball team, some outstanding stars.

And a trick ending on the story of the educators came from Pinal County, Ariz., where one community that previously had no Negro families was recently integrated by three new Negro students.

The townsmen, it turned out, had recruited the Negro family and found a job in town for the breadwinner. The town got its only Negroes because one of the Negro students was an outstanding high school athlete.

HESBURGH

STOREY

BATTLE

X

HANNAH

CARLTON

148,500 Negro Students Now Attend South's Mixed Schools

14d(1) General

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-14-59
P.10

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Efforts to accelerate desegregation, and legislative counter-moves to head it off, were being made in the South early in March, Southern School News has reported.

New school segregation cases were filed in North Carolina with strong suggestions of more to come following the fall of massive resistance laws in neighboring Virginia.

The North Carolina developments gave to speculation over a possible concentrated dirve to broaden that state's integration beyond its present "token" basis.

Also in North Carolina, a Wayne County school was designated for the sole use of children of air base personnel there, presumably including Negroes.

■

IN ALABAMA Negroes renewed efforts to breach still-intact segregation barriers. In Arkansas a law suit was filed to integrate another school district, first such action since Little Rock's crisis.

One Deep South state—Florida—faced a legislative battle over its first step toward school mixing. Dade County (Miami) touched it off with an announcement that one elementary school would be desegregated in the fall.

Desegregation of two more districts in Virginia brought to an even 800 the number which have started the process in Southern and border states. There are 2,896 bi-racial districts in the region.

A new tabulation showed there are about 148,500 Negroes attending racially mixed schools in the area out of a total of 438,000 in integrated situations. By "integrated situations" is meant the total number enrolled in a district at grade levels which have made a start toward desegregation—not the number of children in mixed classes.

North Voices Misgivings on Integration

Gallup Poll

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
14d(1) General
Fri. 3-13-59
P. 5A

PRINCETON, N. J. — Despite the collapse of Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's ruling on integration, survey evidence shows that Southern white parent of school-age children are not basically sold on the idea.

GALLUP

Nor is prejudice limited to the South. Many Northern parents, if faced with a similar problem to that which exists in the Deep South, express misgivings over integration.

Their attitudes on integration are greatly influenced by the proportion of Negro children to white children in a school, the survey finds.

Sentiment among Northern whites is overwhelmingly on the side of integrated schools as long as only a few of the children are Negro. But the proportion of Northern white parents who would have no objection to sending their children to a school where more than half of the children are colored is only about one in three.

Gallup Poll reporters put these questions to sample of white parents of school children in all areas of the country—both North and South:

1—"Would you have any objection to sending your children to a school where a few of the children are colored?"

The replies of white parents:

NORTH

Yes, would object	7 Pct.
No, would not	92
No opinion	1

SOUTH

Yes, would object	72 Pct.
No, would not	25
No opinion	3

Of interest is the fact that although sentiment among Southern white parents on this question shows virtually no change from a survey in Septemper of last year, there has been a change of sentiment among Northern white parents.

The number of Northern whites who say they would object to sending their children to a school where a few of the children are colored has dropped about half—from 13 per cent in September to 7 per cent now.

The next question:

2—"Would you have any objection to sending your children to a school where half of the children are colored?"

NORTH

Yes, would object	34 Pct.
No, would not	63
No opinion	3

SOUTH

Yes, would object	83 Pct.
No, would not	12
No opinion	1

The September survey showed 39 per cent of Northern white parents objecting, compared to 81 per cent of Southern white parents.

The third question:

3—"Would you have an objection to sending your children to a school where more than half of the children are colored?"

NORTH

Yes, would object	58 Pct.
No, would not	35
No opinion	7

SOUTH

Yes, would object	86 Pct.
No, would not	8
No opinion	6

The September survey showed the same proportion, 58 per cent of white parents in the North objecting as today, while sentiment among Southern white parents was 84 per cent opposed in September, compared with 86 per cent today.

ATTY. GEN. ROGERS SAYS:

Peaceful Integration Progressing In South

14d(1) General

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat 2-7-59
P.1

NEW YORK (UPI)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said today there are growing signs of progress toward peaceful school integration in the South.

"There is cause for encouragement for believing that reason and wisdom are coming to the fore," Rogers declared in a prepared address before the Fordham University law alumni.

"Voices of moderation are being heard in many quarters, and with greater frequency and clarity," he added. "Many people who have been adamant up to this point are beginning to listen. There are signs that more thoughtful and reasoned progress is in prospect."

VIRGINIA "MILESTONE"

Rogers said the peaceful integration of 21 Negro students into Virginia schools last week was a "milestone." He said it was the end of a chapter—"the end of efforts at resistance by all legal means."

The attorney general said it does not mean there will not be "continuing and very difficult problems to be met, both in Virginia and elsewhere—problems which will call for profound wisdom and understanding on the part of all Americans, whether they live in the North or South."

WIDER ACCEPTANCE

But, he asserted, that there is a much wider acceptance today of the "realities" and a growing recognition that "intransigent resistance can lead but ultimately to the destruction of public schooling in the area concerned."

He also said that talk of private schooling in some communities as a substitute for a public school system is "self-delusion."

He stressed that "imposed solutions are much less satisfactory than voluntary ones," and that such solutions tend only to accentuate tensions and may leave a "residue of resentment."

SAYS FACTS FACED

On the other hand, Rogers stressed, "where the individual citizens and the responsible officials have frankly faced the facts and have proceeded in good faith to formulate their own plans and to go forward with them, confusion and disorder have been largely avoided and substantial progress has been made."

General
Sat 2-7-59

Rogers noted that President Eisenhower's civil rights program seeks to strengthen the government's hand in making it a federal crime to obstruct desegregation.

He said he hoped the government would not find it necessary to invoke such authority. Furthermore, he added, it will not have to if, "as in Virginia, state and local authorities stand ready to maintain law and order within the community."

P. 8A

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

Clark Says Integration To Die Out as Issue

U. K. Historian Thinks Deep South States Can't Afford To Abandon Public Education

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky
Wed
4-22-59
P. 6 Sec 1

Cincinnati, April 21 (AP)—A University of Kentucky educator and author expressed belief here Tuesday night that the integration issue either will die or become quiescent because forces within the South are building up resistance to extremism.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, author of numerous histories of the South and head of the University of Kentucky's history department, declared the issue would die when it ceases to be politically profitable to "stir old embers of prejudice and hatred."

Dr. Clark spoke at the annual dinner of the University of Cincinnati's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national academic honor society.

Move Would Be Suicide

"Sooner or later four or five of the Southern states will have no ~~further room to~~ maneuver," he said. "They will have either to integrate their schools or abandon public education.

"For the South to abandon public education at this particular moment in its history would be little short of social and economic suicide. . . The private-school system was abandoned in the South 75 years ago for precisely the same reason it will not now work. It educated too few people."

14d(1)

General

Dr. Clark said new industry in the South has no sentimentality for the old ways and no patience with incapacity.

New South Must Compete

"A rising new industrial society can ill afford to cultivate age-old prejudices if it hopes to compete in the national and international markets," he declared.

"The members of the Supreme Court are already through high school and the Negro has been handicapped down to date in his own education. The real sufferers will be the white children. This will be the fact which will finally sober significant portions of the population."

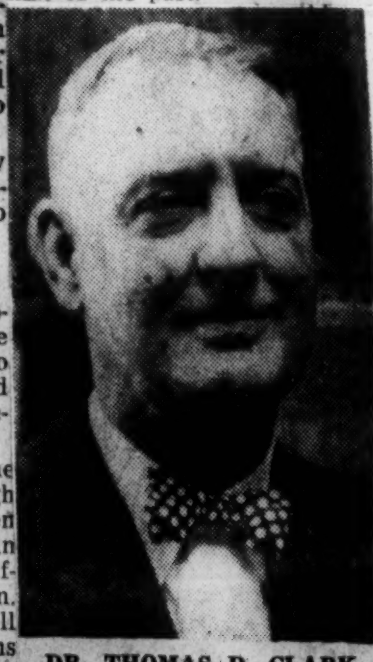
Calling this the time when the South is faced with the responsibility of making some dispassionate decisions, Dr. Clark pointed out that the region's old agrarian way of life is gone.

Trained Youth Will Leave

"The South must find employment for its people or it will become little more than the breeding ground for ineffectively trained laborers for the rest of the country," the Kentucky historian said.

"More tragically, its trained youth will leave the region and the South will be left in poverty.

"The big problem at the moment is to keep the public schools making progress, to keep good teachers in those schools, to restore a full sense of freedom in the region, and to face the fact that the South is entering a new phase of life which will be radically different from that of the past."



DR. THOMAS D. CLARK

No Integration At All So Far In Six States Of The Deepest South

Call
Kansas City
Mo.
Fri
5-8-59

(As the fifth anniversary nears of the U. S. Supreme Court desegregation decision of May 17, 1954, THE CALL and UPI will present a number of special articles dealing with the integration situation to date — where progress has been made and where it has been stalled. The following article reviews the situation in the deep South.)

Fri
5-8-59

By WILLIAM A. SHIRES

ATLANTA (UPI) — White and Negro public school pupils remain as firmly segregated as ever in six southern states, five years after the U. S. Supreme Court's integration ruling.

P 1

The states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In most of them, there is no indication that the races will be mixed in a single classroom in the foreseeable future.

Florida, with a locally-administered pupil assignment plan, may or may not make a start next September. The Dade county (Miami) school board has agreed to admit four Negro pupils next fall to the Orchard Villa elementary school, but that school may open without any white pupils registering.

General

14d(1)

There are court suits pending seeking orders for the desegregation of schools in Miami, West Palm Beach and Tampa. But across Florida, outside the metropolitan areas, there is staunch opposition to integration.

Resistance in Florida

Florida admitted Negroes to the previously all-white University of Florida last fall, but since then there has been growing resistance to any further chinking of the barrier against integration.

This has developed despite the administration of a moderate governor, LeRoy Collins, who believes that integration to a limited extent must come soon.

Call

In the strongly segregationist legislature, a constitutional change to permit private school education in Florida may be forthcoming along with laws strengthening pupil assignment and local option statutes. One measure introduced this spring would abolish Florida's public schools if any are integrated.

The biggest powder keg for an explosive battle over integration sits in Georgia. A pending suit seeking integration of schools in Atlanta may touch it off.

Georgia Is Toughest

Georgia has perhaps the toughest pro-segregation laws of any state, including one that could send a teacher to jail for instructing an integrated public school class. Bedrock of the Georgia opposition plan is a strict school closing law, coupled with a private school plan and a state-financed education grants program.

The administration of Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver is solidly behind the entire anti-integration program. Many feel school closings in Georgia will come. The issue may soon be joined.

Georgia officials are prepared to shut down Atlanta's schools if the courts order integration. If this happens, school closings may follow across the entire state.

Divided in Atlanta

In metropolitan Atlanta, sentiment is divided as the crisis approaches. Atlanta's religious, educational and professional groups have voiced concern and a grass-roots organization is active in demanding that the public schools be saved. Economic pressure is being brought to bear — warnings that industry and business would shun Georgia if the schools are closed.

Atlanta's fate in the struggle over schools may well be not only that of Georgia, but of the entire "hold-out" South.

Alabama has a pupil placement act, upheld on its face by the Supreme Court, but state leaders are seeking much stronger legislation, despite the fact that no integration has occurred even under the placement plan.

Alabama Attorney-General MacDonald Gallion warned recently that public education in Alabama will cease when the first public school is integrated.

Second Line of Defense

14d(1)

Alabama is working on a "second line of defense" including laws to permit creation of small, independent school districts through withdrawal from state, county or city systems. The independent district would handle its own schools.

General

In Louisiana, voters approved a constitutional amendment last November permitting the legislature to use state funds for private schools. The Louisiana legislature also enacted new laws permitting the closing of schools, setting up of private schools and establishment of regulations other than race for pupil assignment.

There are no integration suits pending either in Mississippi or South Carolina and the feeling in these states is die-hard opposition to integration. South Carolina removed from its constitution the requirement that the state maintain public schools and has a set of anti-integration laws which its leaders feel can weather any integration storms for some time to come.

"South Carolina's house is in good order," a special segregation study committee reported. It advised Gov. Ernest F. Hollings and the legislature that no further laws were needed to bulwark the state's position.

✓

Senator Urges 'Take Heat Off' Supreme Court

Congress Should Share Integration Blame, Douglas Says

Alabama
Journal
Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) said today Congress and the Justice Department "should be willing to take some of the heat" with the Supreme Court ~~on school~~ integration.

He said recent testimony of Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming gave him the feeling they are willing to "let the court take all the heat."

Thurs
3/19/59
P. 1

Douglas has introduced, with 16 other senators of both parties, a bill that would put the weight of Congress and the executive branch of the government behind the Supreme Court's school integration ruling.

PRIMARY ISSUE

In testimony prepared for the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, which is holding hearings on this and other civil rights measures, he said that integration is the primary issue that must be met.

Douglas said he sees nothing to warrant any conclusion that time and quiet will aid an orderly transition from segregated public schools. He added his bill is designed to assist the transition.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC) Wednesday called the Douglas bill a "viciously anti-Southern" measure rooted in conquered province philosophy.

EXPLAINS HIS BILL

But Douglas said his bill "emphasizes assistance and prevention, not penalties and restrictions." He added, "There is no criminal sanction in it."

He said the bill would, first, "declare and accept federal legal and moral responsibility for implementing the constitutional requirement of desegregation."

Secondly, the bill would provide federal technical and financial assistance to states and local communities integrating their schools.

General

IF EFFORTS FAIL

If efforts at persuasion fail, the bill provides machinery under which federal integration plans could be drawn up and enforced through court orders.

The other key section of the bill would permit the attorney general to file injunction suits in behalf of individuals to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

Douglas said this provision is necessary because those without it "those most subject to intimidation or coercion are required to fight their case with their own resources" against all the power that states opposed to integration can throw into the breach.

A similar provision was included in the administration's 1957 Civil Rights Bill but it was strcken by the Senate after beng approved by the House.

3-19-59

Douglas said civil rights measures now being sponsored by the administration and Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas are not strong enough.

N. Y. First. Alaska Second In Per-Pupil Expenditures For Public Schools

News—
Raleigh, N.C.
4-23-59
1490

WASHINGTON (UPI — New York leads all other states this year in per-pupil expenditures for public schools. Alaska is a close second.

The rankings of the states in educational expenditures, teachers' salaries and various other factors affecting schools were given Wednesday in an annual estimate compiled by the National Education Association.

The report showed that New York State's outlay on public schools this year comes to $535 for each child in average daily attendance.

Alaska's per pupil expenditure is $520. Other high-ranking states and territories: New Jersey, $463; Wyoming, $435; District of Columbia, $434; Delaware, $420; Oregon, $413; Illinois, $410; Nevada, $410; California, $390; New Mexico, $390.

Alabama was in last place with an outlay of $164 per child. Just above Alabama came Mississippi, $181, and Arkansas, $201.

But Mississippi ranked first in another listing which showed how much various states have increased their school spending over the past 10 years. Mississippi's average outlay per pupil has gone up 135 per cent. Arkansas was in second place in this list, with an increase of 101 per cent.

General

In salaries paid to classroom teachers, Alaska led with an average of $6,400, with New York close behind at $6,200. Others in the top ten were California, $6,050; Delaware, $5,600; New Jersey, $5,530; Connecticut, $5,350; Arizona, $5,328; Maryland $5,300, Nevada, $5,250, and Washington, $5,250.

Utah took top honors for the percentage of adults who have completed at least four years of high school (48.9 per cent) with California a close second (46.1 percent.) In percentage of adults who have completed four or more years of college, California and Colorado tied for first with 8.1 per cent each, and Utah was next with 7.6 per cent.

Oklahoma led in the percentage of elementary school teachers who have had four or more years of college training, with 99.6 per cent of its teachers in that category. Arizona was next with 98.4 per cent, followed by Florida, 97.8, New Mexico, 96, Texas, 95.6, North Carolina, 92.5, Utah, 91.8, California, 90.9, South Carolina. 86.9 and Alaska 86.4.

In total public school enrollment, California was way out in front with 4,035,000 children. New York was second with 2,640,000, followed by Texas, 1,955,425; Pennsylvania, 1,915,051; Ohio, 1,825,000; Illinois, 1,730,000; Michigan, 1,590,000; North Carolina, 1,085,000; Georgia, 993,000; and Florida, 981,000.

The following table ranks the states in order of their expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in public schools. The first figure shows the amount being spent in the current school year. The second figure (in parentheses) shows the percentage by which the state has increased its outlay per pupil over the past 10 years.

27. Louisiana—$330 (65.0) per cent.

34. Florida—$295 (69.6) per cent.

41. Virginia—$245 (82.6) per cent.

42. West Virginia—$225 (54.1) per cent.

43. North Carolina—$220 (73.3) per cent.

44. South Carolina—$215 (87.6) per cent.

45. Georgia—$208 (94.7) per cent.

46. Kentucky—$205 (76.5) per cent.

47. Tennessee—$205 (76.1) per cent.

48. Arkansas—$201 (101.4) per cent.

49. Mississippi — $181 (135.1) per cent.

50. Alabama—$164 (53.2) per cent.

National average $340.

The Oregon Trail, used by pioneers in the early 1800's, stretched about 2,000 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., to Portland, Ore.

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Most Negro Pupils Learn More In Mixed Schools, Study Shows

By DICK PRESTON
Scripps-Howard Newspaper

New York
Telegram
New York
N.Y.
Fri.
3-6-59
1490
P. 26
General

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Negro pupils on the average achieve less than white students when the two groups are mixed in desegregated schools.

But some Negroes become honor students who do as well as the most gifted whites. And most learn more than they would have in all-Negro schools, while the achievement level of whites does not appear to suffer.

Disciplinary problems are different in mixed schools. But they are not noticeably greater, and most of them should be blamed on poor home environment rather than desegregation as such.

These are some conclusions emerging from a two-day conference on desegregation being held here by the federal Civil Rights Commission, with school officials from 18 recently desegrated districts participating.

The conference is intended as a workshop at which Southern officials can trade ideas about how to make desegregation effective. However, few representatives of states which still are resisting the Supreme Court's edicts are present. Most of the speakers are from border states.

Heads of school systems which have mixed races on a large scale told of their experience with pupil achievement. Superintendent Carl F. Hansen of the District of Columbia said 90 percent of Washington pupils who are classed as "retarded" are Negroes, while nearly all of those in honors courses are white. Negroes comprise 74 percent of the Washington school population.

But, Mr. Hansen reported, "some of the Negroes are of comparable quality to the brightest whites."

SCHOOLS OF ENTIRE COUNTRY IN DANGER, STENNIS WARNS

Jackson News
Jackson, Miss.
Fri. 3-5-59
1490
P. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) told a Senate subcommittee Thursday he favored a constitutional amendment giving states exclusive control of public schools.

He said Supreme Court school decisions and various governmental programs are leading to federal control of the schools.

"Many of my people wonder if the local school can ever again be a true community institution," Stennis said.

He conceded that it "is true to a degree" that southern senators are backing the proposed amendment because it would permit their states to maintain segregated schools.

"Stennis said, "The schools of the entire nation are in jeopardy. To the remainder of the nation it can certainly be said that tomorrow it may be your schools, your churches, or your social order that are in jeopardy."

U. S. RIGHTS GROUP HEARS EDUCATORS

General

Southern Officials Find No Harm From Integration— Some Report Gains

1490

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times
New York
3-13-59
P. C 17

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5—School officials told the Federal Civil Rights Commission today that neither academic standards nor discipline had been adversely affected by desegregation.

However, they generally agreed that Negroes entering previously white schools ranked below their new classmates scholastically because of environmental limitations.

Educators from the upper South and Southwest contended that no harm had resulted from desegregation because of the small number of Negroes accepted. But officials from Wilmington, Del., and Washington, where total integration has taken place, reported that they had noted a slight improvement in academic achievements of students of both races.

Eleven Officials Speak

Eleven superintendents and assistant superintendents from ten states appeared during the first session of a two-day conference in the Hermitage Hotel on "The Problem of Schools in Transition from the Educators' Viewpoint."

The five commissioners and eighteen official observers will hear nine others tomorrow.

Only officials from states that have some desegregation were asked to take part. State school superintendents from the Deep South, where there is no integration on the secondary level, were invited to come as observers. Florida was the only state in this area to send a representative.

At the request of some participants, Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the commission and president of Michigan State University, barred television cameras from the proceedings. The general public also was excluded.

A number of the officials appeared reluctant to discuss their desegregation problems, apparently out of fear of repercussions back home. The commission went into secret session to hear Everett R. Kelley, superintendent of the high school in Van Buren, Ark.

William Henry Oliver, superintendent of Nashville's schools declared that "unnecessary publicity of the desegregation issue at this time is undesirable."

Careful Planning Stressed

Many of the officials stressed the importance of careful advance planning and cooperation from news media in complying with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Their discussions and answers to questions from the commissioners and other educators indicated that in states that have experienced stiff opposition a substantial number of Negroes have voluntarily chosen to re-

---

main in segregated schools.

Some superintendents said that integration of teaching staffs had taken place much more slowly than desegregation of students. Several states have had substantial decreases in the number of Negro teachers employed.

Hugh Bryan, superintendent of schools in Leavenworth, Kan., declared that he was convinced "that the majority of Negroes enjoy their separate schools with their Negro teachers."

The importance of prompt compliance with the court's ruling was stressed by G. B. Wadzeck, San Angelo, Tex., superintendent. He said that because schools there had taken action to admit Negroes immediately following the ruling there had been no opportunity for a division of opinion to develop between opponents and proponents of desegregation.

14d(1) 1959 GENERAL

Desegregation Pace Stepped Up

Afro

Sat. 3-28-59

WASHINGTON

The tempo of activity on the school - desegregation front stepped up last week with events occurring in several widely scattered locations.

Although dissimilar on their faces, the events all carry the seeds of the eventual desegregation of more Southern communities.

ARLINGTON COUNTY, Va. was ordered by a three-judge, Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to restudy the school transfer applications of 26 colored students.

Four colored students are already attending Stratford Junior High School by order of the court which ruled in the same case in January.

In last week's order, however, the court alluded to the tests given to colored students who applied for transfers to the schools nearest their homes.

The court said: "We find evidence in the record that their (the 26 students) applications for transfer were sjubject to tests that were not applied to the applications of white students asking transfers."

While the court did not rule on this practice there was a strong probability that consideration of it would figure in future court rulings.

* * *

THE COURT directed officials to make their reconsideration in time to permit a court review before September.

This means, then, that the county will either have to apply the same tests and other criteria to all students requesting transfers or it must discover another reason for refusing transfers to colored applicants. This must be done by fall.

With this official court notice of their last defenses.

The Arlington testing procedure won the blessing of Federal District Judge Albert Bryan who upheld the county's rejection of the colored students on the basis of the tests.

The appeal from his decision refusing to admit the students is the case heard by the Circuit Court and the one to be adjudicated before September.

* * *

MOBILE, Ala. took the spotlight away from Birmingham and Montgomery when five colored students in this Gulf Coast city renewed their assault on the local, state vocational training school.

Represented by Charles S. Wilson, a Pensacola, Fla., attorney, the five were among seven who were denied application forms last month.

Last week, in the face of their persistence, the five students were assigned conference appointments at the school. The appointments will be separate; the students will be of the practice of making colored students take tests and "measure up" to hastily-assembled "standards," one of Virginia's last methods of maintaining segregation or permitting only token integration seems headed for oblivion.

* * *

SEVERAL OTHER Virginia communities, including Norfolk and Charlottesville, adopted the "screening" process as a local placement plan when it became apparent that the state pupil placement plan was doomed.

Although these plans did not halt integration, they did limit the acceptance of colored students.

Now that the practice of giving tests only to colored students has been called into question, the Virginia communities are left without one accompanied by their parents and, presumably, their attorney.

J. L. LeFlore, a local leader interested in the desegregation fight, said that if the students were still denied entry to the school, suit would be filed in federal court.

Of the four vocational training schools supported by the state, only one is earmarked for attendance by colored students. It is in Birmingham.

* * *

IN LITTLE ROCK, Ark., another "last-ditch defense" against desegregation—the private school — was threatened with financial annihilation.

The bankrupt institution is the Baptist High School, set up in the city's Second Baptist Church. In a board meeting last week, it was revealed that:

1. The school still owes well over $3,000 for furnishings purchased last year;
2. The school has a monthly income of about $6,500.
3. Operating expenses are over $8,500 per month.

Afro

Sat. 3-28-59

Starting, then, with a deficit of over $3,500, the school is going further in the hole to the tune of approximately $2,000 every month. Trustees of the school who heard the sad news at a board meeting, cast desperately about for ways to alleviate the shortage.

One method proposed was a hike of the monthly tuition fees from $20 to $25; another was an appeal to Baptist churches in the region to take up offerings.

There are 370 students at the school; 70 of them are unable to pay anything on the monthly tuition.

Still harassing the officials is the still-unresolved dilemma of getting the school accredited by national scholastic associations so that its graduates can attend first-class colleges and universities.

* * *

RALEIGH and MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N.C. will receive still other "hot potatoes" when colored students, by federal court direction, apply to them for admission to schools on a non-discriminatory basis.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Richmond, Va. ordered plaintiffs in the two cases to "exhaust local administrative remedies" before filing suit in federal court.

In one, Joseph H. Holt Jr., 15, seeks admission to Broughton High School. A district federal court refused two years ago to order him admitted. The appeals court upheld the district court.

In the other case, the court upheld the dismissal of a suit filed on behalf of 45 children seeking to force the Montgomery County Board of Education to present a plan for desegregation.

Both cases will now come under the operation of the state pupils assignment plan. This plan has limited desegregation to a few instances in the state.

However, the officials must apply the assignment plan without regard to race unless they wish for the matter to be ruled on by federal courts in the future.

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn. made a "happy" report after two years of operating a "stair-step" integration plan. The plan was praised for its smoothness.

Colored and white leaders attributed the plan's efficiency to:

"The community's respect for law and its realization that the courts must be obeyed;

"The support given school officials by the city government, police and news media;

"Initiation of desegregation in the lower grades where white pupil opposition was weak or non-existent, and

"Advance preparation designed to promote public acceptance of desegregation."

W. H. Oliver, city school superintendent, said "The desire to maintain segregation was outweighed by the desire for continued public education.

Public opinion solidified after a local elementary school was destroyed by dynamite in 1957.

* * *

IN WILMINGTON, Del., however, the "stair step" integration process was attacked as too slow. A District Court is currently hearing a suit attacking the "one grade per year" desegregation.

Local officials said that the gradual plan was adopted for fear of violence and lower educational standards.

NAACP officials and colored students are sill to testify in the matter.

* * *

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. served as "Mecca" for southern attorneys-general last week who swore that if all else failed, they would maintain segregation by force.

Speakers at the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General made remarks ranging in tone from intemperate to violent.

MacDonald Gallion, Alabama, said "It (integration in his state) would make the Little Rock situation seem like a Sunday school picnic.

"We will do everything within our power to keep our schools segregated . . . if the federal government wants to force us to integrate, we also can use force."

"We whites will choose whom we want to go to school with," said Jack Gremillion, Louisiana.

"South Carolina is segregated and will stay that way," said Daniel R. McLeod.

Maryland, Kentucky and Texas attorneys general, while not endorsing desegregation, made mild attempts to stem the tide. They pointed out that local boards in their states take the brunt of the desegregation problem.

Absent from the meeting were the legal heads of Mississippi, Georgia, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

* * *

IN JACKSON, Ala., 36 students returned to Harper High School, disillusioned by the "messy resistance" plan devised by the "Big Bopper" organization.

The incident started with the refusal of 46 seniors, the whole graduating class, to do anything but sit in class with arms folded. They refused to answer questions put to them by teachers.

Faculty investigation revealed that the students had formed themselves into the "Big Bopper" organization which advocated this behavior.

They immediately suspended the entire class and announed that no one would graduate this year. James Nichols, principal, met with parents last week and resolved the matter.

F. L. Matthews, county superintendent, said: "There was unanimous agreement on their part that they had conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner." They promised to behave, he said.

Ten students, called the ringleaders of the movement, were not readmitted to school. Their parents, however, have been promised a conference by the authorities.

Rights Body Told Effects Of Mixing

Montgomery Advertiser

NASHVILLE (AP)—Educators from nine Southern and border states, together with the District of Columbia, agreed generally Thursday that the road to fully integrated public schools will continue to be a rocky one.

They told their desegregation stories since 1954 to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. And the stories ranged from comparative peace to open violence, including the dynamiting of schools in Tennessee and West Virginia.

Related Picture, Page 5A

Fri 3-6-59

The two-day conference, which continues Friday, was called to collect information from the experience of educators where schools have started integrated classes since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The commission is headed by John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University. Other members are Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school; John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia; Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida; and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg, president of the University of Notre Dame.

Advertiser

This is the only scheduled conference set by the commission, which reports in September to President Eisenhower and the U.S. Congress.

The educators for the most part agreed that:

—Whatever success they've had in desegregation resulted from advance planning, especially with parents and teaching staffs.

Fri 3-6-59

—Negroes as a group do not average quite as high in achievement as whites, possibly for lack of previous equal educational opportunities, but some Negro students rate in the highest achievement level.

—If given an opportunity to attend desegregated classes, many Negroes would return voluntarily to segregated schools.

BORDER STATS

cators speaking at Thurs Conference came fron , Oklahoma, Kansas, Nev co, Tennessee, North Caro Arkansas, West Virgini aware and the District of Co bia.

Everett R. Kelley, superintend of schools at Van Buren, Ark. given permission to delive remarks in executive sessio ut of the present of newsmen.

Hugh C. Bryan, superintendent f schools at Leavenworth, Kan. vas allowed to present additional nformation in executive sessior after speaking earlier in the presence of newsmen. The genera public was barred, officials said for lack of space.

Some of the educators told the commission they were reluctant to appear before the group because of pro-segregation feeling in their home states. Others appeared willingly.

14 d (1)

APPEARED RELUCTANTLY

W. H. Oliver, superintendent of Nashville schools, was one of those and only in an effort to help solve some of the integration problems still seething in the South.

Nashville began limited mixed classes in 1957, starting with the first grade in five schools. One Nashville school was dynamited at the start of desegregation in September, 1957.

Byrant said Leavenworth was an old pro-slavery community that gradually accepted integration.

"We have moved slowly and without too much fanfare," Bryan said. "It has been accepted reasonably well but we've been criticized by the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) for moving too slowly."

Claude C. Harris, assistant superintendent at Muskogee, Okal said schools there were desegregated quietly without violence or incidents to mar peaceful class mixing.

Washington, D.C., Supt. Carl Hansen said "the vast majority of our people are responding responsbily." He said there has been some criticism but that specific incidents have been exagerated out of proportion to their importance.

Hanses did say the percentage of Negores in Washington has been increasing in the past several years, climing from 50.7 per cent in 1950 to 74.1 per cent last year.

He denied there has been a gradual deterioration of Washington school.

Flemming Sees Danger In Murray School Bill

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed 4-29-59
A-B2

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Flemming, plugging hard for the administration's middle-of-the-road school-aid bill, warned last night that the Democrats' counterproposal, the Murray-Metcalf bill, could lead to control of schools by the Government.

He called the possibility a real danger.

Advancing the administration position that the Federal Government should enter the school picture only when its assistance is absolutely necessary, Secretary Flemming scored the Democratic proposal, sponsored by Senator Murray and Representative Metcalf, Democrats of Montana, while speaking at a meeting of the Fairfax County Council of PTAs at Annandale High School.

"No Strings Attached"

"If passed," he said, "the Murray-Metcalf bill would make direct contributions to local school board operating budgets for one or two years with no strings attached.

"They would'nt even have to match the Government funds," he said, "but the localities would then face the possibility that the Government later may want to exert control, citing its unattached contributions as an argument to get its foot in the local school board door."

The Secretary indicated that such control could include determination of policy—from the setting of teachers' salaries to school construction. Instead, he said, the administration program, "offers assistance without trying to tell localities how to run their systems."

Both school bills are still in committee.

The administration bill requires that Government aid be matched either by the State or locality or both, Secretary Flemming said.

"We feel that the program we are advocating represents the extent to which the Government should enter the local school picture," he said.

Would Aid Worst Areas

He told the group that the Government is attempting only to pinpoint the worst trouble spots, such as the lack of sufficient school construction funds in most areas and the shortage of school counseling personnel.

under the Democratic measure

We want to help in those areas," he said, "and when the problem is solved, move on to the next one—always leaving policy matters with the local school officials."

Some progress has been made, Mr. Flemming continued "but generally the Nation should be ashamed of its teacher salary scales."

"Our sights in that area have not been set high enough," the Secretary declared. He indicated that the administration program, if passed by Congress, would aid localities in increasing instructors' salaries.

In answer to a question from the floor, Mr. Flemming said the Russian Sputnik brought about a "necessary close scrutiny" of the Nation's school systems and pointed to their weaknesses.

"But I do not share the view that we either had or have a second-rate system of education," he said. "Our system is second to none."

Lists Weak Points

Among the weak subjects pinpointed by the Sputnik launching, Secretary Flemming included the foreign language field and science and mathematics at all levels of the school system.

"They still exist," he said, "but they're improving."

Asked if he thought the sciences have been overemphasized since the Russian success, Mr. Fleming said no.

"The social studies curricula have been improving, too," he said, "right along with sciences."

Preceding the talk by Secretary Flemming, the PTA council presented Fairfax School Supt. W. T. Woodson with a plaque marking completion of his 33rd year in the county school system.

Mr. Woodson, who started as a teacher in 1925, has been superintendent since 1929. The plaque was presented by William H. Loving, council president.

A Forced Shift To Private Schools Might Be A Blessing

News Tuskegee, Ala. p. 1
Thurs 6-4-59

The Warren Court, by driving one-third of the nation to private schools, may be blundering into conveying a blessing upon Southerners. Medford Evans, writing in the magazine American Opinion, advances this view. He points out that it would be odd if a by-product of the federal government's insistance on racial integration should result in a change that is just what this country needs to stop the rot in U. S. education.

"Let's face it" he says. "our present school system is not worth what it costs. Nor is it likely to get better simply because certain fat cats of education and politics propose that it should cost even more." He correctly points out that once it becomes evident that children in necessarily simple private schools in the South know just as much as graduates of the most heavily mortaged pieces of modern architecture, citizens everywhere may start to ask "why they should go on indefinitely spending more and more to teach less and less."

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(Thus

Scores of leading Americans have critized the American system of public education in recent years. They recognize that standards in school have deteriorated and that education has become a quantitative rather than a qualitative enterprise.

(1) If schooling were stripped of playtime activities and once again viewed as a privilege, the quality of education would improve. Private education would enable the state—the taxpayers, that is—to get out of the baby-sitting business. The children who would be in school would be those who wanted to work, not play. If they didn't work, they wouldn't stay in school.

(2) Parents who have seen their children remain idle in school and enjoy "social promotion" should realize the value of a change in our school system.

(3) Teachers, who have seen their efforts wasted in classes held back by a shiftless minority, also stand to gain under a revised system of education. Education once again would be an exciting business for student and teacher if the emphasis were placed on quality in instruction.

To create a truly fine system of private schools is, of course, a major task. It requires the efforts of the ablest men and women in a community or state. Like all worthwhile enterprises, it cannot be achieved without the most thoroughgoing planning.

WHENCE COMES FEDERAL AID?

The Warner and Swasey Company of Cleveland is doing a real public service when it presents the following to every thinking American:

"These new roads, schools, harbors, post offices. bureaucrats, pensions, government aid won't cost you anything—it's FEDERAL money."

And where does federal mony comefrom? YOU—The government has nothing except what it collects from you. And a lot of what it collects is wasted in the costs of collection. You'd be far better off if you paid for your own "benefits" direct.

Of course there is one other place the government can get money — by printing it. But that makes savings accounts, bonds, pensions, life insurance worth less and less; print enough and they're worth nothing.

So next time some politician promises you something for nothing, remember it's YOUR money he's giving to somebody else. Treat him the way that deserves.

14d(1) 1959 GENERAL

DESEGREGATION 'GRINDING TO HALT?'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 19, 59
p. 9

WASHINGTON

School desegregation in the South is slowly grinding to a halt," according to the results of an 11-state survey presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee last week.

Will Maslow of New York, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, told a Committee hearing that Federal action on civil rights is necessary to halt what he termed an "alarming slowdown" in implementation of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

...

Out of 2,018 bi-racial school districts in the South, according to the American Jewish Congress survey, desegregation has begun in only 141 — of which 124 are in West Texas, which has a small colored population. This is an increase of only 34 school districts in more than two years, Mr. Maslow said.

THE 11 STATES covered were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The American Jewish Congress survey was prepared on the basis of reports from the various states on their school populations.

Table showing school cases pending in 11 southern states

14d(1)

DISTRICT	STATE	Bi-Racial Districts	Desegregation Started	Lawsuits Pending
ALABAMA	113	113	0	0
ARKANSAS	423	228	8	2
FLORIDA	67	67	0	3
GEORGIA	200	196	0	1
LOUISIANA	67	67	0	3
MISSISSIPPI	151	151	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	107	107	0	1
NORTH CAROLINA	172	172	3	8
TENNESSEE	152	141	2	1
NORTH CAROLINA	172	172	3	8
TEXAS	1650	722	124	3
VIRGINIA	114	114	4	3
TOTAL	3216	2078	141	25

Table of desegregation progress, setbacks in South

STATE	FALL '56	FALL—58
ALABAMA	All 113 districts segregated.	All 113 districts segregated.
ARKANSAS	All but three of 228 districts segregated.	All but eight of 228 districts desegregated. Little Rock High School closed to pre- by court.
FLORIDA	All 67 Districts segregated.	All 67 districts segregated.
GEORGIA	All 196 districts segregated.	All 196 Districts segregated.
LOUISIANA	All 67 districts segregated.	All 67 districts segregated.
MISSISSIPPI	All 151 districts segregated.	All 151 Districts segregated.
NO. CAROLINA	All 172 districts segregated.	Token integration in three of 172 districts with a total of 11 colored pupils attending formerly all-white schools.
SO. CAROLINA	All 107 districts segregated.	All 107 Districts segregated.
TENNESSEE	All but one (Clinton High School) of 141 Districts segregated.	All but 2 (Clinton High School and a "stair-step plan" in segregated.
TEXAS	Desegregation started in 103 of 714 districts, almost entirely in Western Texas where the proportion of colored citizens is small.	Desegregation started in 124 of 722 districts. Process slowed by state statute requiring referendum on local desegregation plans.
VIRGINIA	All 114 districts segregated.	All 114 Districts segregated. (Since the opening of school in the fall of '58, schools in four districts have been desegregated by court order.)

DESEGREGATION IN 6 BORDER STATES

DELAWARE	14 of 63 districts desegregated.	17 of 61 districts desegregated, none since 1956.
KENTUCKY	92 of 177 districts desegregated.	117 of 171 districts desegregated.
MARYLAND	Baltimore city and 19 counties accepting colored students in formerly all-white schools. Four remaining counties fully segregated.	One additional county desegregated its schools. Three remaining counties fully segregated.
MISSOURI	184 of 244 districts desegregated.	211 of 244 districts desegregated.
OKLAHOMA	174 of 261 districts desegregated.	238 of 271 districts desegregated.
WEST VIRGINIA	41 of 43 Districts desegregated fully or partially.	All 43 districts desegregated fully or partially.

Whatever progress toward desegregation made during the past two years, Mr. Maslow told the Committee, has been almost wholly confined to border states where the 1954 desegregation decision of the Supreme Court was accepted almost as soon as it was announced.

In Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia, he said, 647 bi-racial school districts have begun to integrate classes, as compared with 525 school districts two years ago. The total number of school districts with colored and white residents in these states is 813.

Of the eight Southern states that were completely segregated in 1956 — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia — only North Carolina has made any effort to integrate its schools, Mr. Maslow reported.

HE SAID this consisted of a "token" integration plan, noting that only 11 colored pupils in the entire state are attending previously all-white schools. In Virginia, colored students are now attending previously all-white schools in four of the state's 114 school districts, following invalidation of state anti-integration statutes by the U.S. Circuit Court.

Among the border states, Mr. Maslow said, there was some progress toward desegregation in Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas immediately after the 1954 decision. But, in the past two years, intensified resistance by the state governments has brought progress to a stand-still, he said.

Mr. Maslow presented the findings of the survey to the Judiciary Committee in urging enactment of a strong and comprehensive civil rights measure that would give the Justice Department authority to seek injunctions against school boards that refuse to begin racial integration.

This authority is included in the Douglas-Celler bill, which Mr. Maslow described as "the best approach yet suggested for employing the full powers of the federal government to end state-imposed racial segregation."

IN URGING that the Justice Department be given authority to sue school boards that refuse to integrate, Mr. Maslow reported that in 1,937 segregated school districts in 11 Southern states, only 25 private suits are pending against school boards.

No suits at all are pending in Alabama and Mississippi; only one each in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee; two in Arkansas; and three each in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia, he said.

"Victory in all these suits — which may well take years — would affect only the school districts against which they are brought," Mr. Maslow declared. "Thus, even if each case were won, segregation would remain in 1,912 Southern school districts."

The AJC spokesman commented that "the federal government has a clear responsibility to enforce the Constitution under which it operates.

"**THE VINDICATION** of constitutional rights cannot be left to individuals or to private organizations," Mr. Maslow told the Committee.

"The Constitution gives to Congress the power to adopt legislation to enforce its commands. Responsible exercise of that power requires this committee to recommend a civil rights bill realistically using the full powers of the federal government to end state-imposed racial segregation as soon as possible," he said.

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New Justice Stewart Sidesteps Integration Stand in Senate

Constitution
Atlanta
14 d 2a
General
Fri
4-10-59
p 8

WASHINGTON (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart told Southern senators Thursday that he is not dedicated to the cause of overturning the court's school desegregation decision.

Stewart, 44, an Ohio Republican, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee at a hearing on his nomination to the court. He already is serving under a recess appointment.

Committee members fell to arguing among themselves as Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) asked Stewart whether he agrees with the reasoning and philosophy behind the court's unanimous 1954 decision declaring racially segregated public schools unconstitutional.

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) led off the questioning about the school desegregation decision, but it was only after McClellan had put his question that the fur began to fly.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) raised a point of order, contending the question was improper. Eastland overruled him and protested any attempt to "gag" committee members. Hennings took strong exception to Eastland's use of the word gag.

In the end, after Stewart had been assured that he wouldn't have to answer McClellan's question, Hennings withdrew his point of order.

This was McClellan's question: "Do you agree with the premise used and the reasoning and logic applied, or the lack of application of either or both as the case may be, and the philosophy expressed by the Supreme Court in arriving at its decision" in the school case.

"The way that question is phrased," Stewart replied, "I can not conscientiously give you a simple yes or no."

Stewart went on to say that there are now pending before the court many cases in which the reasoning behind the court's decision is being relied on by one party or another.

He added that if he gave a sim- yes or no answer, it might disqualify him from participating in these cases and others that may arise.

"But let me at least partially answer your question," he told McClellan.

"I would not like you to vote for me on the assumption or the proposition that I am dedicated to the cause of overturning that decision because I am not. I have no prejudgment against that decision whatsoever."

Stewart, with his wife seated beside him, was questioned for more than two hours before a recess was called. No date for resumption of the hearing was set immediately.

A Sad Situation

Afro American
Baltimore
14 d 19
Sat
3-28-59
Editorial

Spokesmen for the Eisenhower administration appearing as witnesses during House hearings last week, took a disappointingly negative position on civil rights.

Attorney General William Rogers indicated that the President is no longer interested in having the Executive branch carry out its sworn duty to uphold and support the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The Department of Justice has abandoned an earlier request for authority to initiate desegregation and other civil rights litigation, thus unfairly leaving this tremendous burden on individuals and the hard - pressed NAACP.

Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Fleming also made it clear that the President has no intention of withholding federal funds from defiant school districts which five years after the Supreme Court decision haven't taken the first step toward compliance.

The question might well be asked why should these state officials bother to obey the law when Uncle Sam pays them so handsomely for not doing so.

Eight Confederate states have dipped their rebellious hands in the Federal treasury to the tune of $224 millions for the maintenance of segregated schools from 1950 through September 1957.

Here is where and how the money was spent:

	Construction	Operation
Alabama	$15,758,774	$ 7,665,592.97
Arkansas	12,123,771	4,984,249.04
Florida	17,337,989	10,086,624.52
Georgia	28,197,239	16,132,168.61
Louisiana	6,480,951	2,526,333.64
Mississippi	4,572,174	3,172,296.47
South Carolina	2,610,387	6,295,756.97
Virginia	49,976,922	36,616,923.08

Here is ample evidence that adoption of the Powell Amendment, outlawing such disgraceful expenditures, would be neither "extraneous" or unwise.

There is sound reason to believe that Mr. Rogers personally would go ahead much faster in carrying out his sworn duty to enforce the law.

But he's being restrained by Mr. Eisenhower, who listening to the magnolia voice of his new advisor, Alabama's Wilton Persons, has abandoned his posture in the middle of the road and is now sitting on the fence.

Why should the states integrate if they can get hundreds of millions for Jim Crow schools?

It's a sad situation if the nation has to wait until 1961 before it can expect vigorous and determined Executive support of the Supreme Court.

Next Stage of School Desegregation Foreseen in Big Cities of the South

14 d 19 General
Post
Washington
D.C.
Sat 4-18-59
p A3

The next major stage in public school desegregation will focus on large cities in the Deep South, representatives of civil liberties organizations were told yesterday.

Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, listed Atlanta, New Orleans, Miami and Knoxville among "places where a decision is not too far off."

In each of these cities, Fleming said, community sentiment is more or less ready for at least token desegregation, but faces obstructive state laws.

"Most observers would agree that we are in for some more closing of schools," he told the 11th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House at the Seraton-Carlton.

But experience with Virginia's "masive resistance" laws has left advocates of desegregation better prepared to "muster legal resources for school reopenings," Fleming added.

Walter N. Tobriner, District School Board president, told the conference that Washington's rapid transition to desegregation was due in part to the fact that "segregation was a way of law imposed on the District by earlier Congresses rather than a deeply conceived way of life."

Tobriner said all school systems facing desegregation could profit from the District's experience by adopting a definite desegregation policy, working out a specific timetable and insuring the maintenance of public order.

David L. Krupsaw, chiarman of the Arlington County Board, said "our fingers are still crossed" despite an uneventful start toward desegregation in February.

He said he was concerned "not because of the children or the parents but because we are in the state of Virginia."

The Rev. James C. Brewer, president of the Norfolk Committee for the Public Schools, said public apathy was largely to blame for the five-month closing of Norfolk secondary schools last fall.

14d(1) 1959

Expected Integration Bogey Not As Frightful As Feared

Commercial Appeal

17 School Heads From 13 States Agree Barriers Are Being Surmounted—Most Problems Arise Where Negro Population Is High

P. 12 Tues. 3-10-59

By DON OBERDORFER

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

14d(1) General

NASHVILLE, March 9.—What is happening in the American public schools where white and Negro students sit side-by-side for the first time?

One of the first serious attempts to get the answers was made here last week. It was a conference, sponsored by the Federal Civil Rights Commission, of 17 school superintendents from 13 different states where racial barriers have fallen since May 17, 1954.

The consensus of the schoolmen was that the new problems weren't as great as they had expected and feared.

Neither interracial social contact nor discipline has turned out to be a big problem.

Negro students are doing more poorly than white students, but the Negro achievement level in some integrated systems is rapidly improving.

Many Negroes prefer to attend their old all-Negro schools despite opportunities to enter the white system.

And the biggest headaches have come to school systems where the Negro proportion in mixed schools is large. In several of these cities there has been a noticeable increase in white families fleeing to the suburbs.

Other Problems

Other headaches of complying with the Supreme Court decisions have included loss of jobs for some Negro teachers and athletic schedule discrimination against integrated schools by segregated rivals.

The school superintendents sat around a long U-shaped table in a Nashville hotel for two days exchanging experiences and ideas.

The Civil Rights Commission, which will use the data in making recommendations to Congress and the White House, made no public summary, but here are underlined points from a reporter's notebook.

The social problem: In many border state schools (Oklahoma, Delaware, District of Columbia) Negro children have been attending school social events with little incident. They usually stick their own.

"Our first junior prom after integration, one Negro couple attended. Last year there were three couples, who exchanged dances among themselves," said David Green of Dover, Del.

In the Southern areas, where fears of social contact are stronger, Negroes in integrated schools rarely take part in social functions.

From both areas there were almost no reports here of interracial attractions formed as a result of school integration.

Busses Are Woe

School busses can be a very touchy social problem, however, particularly in Southern rural areas. R. B. Pipe of Logan County, Ky., reported 60 children crowded into 40-passenger school busses created a constant source of possible trouble in his system.

Logan has instructed all drivers to strictly segregate the children by age and sex, but not by race.

Discipline in schools: "We haven't had a discipline problem we considered stemmed from integration," said G. B. Wadzeck of San Angelo, Texas.

"I don't want to mislead you. We have had a fight or two between a white and a Negro boy, but we didn't consider this any different than a fight between a white boy and a Latin American or between two white boys."

This was the consensus. Superintendents who reported discipline problems with some Negro children said those same problems were present in the segregated system.

Scholastic ability: Schoolmen agreed most Negro children do less well in school than whites. None of those who said they had enough experience for an opinion felt that integration had weakened the overall scholastic standing of the school system.

Omer Carmichael of Louisville said extensive studies there showed that by the sixth grade the average Negro child is one year and four months behind the white norm.

Only Method Changed

"The charge has been made that integration dropped our school standards," said Carl Hansen of Washington. "What really happened is that we began reporting Negro scores. The method of reporting was changed, not the facts."

Both men said studies in their cities showed Negro children closing the gap since integration.

Why the scholastic lag? The majority opinion was that it was home life.

Voluntary racial grouping: Solid evidence was shown for the theory that very many Negroes prefer to have their children attend Negro schools, if they are assured of the chance of doing otherwise.

In Leavenworth, Kan., half of the children from an abolished all-Negro eighth grade chose to go to another all-Negro school though it was farther away from home than a similar white school.

In Louisville, 45 per cent of the Negro children falling into predominately white school districts asked for transfers back to Negro schools.

Several schoolmen said they were convinced that the free choice of schools was highly important to the Negro parent, but parents often preferred not to subject his own child to the real or imagined difficulties of going to school with whites.

Flight Of Whites Noticed

This factor, plus the highly important factor of residential segregation, has tended to limit the number of Negro students actually present in most integrated schools.

Where very many Negroes are present in many mixed schools, however, a flight of whites away from the school system has been noticed.

Negro teachers: In several smaller integrated cities, Negro teachers have not been hired to teach integrated classrooms.

The lack of faculty integration sharply curtails opportunities for Negro teachers.

In Oklahoma, 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs since 1954, mostly because all-Negro schools where they taught were abolished.

Sports: Several integrated systems found themselves shunned by their still-segregated athletic rivals.

Trick Ending

But others found the Negro students an athletic asset. Four of the five integrated high schools have Negro boys on the basketball team.

And a trick ending on the story of the educators came from Pinal County, Ariz., where one community that previously had no Negro families was recently integrated by three new Negro students.

The townsmen, it turned out, had recruited the Negro family and found a job in town for the breadwinner. The town got its only Negroes because one of the Negro students was an outstanding high school athlete.

New York, Alaska Top School Expenditures

Defender
Chicago Defender
Sat 5-2-59
14d(1) General

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—New York leads all other states this year in per-pupil expenditures for public schools. Alaska is a close second.

The rankings of the states in educational expenditures, teachers' salaries and various other factors affecting schools were given today in an annual estimate compiled by the National Education Association.

The report showed that New York state's outlay on public schools comes to $535 for each child in average daily attendance.

Alaska's per pupil expenditure is $520. Other high-ranking states and territories: New Jersey, $463; Wyoming, $435; District of Columbia, $434; Delaware, $420; Oregon, $413; Illinois, $410; Nevada, $140; California, $390; New Mexico, $390.

Alabama was in last place with an outlay of $164 per child. Just above Alabama came Mississippi, $181, and Arkansas, $201.

In salaries paid to classroom teachers, Alaska led with an average of $6,400, with New York close behind at $6,200. Others in the top ten were California, $6,050; Delaware, $5,650; New Jersey, $5,580; Connecticut $5,350 Arizona, $5,328; Maryland, $5,300, Nevada, $5,250, and Washington, $5,250.

In total enrollment, California was way out in front with 4,035,000 children. New York was second with 2,640,000; Texas, 1,955,425; Pennsylvania, 1,915,051; Ohio, 1,825,000; Illinois, 1,730,000; Michigan, 1,590,000; North Carolina, 1,085,000; Georgia, 993,000; and Florida, 981,000.

The following table ranks the states in order of their expenditures per pupil. The first figure shows the amount being spent in the curren school year. The second figure (in parentheses) shows the percentage by which the state has increased its outlay over the past 10 years.

1. New York — $535 (87.8) per cent
2. Alaska — $520 (64.7) per cent
3. New Jersey $463 (69.2) per cent
4. Wyoming — $435 (86.6) per cent
5. Delaware — $420 (88.7) per cent
6. Oregon — $413 (69.1) per cent
7. Illinois — $410 (53.4) per cent
8. Nevada — $410 (66.1) per cent
9. California — $390 (52.5) per cent
10. New Mexico — $390 (91.7) per cent
11. Connecticut — $380 (58.0) per cent
12. Rhode Island — $380 (59.8) per cent
13. Michigan — $375.99 (75.3) per cent
14. Massachusetts — $375 (61.0) per cent
15. Washington — $375 (46.4) per cent
16. Montana — $373 (45.7) per cent
17. Pennsylvania —$370 (78.0) per cent
18. Maryland — $366 (79.2) per cent
19. Wisconsin — $360 (72.0) per cent
20. Minnesota — [illegible] (56.5) per cent
21. Colorado — [illegible]

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general

Iowa — $346. (68.9) per cent
23. Missouri — $335 (93.1) per cent
24. South Dakota — $333 (49.9) per cent
25. Arizona — $33.65 (35.3) per cent
26. Kansas — $330 (68.1) per cent
27. Louisiana — $330 (65.0) per cent
28. Ohio — $330 (60.4) per cent
29. New Hampshire — $326 (61.7) per cent
30. Indiana — $325 (54.0) per cent
31. North Dakota — $310 (55.0) per cent
32. Texas — $308 (84.6) per cent
33. Vermont — $305 (67.3) per cent
34. Florida — $295 (69.6) per cent
35. Nebraska — $290 (40.2) per cent
36. Utah — $280 (57.3) per cent
37. Oklahoma — $279 (67.0) per cent
38. Hawaii — $275 (43.7) per cent
39. Idaho — $270 (68.0) per cent
40. Maine — $225 (71.4) per cent
41. Virginia — $245 (82.6) per cent
42. West Virginia — $225. (54.1) per cent
43. North Carolina — $220 (73.3) per cent
44. South Carolina — $215. (87.6) per cent
45. Georgia — $208 (94.7) per cent
46. Kentucky — $205 (76.5) per cent
47. Tennessee — $205 (76.1) per cent.
48. Arkansas — $201 (101.4) per cent
49. Mississippi — $181 (135.1) per cent
50. Alabana — $164 (53.2) per cent
National Average $340

NEA Finds Deep South Buying Least Education

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
4-23-59

The Deep South is spending less for public education than any other area in the country—and its people are the least educated—the National Education Association reported today.

On the other hand, in many Southern States a greater percentage of personal income is being funneled into public education than is the case in richer States.

In this area, Maryland shows a better record of spending over neighboring Virginia in regard to expenditures for education.

The District ranks fifth in the average amount spent per pupil—$434.43.

New York leads in this respect with $53[illegible], followed by Alaska ($520), New Jersey ($463) and Wyoming ($435). Maryland ranks 18th among the States with $366 and Virginia ranks 41st with $245. The national average is $340.

No "Worst" Picked

The NEA picked no over-all best or worst State, but its figures told quite a story.

For instance: Mississippi this year is paying its classroom teachers an annual salary of $3,070, lowest in the Nation, and spending $181 per year for each student in average daily attendance, less than any State except Alabama, which spent $164.

Maryland ranked eighth on teacher annual salary with $5,300 and Virginia was 37th with $3,900.

But Mississippi led the Nation in one respect: in 1957 almost half its young men who registered for the draft failed to pass the pre-induction mental examination. Mississippi's rejection rate was 49.9 per cent, followed by South Carolina (49.8), Alabama (42.6), Louisiana (38.9) and Georgia (37).

Virginia's failures numbered 31.3 per cent and Maryland had 18.3. In the District 23.4 per cent failed.

General

Montana Low

At the other end of the table, Montana had the lowest rejection rate, 3.5 per cent. Next came Iowa (3.6), Minnesota (4.2), Kansas (4.5) and Oregon (4.6). The national average is 18.9 per cent.

The 10 lowest States on the list of State expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance for 1958-59 were all Southern or border States.

However, Mississippi spent 3.8 per cent, and Alabama 3.3 per cent, of their total personal income for school support compared with New York's 3.2 per cent and New Jersey's 2.9 per cent.

The District figure was only 2 per cent; Virginia showed 3.3 and Maryland 3 per cent.

A spokesman for NEA pointed out that "it is not really fair to rank the District along with the States" in regard to the personal income percentage because of the District's financial relationship with the Federal Government.

The annual average salary of classroom teachers for this year ranges from Alaska's $6,400 to Mississippi's $3,070. The national average is $4,775. New York is second with $6,200. Eight of the 12 lowest-paying States are Southern or border States.

The NEA cited 1950 Census Bureau figures, the latest available, to show that Utah led the Nation in the number of school years completed by persons 25 or over. The median (numerical middle) in Utah was 12 years, followed by California (11.6). Louisiana and South Carolina tied for last at 7.6 years.

The national median was 9.3 years.

14d01

Another table showed that only 11 per cent of the Nation's population age 25 or older has had less than five years of schooling.

Public School Emergence in South Seen

14d01
General
Evening Star
Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

The public school will emerge as the dominant educational influence in the South despite school closings to prevent integration, Secretary of Welfare Flemming says.

But Mr. Flemming told a New York State television audience yesterday the South will emphasize private schools more than in the past.

He was asked about Southern school closings by Senator Keating, Republican of New York, in a telecast prepared for New York Stations.

Senator Keating asked Mr. Flemming if he foresaw a gradual collapse of the public education system in some Southern States because of school closings.

"I'm not that pessimistic," Mr. Flemming answered. "I realize that in some of the States they're going to have more emphasis on private schools than has been the case in the past.

"But I believe that the public school system is so basically sound that in the long run it's going to emerge once again, even in the States that you're talking about, and that it will be on a very sound footing in those States."

Mr. Flemming also said colleges should be sympathetic without lowering their standards toward the incoming student who missed portions of his secondary education because of school closings.

"I think that they (colleges) should work out arrangements that will make it possible for the student that does have a lot of initiative to make up for this lost time," Mr. Flemming added.

Deep South Still Lags In Field of Education

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The National Education Assn. has reported—and a sad report it is—that the Deep South still is spending less for public education than any other area in the country. There is one simple reason for it—the South has less to spend than any other area.

It is to our credit that most states of the South now are spending a greater percentage of their citizens' income on schools than are some of the richer states. Certainly no region is more education-minded today. Vast improvement in recent years now finds Georgia, for example, spending more than half of its total state budget on education.

But even so, Georgia still ranks near the bottom in expenditures per school child. Its $208 per pupil is 45th among the 50 states but spending per child increased 94.7 per cent last year—exceeded only by Mississippi and Arkansas. And in the Deep South states of Alabama and Mississippi spending per child on education trails all the rest.

14d01

Some communities in Georgia, of course, spend more than $208 per pupil through additional local support. But local support in general is far less than in most states.

General

Our neglect of education in Georgia in the past shows up in figures which show that more than one-fifth of those 25 years of age or older have not completed high school and one-fourth have not completed as much as five years in school. But today, thanks to revived interest in education, the state's school roll ranks ninth in the nation.

One of the paradoxes of our time is that the Deep South states which still lag behind the nation in personal income are showing a passionate interest in education while resisting bitterly proposals for federal aid.

The fact is it will be many years before we can spend as much at the state and local levels as the national average. And the further fact is that our progress in all fields is dependent upon and limited by educational opportunities we afford our people.

On Desegregation, Surprising Statistics

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky
Tues. 6-30-59

PLEASANTLY SURPRISING, and of considerable interest to other communities, surely, is Louisville's discovery that relatively few pupils have used the "free transfer" option under which city schools erased the color bar back in 1956.

City school authorities regarded the option, highly controversial at the time, as an important "safety valve" for those disturbed by or opposed to the desegregation program. Under it, parents who did not like the racial percentage of the school to which their child was assigned by district were free to apply for a transfer. Within space-capacity limitations, authorities sought to accommodate transfer applicants on the basis of first, second, and third choices.

This flexibility, in the words of Superintendent **Omer Carmichael**, is time-consuming and not always completely satisfactory for every applicant—but "it has been greatly appreciated by many others, and has been a big factor in the success of the desegregation program."

And the general smoothness of this program has resulted in little use of the free-transfer option. Fewer than one pupil in ten now is going to elementary school outside his own district (all high schools, of course, are open to city-wide registration).

14d01

A total of 92.7 per cent of our 127,861 elementary pupils are enrolled in the district in which they live—94.6 per cent of the 118,750 white pupils, 88.7 per cent of the 19,111 Negroes. There are 43 elementary schools with mixed enrollments, nine all-white, three all-Negro; 22,941 pupils in mixed schools, 3,827 in all-white schools, 1,725 in all-Negro schools; in the mixed schools, 15,311 white pupils, 7,630 Negroes. And eight of the mixed schools have four or fewer pupils of one race.

14d(1) 1959

GENERAL

The Gallup Poll

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 7-3-59

Desegregation Principle Backed for Five Years

P. 13-A

14d(1)

General

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2 Five turbulent years have done little to shake the conviction of a majority of Americans that the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation was a good thing in principle.

But, from the very first, the public has had misgiving about the practical working out of integrated schools under conditions that exist in many parts of the region most affected by the Court's historic 1954 ruling—the South.

In that 13-state area today, an overwhelming majority of Southerners continue to oppose the school decision—as they have done in Gallup Poll studies over the last five years.

As they have at periodic intervals since the early summer of 1954, Gallup Poll reporters recently conducted a Nation-wide "referendum" on the desegregation ruling. This question was asked of a representative cross-section of the public which included the correct proportion of whites and Negroes in the North and South.

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?

Here is the latest vote Nation-wide:

July, 1959

Approve	59%
Disapprove	35
No Opinion	6

The vote by sections:

	South	North
Approve	22	72
Disapprove	71	23
No Opinion	7	5

In its first study of the public's reaction to the Supreme Court decision—reported in July, 1954—this was the Gallup Poll's finding:

July, 1954

	Nat'l	South	North
	%	%	%
Approve	54	24	64
Disapprove	41	71	30
No Opinion	5	5	6

In many ways, the most remarkable thing about the trend of the public's thinking on the integration ruling has been the relatively little change—either pro or con—in basic attitudes during a 5-year period highlighted by racial disturbances.

Southern Negro Views

The outstanding exception to this has been in the case of Southern Negroes. In early 1956, a Gallup Poll study of Negroes in the South found a large minority (36 per cent) opposing the Supreme Court decision chiefly through fear of the consequences of integration.

Almost two years later—following the explosive events in Clinton, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and above all Little Rock — opposition to the Court's ruling among Southern Negroes had dropped to 13 per cent as Negroes rallied to the "symbol" of the Supreme Court decision.

Practical Implementation

Aside from this dramatic shift, however, the approval or disapproval of the Court decision has been relatively constant. Perhaps part of the answer to this lies in the fact that from the very first, people in the North have shared some of the Southerner's misgivings about the practical working out of integrated schooling.

Thus, first in July, 1954, and again almost five years later in the spring of 1959, many Northern whites said they would object to sending their children to a school where a majority of the pupils were colored.

14d(1) General

Gradualism Preferred

And, while approving in principle of the May, 1954 decision, the public has consistently taken a viewpoint of "gradualism" when it comes to setting a time-table for integration.

In the spring of 1956, and again in early 1957, overwhelming majorities of the public voted for a gradual approach to integrated schooling rather than bringing it about in the near future.

In brief, while holding to diametrically opposed views as regards the principle of integration, Northerners have tended, on a number of occasions, to side with Southern whites as regards the immediate adoption of integrated public school systems.

Gallup Poll—

South Sticks To Its Stand Against Integration Ruling

Memphis Tenn.

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Commercial Appeal
Fri. 7-3-59 p. 1

PRINCETON, N.J., July 2.—Five turbulent years have done little to shake the conviction of a majority of Americans that the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation was a good thing in principle.

But, from the very first, the public has had misgiving about the practical working out of integrated schools under conditions that exist in many parts of the region most affected by the court's historic 1954 ruling—the South.

In that 13-state area today, an overwhelming majority of Southerners continue to oppose the school decision — as they have done in Gallup Poll studies over the last five years.

As they have at periodic intervals since the early summer of 1954, Gallup Poll reporters recently conducted a nationwide "referendum" on the desegregation ruling. This question was asked of a representative cross-section of the public which included the correct proportion of whites and Negroes in the North and South:

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Approve	59%
Disapprove	35
No Opinion	6

Few issues in the nation's history have so divided the population as has the question of the principle of integrated schooling. Evidence of this "split" is seen in the vote of persons in the South and in the states of the North and West:

14d(1) General

	South	North
	%	%
Approve	22	72
Disapprove	71	23
No Opinion	7	5

The most remarkable thing about the trend of public thinking on the integration ruling has been the relatively little change—either pro or con—in basic attitudes during a five-year period highlighted by racial disturbances.

The outstanding exception to this has been in the case of Southern Negroes. In early 1956, a Gallup study of Negroes in the South found a large minority (36 per cent) opposing the Supreme Court decision chiefly through fear of the consequences of integration.

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Aside from this dramatic shift, however, approval or disapproval of the court decision has been relatively constant.

DELAWARE BEGINS INTEGRATION PLAN

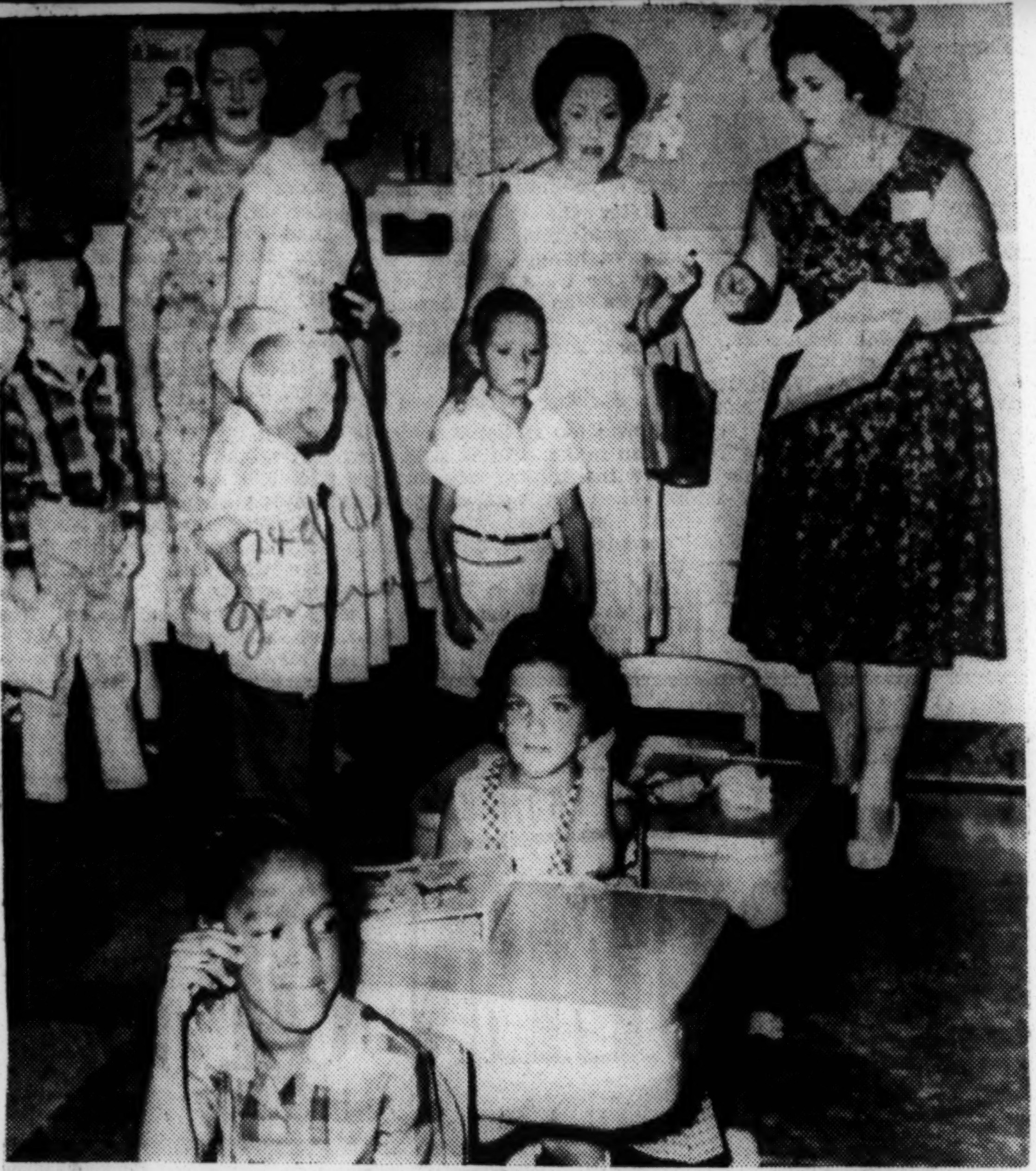
Start of the Grade-A-Year Program Is Quiet—Front Royal Attendance Rises

Times

1440

New York

p. 24



Associated Press Wirephoto

INTEGRATION AT DELAWARE SCHOOL: Corinne Bordley, foreground, a 6-year-old Negro, at her desk yesterday in the Camden-Wyoming area's Caesar Rodney Elementary School near Dover. Only the first grade was opened to Negroes in Delaware yesterday, as schools opened. At right, Miss Bernice Clark, teacher, greets pupils and parents.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 9 (AP)—Delaware's grade-a-year school integration program started peacefully today. There was, however, an undercurrent of discontent with the court-ordered program.

Four Negro girls entered an elementary school in Milford without incident. Milford was the scene of violence and disorder when efforts were made to integrate at the high school level five years ago.

Officially, eighteen Negro children entered the first grade of previously all white schools in six southern Delaware districts. One child in a seventh district reported ill. Twelve youngsters in three other districts are scheduled to begin classes tomorrow.

Early reports indicated there was no fuss at any of the schools. Evidence of displeasure over integration was indicated through loud remarks by white mothers who brought their children to school.

An official at the Milford elementary school next door to the high school where violence raged in 1954, said everything was normal.

The mixing of white and Negro pupils in first-grade classes was ordered by a Federal court. Under the order, one grade will be integrated each year for twelve years.

In this North-South border state, integration has been in effect for more than five years in most of the public schools in northern New Castle County. This area contains half of Delaware's population and includes its largest city, Wilmington.

The high school in Dover, the state capital, was integrated with little parental grumbling, in 1954. But elementary grades remained segregated. In nearby Camden-Wyoming, also in Kent County, a 6-year-old girl became the first Negro to attend school there.

Attendance Increases

Special to The New York Times.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 9—Attendance by white students rose substantially on the second day of integrated classes at the Warren County High School.

A total of 342 white students went to the formerly segregated school today, fifty-three more than the number that showed up yesterday for the opening of the new school term.

Twenty Negro students, who were admitted under Federal District Court orders, also were present today, one less than yesterday. The decline was attributed to the transfer of one Negro student to a Washington school.

As was the case yesterday, there were no incidents.

In Charlottesville, 80 miles south of here, the only other Virginia community to start school integration for the first time yesterday, the situation was also quiet.

A total of twelve Negroes have been admitted to two formerly all-white schools there. Three are attending Lane High School, and nine are going to the Venable Elementary School, in the district where the University of Virginia is situated.

More Whites Enroll

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Sept. 9—The second day of token desegregation on the public school level in Florida passed without incident today at the two institutions affected.

Seven more white pupils enrolled at the Orchard Villa Elementary School here. Fifteen whites and four Negroes are now attending the institution, which has a capacity of 420.

Orchard Villa is in a transi-

The other desegregated institution is the Air Base Elementary School some 25 miles to the southwest near the Homestead Air Force Base. It was opened yesterday for the first time with twenty-one Negroes in attendance.

Noose Is Ignored

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9 (AP)—A crude wooden cross and a noose dangling from a light fixture were ignored today by about 150 Negro students enrolling for the first time at a rural elementary school formerly used by white students.

The eight-room brick school in the Lafayette community about eigteen miles south of here was not integrated. All the white pupils were transferred to another school.

Amendment Won't Hurt Religion, Talmadge Says

Constitution

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Fears that his school amendment would modify or nullify the 14th Amendment to the Constitution or ~~infringe on~~ religious liberty are groundless, Sen. Talmadge has declared.

Tues 5-18-59

Atlanta, Ga.

P. 38

Talmadge filed with a Senate judiciary subcommittee a supplemental statement in support of his proposed constitutional amendment to vest exclusive administrative control of public schools in the state and local governments.

In this supplemental statement, Talmadge sought to answer arguments placed in the record against his amendment by Sen. Javits (R-NY), Clarence Mitchell, NAACP official, and others.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn), completed hearings last week on the Talmadge amendment. Questioning of witnesses by Sen. Dodd (D-Conn), a member of the panel, showed hostility to the Talmadge proposal.

Opponents of the plan argued that it would nullify the 14th Amendment (equal protection of the laws) as far as education is concerned and that it might nullify present safeguards of religious freedom and separation of church and state.

In answering these arguments, Talmadge said that he would be willing to accept a broadening of his amendment "out of an abundance of caution" to make sure the principle of religious freedom is preserved, if the subcommittee thinks it should be clarified.

Talmadge said the contention of opponents that his amendment would invalidate or "hack out" a part of the 14th Amendment is "a further distortion" of that article.

He repeated his past argument that the same 39th Congress that adopted the 14th Amendment provided for separate schools for the races in the District of Columbia and that of the 37 states in existence at that time only five abolished separate schools and three of those later restored them.

Nothing in his own proposed amendment would relieve any state of its obligations to guarantee all citizens equal protection of the laws, Talmadge said.

"It would merely assure that, insofar as public education is concerned, no state could be deprived by judicial usurpation of its constitutional rights to operate its public schools in accordance with the wishes of its citizens."

State Prods Bleckley on School Funds

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Wed 7-15-59

By GENE BRITTON

The State Board of Education Tuesday ordered the Bleckley County board to explain why it has been "sitting on" available funds while failing to provide adequate school buildings.

P. 1

The state board was told Bleckley County school authorities have approximately $259,000 in capital outlay funds to their credit which they haven't touched.

At the same time, most of the school buildings are frame and in "a sorry state," according to Dr. Allen Smith, financial officer for the Department of Education.

One official of the department told newsmen later it was "understood" that Bleckley County didn't want to build any Negro schools and that it had not dipped into its allotted funds for that reason.

The state board unanimously voted a rule nisi against the chairman of the Bleckley board and County Supt. Roy W. Coley, ordering them to appear at the August meeting of the board and show cause why the situation exists.

Constitution

The vote was taken after Board Chairman Jim Peters asked:

"Is this board going to sit here and allow Bleckley County school children to be denied adequate school house facilities when the money is here?"

P. 10

In another action, the board took the first step toward permitting the Laurens County School Board to move equipment into a school which was built at a cost of more than $300,000 and never used.

Wed. 7-15-59

The school, near Dublin, was intended to be used by Negro pupils, but white property owners in the area protested and the school was abandoned. The county then built another Negro school at the same cost in another part of the county.

~~The state board~~ also voted unanimously to discourage counties from using privately owned school buses.

The action was taken in a resolution providing that school bus money will be allotted by the state on the basis of what it costs per child on county owned buses.

Of the 4,810 school buses in the state, 1,165 are privately owned and are operated for county school systems on a contract basis.

ATLANTA IS GIVEN SCHOOL MANDATE

Times New York

U. S. Judge Orders a Plan on Integration by Dec. 1 —Notes State Obstacle

Fri. 7-10-59

ATLANTA, July 9 (AP)—A Federal judge ordered Atlanta school officials today to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1. But he said the plan might be submitted contingent on action of the Georgia Legislature.

P. 13

This left in doubt whether Atlanta schools would actually be integrated or be closed under state laws.

The order by District Judge Frank A. Hooper said the plan should provide a prompt and reasonable start toward integration of Atlanta public schools and a method for achieving desegregation with all deliberate speed.

Although informed sources predicted that some plan would be submitted by the board, there was doubt that the Legislature would provide what Judge Hooper called "statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

Law Bars Integration

The present state law provides for the closing of any schools ordered to integrate.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver has said that he might propose new segregation laws when the Legislature meets in January, but would not favor any changes that would lead to integration.

Judge Hooper's order enjoined the city and the Atlanta Board of Education from enforcing or pursuing racial segregation in school operations.

It gave the board a "reasonable period of time" to comply with the order and integrate.

The court retained jurisdiction, saying today's action was not a final judgment, for the purpose of entering further orders. Judge Hooper said a further hearing would be held after a desegregation plan had been filed with the court.

Acts on Negroes' Suit

The ruling came less than five weeks after Judge Hooper had ordered desegregation of Atlanta schools. His action was on a suit filed by ten Negro parents.

Lawyers for the school board had objected to a request by Negro lawyers that the judge require presentation of an integration plan by Oct. 1.

The board's vice chairman, Harold Jackson, said he believed today's action would put the burden on the state "if and when we do submit a plan." He said that although he had not talked with the board's lawyers he felt the date of Dec. 1 was set so there could "be something going by the time the Legislature meets in January."

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he was skeptical of the section concerning the Legislature. The Rev. Amos O. Holmes, Georgia field secretary of the Negro group, said:

"I don't see where that has anything to do with the established right of Negroes to equal protection of the laws. We expect no substantial change in the state's position."

Governor Vandiver's only comment was that he had called a meeting Monday of lawyers who have been advising him on the segregation problem.

Of the approximately 115,000 children in the Atlanta public school system 41 per cent are Negroes.

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2 Negroes Pull Out of School Suit

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 5-21-59

8 Parents Press Integration Case

P. 1

Two of the Negro parents who brought suit to end Atlanta public school segregation, said they had withdrawn from the case in statements made in the U.S. District Court.

14d(1)

The two parents were identified by B. D. Murphy, counsel for the Atlanta School Board, as Willie Calhoun and Roosevelt Winfrey.

The original petition, brought in behalf of the children, said that Calhoun has three children and Winfrey has five.

The remaining eight parents said they intended to go on with the suit and wanted the schools desegregated for the benefit of their children.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE

Officials in the U.S. District Court Clerk's office said no official notice of withdrawal had been filed. In pending cases, the judge must approve such action and it is filed as a court order.

E. E. Moore, counsel for the parents, took a deposition Tuesday from Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, according to court records.

The suit is set for trial in the U.S. District Court here June 5. In a rare action, both federal judges, Boyd Sloan and Frank A. Hooper, will hear the case.

FILED IN 1958

The suit, filed early in 1958, seeks an injunction to stop the city school board from operating segregated schools.

Unlike most suits filed in other states, the pending caes does not seek entrance for any Negro children in any particular white school.

The suit asks the court for an injunction stopping the Atlanta Board of Education from enforcing racial segregation in the city's public schools. Action for admission to specimic schools might follow a decision favorable to the parents, should that be the case.

The statements were made in the form of depositions taken by Murphy. Under Federal Court procedure, depositions may be taken from persons on opposite sides of a case. They are made under oath and copies are given to both attorneys. A third copy is made by the court reporter and placed in sealed envelopes, to be opened at the trial.

Depositions are taken in an effort to discover information which may help clarify fine points of the case.

Murphy said the defense began taking depositions from the parents last Friday and completed the action Tuesday.

Atlanta Racial Case To Open In U.S. Court

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 6-5-59

ATLANTA (AP)—The first major attack on racial segregation in Georgia public schools will open in U.S. District Court Friday.

The case, filed several years ago by 10 Negro parents, seeks to knock out segregation in Atlanta public schools, the state's largest school system.

It will be heard without a jury by Judges Frank A. Hooper and Boyd Sloan, each of whom has ruled against segregation in recent cases involving Atlanta city buses and the Georgia State College for Business Administration.

Several factors indicate that a quick ruling is possible. But a decision for the plaintiffs would not necessarily mean immediate admission of Negroes to Atlanta's all-white schools.

ATLANTA TOLD TO SUBMIT A SCHOOL PLAN

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill.
Wed. 6-17-59

End Discrimination, Court Orders

P. 3

Atlanta, June 16 (UPI)—A federal court Tuesday ordered the Atlanta school board to submit to the court within a reasonable time a plan that will "eliminate racial discrimination" in the city's public schools.

1400

District Judge Frank Hooper did not specify a deadline but stressed throut his decree that the court would be lenient because of the customs and laws of this region that would make such a transition a difficult problem.

Ga

The parents of 27 Negro pupils merely seek an injunction to prevent the Atlanta Board of Education from operating schools on a racially segregated basis. It would then be up to Negroes to seek admission to specific schools and further litigation likely would result.

1400

NEW YORK LEADER

Mrs, Constance Baker Motley of the New York legal staff of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and local NAACP attorneys are handling the case for the Negroes.

The state is not directly involved in the case, but the city of Atlanta has retained B. D. Murphy who has been a special assistant attorney general representing the state in all college segregation cases.

Georgia has a number of laws requiring closing of public schools to prevent integration. One passed by the 1959 Legislature authorizes the closing of a single school within a system, if it is ordered to integrate, as well as the school from which the integrating pupil would come.

The Georgia constitution also has been amended to authorize grants of state, city and county funds to pupils in the event public schools are closed. Under state law all state funds would be cut off if any school in Georgia is integrated.

Needs Legislature's O. K.

Hooper required, in a final decree based on a June 5 nonjury trial, only that the school board submit a nondiscrimination plan and said he would permit further time for the legislature to consider it before ordering it into operation.

He said in effect that after the school board fulfills its obligation to the decree, it will not be held responsible for whether the legislature approves or turns down the plan. The legislature session begins in January, 1960.

But Hooper made it plain that "the continued operation [of schools] with discrimination as in the past will not be permitted."

Suit by 10 Parents

In the Atlanta school case, 10 Negro parents, representing minor children, asked that segregated practices thruout the city system be eliminated. They did not ask for integration of a specific school.

"In cases such as this a solution must be found to fit the particular conditions which exist," Judge Hooper's decree said. "This court feels that it should give the defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued."

Hooper said that if the school board complies with the decree, and the plan is approved by the court "defendants would have done all they are able to do under the circumstances."

"The court will do everything in its power toward working out any possible solution to this matter within the framework of the law as declared upon repeated occasions by our Appelate courts," he said.

Won't Suggest Method

Hooper emphasized that the federal court has neither duty nor power to order integration but that it is "compelled to enjoin racial discrimination." Neither, he said, is it the function of the court to suggest to the school board how discrimination can best be eliminated.

He said the court assumes that any plan submitted would "contemplate a gradual process, which would contemplate a careful screening of each applicant to determine his or her fitness to enter the school" to which application was made.

He recalled that the Supreme court in the 1954 school decision spoke of "deliberate speed" and he said his court interprets that expression "to mean such speed as is consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order, and with the preservation if possible of our common school system."

Judge Gives Atlantans School Plan Deadline

Advertiser Fri. 7-10-59
Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A U. S. district judge Thursday ordered Atlanta school officials to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1. But he said the plan may be submitted contingent on action of the Georgia Legislature.

P. 1

This left in doubt whether Atlanta schools actually would be integrated or be closed under state laws.

The order by Judge Frank Hooper said the plan should provide a prompt and reasonable start toward integration of Atlanta public schools and a method for achieving desegregation with all deliberate speed.

1401

Although informed sources predicted some plan would be submitted by the board, there was doubt that the Legislature would provide what Hooper called "statutes permitting such a plan to be put into operation."

Ga

Present state law provides for the closing of any schools ordered to integrate. Gov. Ernest Vandiver has said he may propose new segregation laws when the Legislature meets in January, but will not favor any changes which would lead to integration.

Hooper's orders enjoined the city and the Atlanta Board of Education from enforcing or pursuing racial segregation in school operations. It gave the board a "reasonable period of time" to make the transition to a school system not operated on a racial basis.

The court retained jurisdiction, saying Thursday's action is not a final judgment, for the purpose of entering further orders. Hooper said a further hearing will be held after a desegregation plan is filed with the court.

The ruling came less than five weeks after Hooper ordered desegregation of Atlanta schools and indicated he would not call for such action in the September term. His action was on a suit filed by 10 Negro parents.

Lawyers for the education board had objected to a request by Negro lawyers that the judge require presentation of an integration plan by Oct. 1.

School Crisis Slows Negro Registration

The News
Courier
Sun 8-30
1400

ATLANTA (AP) — Registration of Negro voters in the South has been slowed by the strained atmosphere created by the school desegregation controversy.

The latest survey of the Southern Regional Council says that despite barriers that include threats, slowdowns, evasions and outright refusals, the number of Negro registrants remained fairly constant in 1958.

Two sets of figures on Negro registration were given, one for 11 states, another for eight.

In the estimate for 11 states, the council said there were an estimated 1,303,827 Negroes registered at the end of 1958, an apparent gain of 65,789 over 1956. This apparent gain is somewhat misleading, it added, because the 1956 estimate of Negro registrants in Tennessee proved low in light of later information.

A drop of 45,845 in the number of Negroes registered was shown in eight states where SRC was able to obtain reliable figures. The total for the eight states was 1,028,827 in 1958, against 1,074,672 in 1956.

The council is composed of white and Negro Southerners working for improved race relations. A full report on the survey entitled "The Negro and the Ballot in the South," by Margaret Price, will be published next week.

Eight states where reliable figures were obtained included Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia. These registration figures came from official sources. In North Carolina an estimate was made by the executive secretary of the State Election Board. In Texas, the council sponsored a county-by-county check.

"An estimated 25 per cent of the eligible Negroes were registered in the South as a whole in 1956, as compared to 60 per cent of the white citizens of voting age," the report said. "The 1958 total represented about the same percentage, a little over 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age."

"Since the council surveyed Negro voting in 1956, none of the 11 Southern states has eased its registration laws. Two states—Virginia and Georgia—tightened voting requirements. Five states retained the poll tax. Literacy tests which could be used to limit Negro registration remained in effect in seven.

"During this period, purges of Negroes from voting rolls have been widespread in Louisiana. In some areas of the South, Negroes trying to register were confronted with threats, slowdowns, evasions and outright refusals.

"The disturbed atmosphere in much of the South, created by resistance to school desegregation, clearly has retarded the normal growth of Negro suffrage. The fear and hostility generated by demagogues has dampened both Negro initiative and white acceptance of Negro political participation.

"The council found that many Negroes already registered have seen their vote shrink in importance as racists sought to make support by Negro citizens a liability rather than an asset."

The report gave the following figures on Negro registration by states:

	1956	1958
Alabama	53,366	70,000
Arkansas	69,677	64,023
Florida	148,703	144,810
Georgia	163,389	161,958
Louisiana	161,410	131,068
Mississippi	20,000	20,000
North Carolina	135,000	150,000
South Carolina	99,890	57,978
Tennessee	90,000	185,000
Texas	214,000	226,818
Virginia	82,603	92,172
Total	1,238,038	1,303,827

14d(1) 1959 GEORGIA

tlanta Racial Case To Open n U.S. Court

Advertiser

Fri. 6-5-59

Montgomery

Ala.

TLANTA (AP)—The first ma- attack on racial segregation in rgia public schools will open U.S. District Court Friday.

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LEADER

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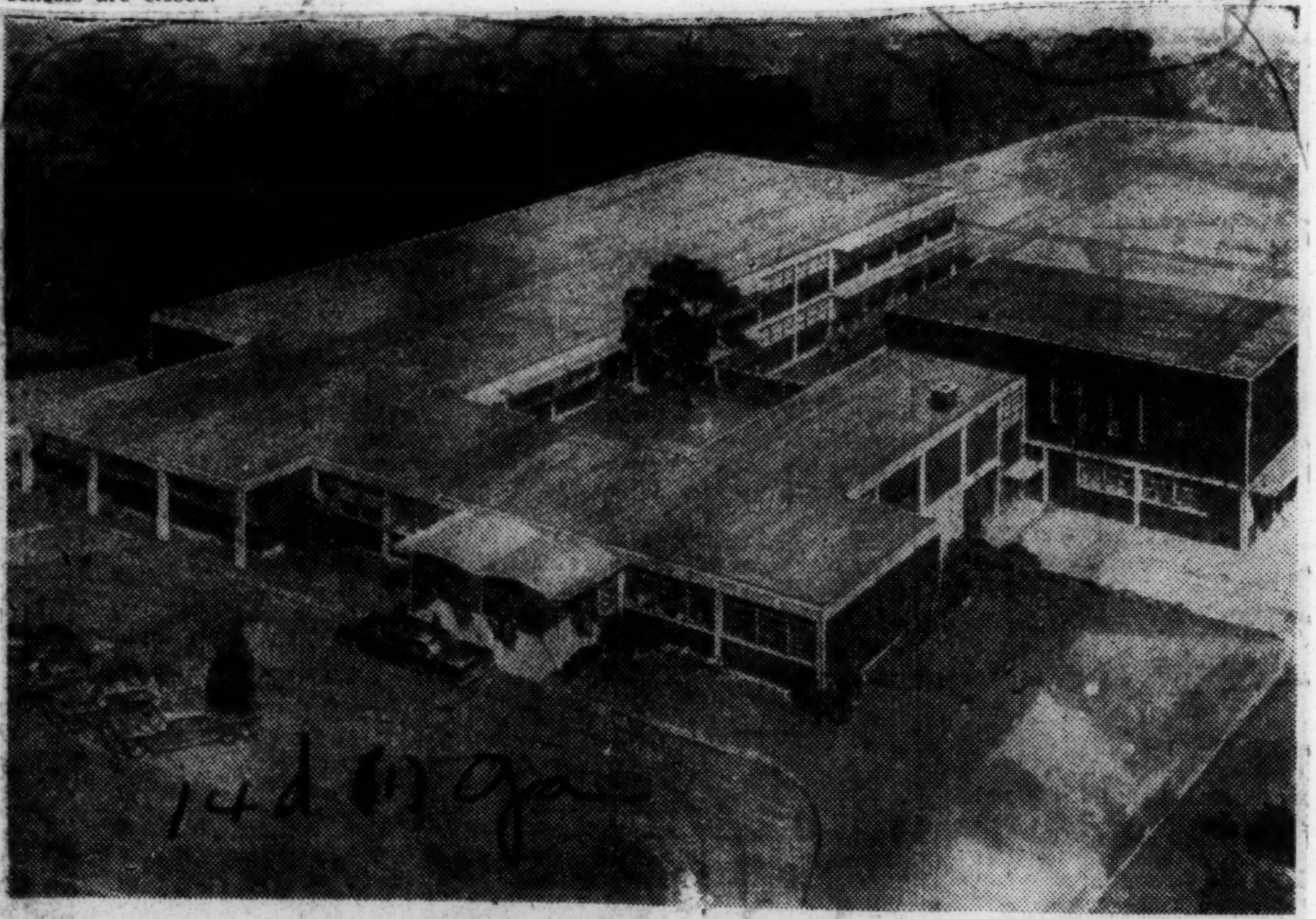

14 d (1) Ga.

OPEN HOUSE AT NEW STANTON SCHOOL SUNDAY—The general public is invited to visit the new Daniel H. Stanton Elementary School, 970 Martin St., S.E., this Sunday, Oct. 4, from 5 to 7 p.m., during "Open House" observance. The above picture is an architect's drawing of the new school, which opened in September.

The Martin Street school was named in honor of Dr. Daniel H. Stanton, the late secretary of the American Bible Society. During his 26½-year service with the society, Dr. Stanton distributed over half a million Bibles in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee. Principal of Stanton School is J. Y. Moreland.

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Legislators To Discuss School Crisis

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fulton County legislators will discuss their positions and plans for the January legislative session on the pending public school crisis at a meeting sponsored by HOPE, Inc. at 8 p.m., Dec. 10 at the Lenox Square auditorium.

P. 12

14d(1)

"This will be an excellent opportunity for the public to meet with members of the Fulton County delegation and learn what they intend to do about keeping Atlanta's public school open," said Mrs. Thomas J. Breeden, chairman of the executive committee of HOPE, Inc.

The legislators — Sen. Charlie Brown, Reps. Wilson Brooks, Ralph McClelland and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith—will take part in a panel discussion and then answer questions from the audience, Mrs. Breeden said.

Another spokesman for HOPE said the panel was set after newspaper editorials criticized the recent closed meeting of the Atlanta school board and the legislators where neither side would disclose what was discussed.

Chatham Thr atened with Integration Suit

Wed. 11-18-59

P. 8

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

14d (1)

SAVANNAH (UPI) — A Negro spokesman threatened the Chatham County Board of Education with a school integration suit Tuesday because of "stalling" by the board.

The Negro leader, the Rev. George D. Walker, said failure of the board to act on a petition by 30 Negro parents requesting an integration plan by next September probably would cause the suit to be filed in federal court.

Walker made the threat at a heated meeting of the board attended by a number of Negro petitioners.

Another Negro minister, the Rev. Curtis Jackson, accused the board of being "not fair and not just" in its dealings with the Negro community in Savannah.

The school board took no action on the Negroes' request Tuesday, handing back to its attorney for "further study" the integration petition filed some time ago with the board.

At that point, a white man and former school teacher, Ken Klinkert, stood up and said, "I get the impression that the board is stalling for time."

Jackson repeated charges of inequities between Negro and white schools and claimed that the situation "calls for integration."

"If there are deficiencies in the school system let us share them together," he said.

W. W. Law, state NAACP president, asked board President Ed Bartlett whether any action had been taken on an NAACP request for an integration plan made last June. Bartlett said that request, along with the petition was being studied.

Walker, an unsuccessful candidate for alderman here last year, said Negroes had attempted to get representation on the board of education. If whites and Negroes could get together on the integration problem, "a solution could be worked out among ourselves," he said.

1410 Ga.

PART OF MASS SCHOOL DEDICATIONS—The unveiling of the portrait of the educator for whom the Jessie Mae Jones Elementary School was named, was a feature of a mass dedication over WETV of 16 new schools in Atlanta. In above photo Mrs. Hattie Carmichael and little Jesse E. Hill present portrait of the late Principal during exercises that followed in the school auditorium. Seven of the dedicated schools were for Negro students. (Perry's Photo)

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat., 11-3-56
p. 1

Savannah Petitioners Threaten Federal Suit For Integration

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 10-21-59

(1440)

Ga.

SAVANNAH —(UPI) — A delegation of Negro parents Tuesday asked the Chatham County School Board point blank what plans it has to integrate public schools.

An estimated 150 persons, both white and Negro, crowded into the school board chambers to hear a sharp exchange between the Negro integrationists and board members.

Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, one of 30 signers of a Negro petition calling on the school board to formulate plans for school integration by next September, acted as spokesman for the group.

GETS NO ANSWER

Jackson demanded some kind of an answer - even a refusal of the request - but the board referred the Negroes' petition to its attorney, Leopold Alexander.

The petition was sent to the school board several days ago. At that time a Negro spokesman said that if the board did not take steps to implement the Supreme Court integration decision, "an Atlanta - type" suit would be filed in federal court here The Atlanta School Board is under orders of a federal judge to draw up an integration plan by next December.

Jackson charged that the school board had received petitions before but that the Negro signers never heard anything from them. The petitions he referred to were written and mailed by the NAACP. The school board has taken no action on any of them.

The Negro leader, pastor of the First African Baptist Church of Savannah, declared that the school board should not pigeon hole our requests. We want to know whether or not the school board will obey the Supreme Court decision of 1954. We know that the schools of Chatham County have inequality in the present setup. We have not received the attention from the board that we deserve."

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed, 10-21-59
p. 6

INEQUALITIES CITED

Asked for specific examples of inequalities in the schools, Jackson said Negro schools have no ROTC and not a single accredited Negro high school.

Jackson pressed School Board President Ed Bartlett for some kind of an answer on the spot to the petition, but Bartlett would only say that the request would be reconsidered at next month's board meeting.

Board member Robert Duffy asked Jackson if the Negroes would still demand an integrated school system if all inequalities were eliminated. Jackson replied:

"We are here to ask you to obey the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Why should we believe that you would equalize the school system when you have not done it in the 50 years that the separate but equal doctrine has been recognized?"

It was the first time the school board here has been confronted by a Negro delegation on the blossoming school integration question. Previously all exchanges had been conducted by letter.

Atlanta Schools Set Gradual Integration

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
(1427)
Ga.

From Wire Dispatches

Atlanta, Nov. 30.—The Atlanta Board of Education Monday gave its answer to a Federal Court order for desegreation of the City's Public schools—a pupil-placement plan calling for gradual integration starting next year.

Tues, 12-1-59
p. 3

The board also pledged to fight to keep Atlanta's schools open despite current State laws allowing the Governor to close any schools which integrate.

The board's plan is patterned after the pupil-placement law in Alabama. It sets up an elaborate admission application system which any pupil—negro or white—would have to go through to get into any given school.

Subject To Review

The plan, in general, authorizes the school superintendent to assign pupils, subject to board review, on the basis of scholastic and psychological factors and the possible effect on public peace and economic impact.

Operation of the plan was made contingent on enactment of permissive legislation by the 1960 General Assembly. This contingency was approved by U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper when he ordered the board to submit a desegregation plan.

The board's proposal said the gradual integration would begin with the 12th grade.

Dr. FRufus Clement, only Negro board member, explaining his affirmative vote, said the reality had to be faced that desegregation of any Atlanta school now would probably lead to closing all schools in the city.

Native Of Louisville

He said that "even a momentary embracement" of action that would lead to school closings is "almost unthinkable." He added:

"A civilized society can neither grow nor be sustained in a nation or a community which prefers ignorance to knowledge."

(Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is a native of Louisville. where he was dean of the old Municipal College for Negroes from 1931 to 1937.)

ung GOPs For Open Schools

Atlanta Daily World

chool Closing aws Said "Junk"

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri., 12-11-59

"I believe I can sum up in one word what the Georgia lature will do to prevent schools from closing—nothing."

14d(1)g

This was the sentiment expressed by Hamilton Lokey, a former and now member of Our Public Education (HOPE), and two other HOPE representatives urged the Young Repub Club to fight to keep Georgia schools open.

termed as "junk" the laws the legislature has passed to close integrated schools. "Those laws are not stitutional and will be knocked by federal courts," he stated "Perhaps if the legislature was let by the administration, they do something; but the administration will not let them go."

other HOPE members who the club were Jack Turand Lanier Randall. Turner recapitulation of the school said a brief history of problem. Randall listed alterna they are closed and said private schools could not han city's 116,000 children.

hit Gov. Vandiver's say certain groups have pan parents. He said that Vandi asking everyone to relax facing the fact that the will be closed.

Daily World

TION

the Young Re adopted the following

Atlanta Ga.

is a basic heritage American citizen to have tunity of a public edu

11-59

future economic well - being of our State, and our upon an educated citizenry, and,

our Nation is today a great struggle to de it and much of the world free or slave, and,

an educated and skill is not only the greatest resource, but is also the protector of civilization, dignity of man.

that the public schools of Georgia must remain accessible to every citizen for the welfare, today and in the future, of the individual, the State of Georgia, the United States of America, and the principles of freedom in which we believe.

Signed M. Jeff Watts, Jr., Young Republican Federation State Chairman.

Desegregation Order Appealed By Board

Birmingham, Ala.
Times
Wed. 8-12-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — A notice of appeal of a June District Court order outlawing segregation in the city schools and a subsequent order to present a plan for desegregation by Dec. 1 was filed by the Atlanta Board of Education Friday.

The appeal, filed in the U. S. District Court Clerk's office here, will be forwarded to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, La.

The notice came just before the 30-day deadline set by the District Court here for any appeals of the June desegregation decision and the July order for a desegregation plan by Dec. 1.

have until September 16 to forward designated court records to the court of appeals. Attorneys for the plantiffs who asked the court for an injunction barring the city from operating Atlanta public schools on a racially segregated basis, will have 10 days after the board's designation to make additional recommendations as to what records the appeals court should receive.

ducation Unit To Meet Monday Nite; No Discussion Set

Back in July, Board of Education Vice President Gleen Frick indicated that he thought the full board would meet before any decision was made to appeal the desegregation ruling and the Dec. 1 deadline.

However, one board member said Saturday that "to my knowledge there has been no full meeting of the board to discuss the issue of an appeal."

BOARD MEETS MONDAY

The full board is scheduled to meet in its regular session Monday night, however; it was not indicated by the board member if the appeal would be discussed then.

Neither Frick nor Board of Education President A. C. Latimer were available Saturday for comment regarding the decision to appeal the desegregation ruling without a full board discussion of the matter. Both were reported out of town for the weekend.

for the school board

Chatham Board Said Failing To Act On An Integration Petition

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-18-59.

14d(1)

SAVANNAH — (UPI) — A Negro spokesman told the Chatham County Board of Education Tuesday that a school integration suit may come because of "stalling" by the board.

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Walker, an unsuccessful candidate for alderman here last year, said Negroes had attempted to get representation on the board of education. If white and Negroes could get together on the integration problem, "a solution could be worked out among ourselves," he said.

He declared that a lack of laison between the races might lead to an integration suit being filed.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the Savannah Civic Betterment Association, a Negro organization suggests that a suit be filed at its next meeting," he added.

If Consistently Applied

School Desegregation Can Be Successful, Class Told

14d(1) Ga

Atlanta

Wed. 2-25-59

Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of Baltimore public schools, has declared that experience in his city has demonstrated conclusively that children of both races can attend school together, can learn together and can develop positive, friendly, effective relationships.

In a speech before an Emory University adult class, Dr. Fischer insisted that Negroes and white students similarly can attend school together and can be taught quite well by members of another race.

The educator said that "Teaching competence is not related to race, but to the teacher's personality, his own education and cultural background and his ability to understand people.

In describing the successful integration of schools at Baltimore, Dr. Fischer noted: "It is not risky to assume that what works in Baltimore can work in other communities. I doubt that all the conditions in Baltimore can be duplicated completely in any other area."

P. 1

He said that school integraion can be successful if "the policies and procedures by which it is carried forward are simple, firm, fair, flexible, clearly stated and consistently applied.

Baltimore city schools were desegregated in 1954. Dr. Fischer noted that integration was accomplished with only two disturbances, one the first year and the second in 1956. He described both incidents as non-violent and orderly.

Dr. Fischer reviewing desegregation in Baltimore schools said it dated back to events as far as 1920, when joint meetings of white and Negro teachers were begun. An integrated PTA was formed in 1947.

When the Baltimore schools integrated in September of 1954 about 1,700 pupils enrolled in previously white schools. This year 34,000 or 44 per cent of the Negro children are attending integrated schools.

STILL SMILING

Thrown From Better Places, Mayor Says

William B

By MARION GAINES

Fri. 3-13-59

Mayor Hartsfield Thursday night rebounded from his afternoon hassle with two Fulton County legislators with a (smiling) assertion that "I've been thrown out of a lot better places" than the Georgia House of Representatives.

Speaking before about 150 members of Fulton County Amercian Legion Post 134 at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, Hartsfield said he came "well-publicized" as the result of his impromptu clash on the floor of the House with Representatives Wilson Brooks and Ralph McClelland.

Using that incident as a springboard, the mayor jumped into a vitriolic denouncement of the obstacles he said large cities encounter when they attempt to deal with "state and county governments that are still living in the past."

THE GOLDEN GOOSE

Although Atlanta has become "the undisputed capital city of the South," Hartsfield said, it still remains "the great golden goose of taxation for the State of Georgia."

A primary reason for the "crime situation" in Atlanta, he charged, "is that we're trying to run a large city with country laws that were made for country people."

14d(1) Ga

"This town has marvelous opportunities for the future," the mayor said, "if it does not become paralyzed by demagogues."

Turning to the segregation crisis, Hartsfield predicted that "if you close the public schools, you will cause a mass exodus from this state such as you've never seen."

Defending his stand on school segregation, Hartsfield declared he refuses to be "a party to another generation of ignorant people."

Regarding the strongly segregationist statements made here Wednesday by Senators Russell and Talmadge, the mayor said both men delivered "good speeches" and added:

"But I could take both speeches and sum them up in just five words — 'Boys, the jig is up!'"

"People have called me a nigger-lover and other things," Hartsfield said, "but what have I been trying to do except keep the peace in Atlanta?" The mayor noted that "Montgomery also had a bus (desegregation) case" and had handled it in such a manner that "they destroyed the business in Montgomery."

CITES A CONTRAST

By contrast, he pointed what he called the peaceful desegregation of buses and trolleys here and said that "shutting down the buses here would have done incalculable damage to the business life of Atlanta."

As it is, Hartsfield said, Atlanta has made progressive strides in the past two decades.

"When I took office this town was $3 million dollars in deb,t" he said, "and now it is the only city in the nation that has gone 19 consecutive years without borrowing a dime for operating expenses."

Officials Seek Cause Of Fatal Bus Plunge

Past

14d(1)

Washington D.C.

Star

TIFTON, Ga., March 4 (AP) State and county investigators sought today to learn why a school bus tumbled from a dirt road into a shallow farm pond, causing the drowning deaths of nine children.

It was not the bus that Doyer Jones had been accustomed to driving, but a preliminary check showed no mechanical defects, and officials were baffled as to the reason the veteran 40-year-old driver lost control.

The bus careened off a road in South Georgia yesterday. Five of the victims were girls, four were boys. Their ages ranged from 7 to 13.

Jones' regular bus had seats for 54 students. The one he drove yesterday could seat 48. Estimates as to the actual number of passengers varied from 60 to 90.

"It is virtually impossible to determine how many were aboard," said H. B. Allen, County school superintendent. "The driver normally would not take a count until the bus arrived at school."

. When the tragedy occurred, the bus was five miles from its destination, Wilson High and Industrial Elementary in Tifton.

14d(1)

There is no state law covering the number of students permitted on a bus, but officials of the state education department said the policy is to limit standees to 20 per cent of the seating capacity, with no child standing for more than two miles.

Destroy Public Schools? Educators Say 'No'

14d(1)

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 3-24-59

Two former presidents of the Georgia Education Association have joined with scores of other state educators in warning that private schools cannot do the job of education in Georgia.

Both experienced administrators, Supt. Jim Cherry of DeKalb schools and Randall Minor, president of Shorter College and a former school superintendent, Sunday performed a public service in shedding additional light on the school dilemma.

Mr. Cherry told a study group that all the private schools in DeKalb County couldn't take care of the county's additional enrollment for the past 12 months. Warning against panic and hasty actions which might result in school closures, he said the county would continue to rely upon and to expand its public school program.

P. 4

President Minor expressed a similar belief in doubting that private schools could do the job.

Mr. Cherry said further that during the 100 years of "private schools" in Georgia, only about 15 per cent of those able to be educated actually received education's benefits. Today the people demand education. Private schools are part of it but only a small part.

It is good to have more and more of this type of discussion. As the new president of the GEA, Mrs. Gladys Darling, also said yesterday: "The people are the final judges in this matter and the schools belong to the people."

During the trying days ahead, a lot of sober thinking, action and discussion will be needed in working out this agonizing problem.

School Close 'Madness,' Pastor Writes Vandiver

Constitution

14d(1) Ga.

Constitution State News Service

WAYCROSS—A Waycross minister has expressed his concern over the possibility of the mass closing of Georgia schools in a letter to Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Atlanta, Ga.

The letter, written by the Rev. A. Jason Shirah, appeared in Sunday's weekly bulletin of the First Methodist Church, where the Rev. Mr. Shirah is pastor.

Tues. 3-17-59

"The idea of closing all of the schools if one closes is so void of reason that I cannot bring myself to believe that you would do it," the minister wrote Vandiver.

"It would be sad for any child to be denied a public school education, but it would be madness to cut off our noses to spite our faces by a statewide closing of the schools.

'FRIGHTFUL CONSEQUENCES'

"Concerning such a decision from any angle, the consequences of idleness and ignorance wuold be frightful."

The First Methodist pastor said he was writing to the governor as a father of four children, two of whom are enrolled in the Waycross public school system.

"I am tainted with prejudice," the letter said, "but one thing is more important to me than my prejudice and that is the education of my children. In this I feel that I am not alone."

'SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE'

The young minister said in the letter to the governor that the progress of his church and the welfare of his family were the two "most important things in the world" to him and the talk of mass closing of Georgia public schools concerned him greatly.

"The whole matter has deep spiritual significance," he said, "for the reason that no person can be the self which he was intended to be if he is illiterate.

The pastor said the reaction of his membership to the letter was favorable and in some cases complimentary.

Integration Order Sure, Says Dorsey

Constitution

14d(1) Ga.

By FRANK WELLS

Integration forces will "eventually" win out in suits against the Atlanta Board of Education, former U.S. District Attorney James W. Dorsey said here Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

The attorney pointed out, however, that he was not necessarily speaking of the suit now current against the school board. "No lawyer or layman can predict the outcome of a particular suit," Dorsey said. "There are too many ways lawyers can 'pull the rug' out from under one another."

Thurs. 4-2-59

Dorsey spoke to a group meeting at the invitation of HOPE, Inc., an organization devoted to saving public education in Georgia.

"However, the Supreme Court decision stands, and there is no use hoping that it will be changed. Sooner or later we must face the fact that integration is going to be ordered in Georgia by the Supreme Court," said the attorney, now in private practice.

Asked by newsmen, who were guests at the luncheon, if there was a possibility that the current suit would mean integration next September, he replied: "Every day that the suit is delayed means just that less chance that such an order can be effected by September.

Constitution

"And then the court might give the Board of Education a certain time to implement its decision, as they have in other cases. However, the 'deliberate speed' time which the court has ordered might be considered as having already been used up. The original decision for integration was made in 1954."

Thurs. 4-2-59

Harry Boyte, chairman of HOPE's executive committee, said that 15 to 20 new chapters would be organized throughout Georgia within the next four to six weeks.

Boyte said that the group has appointed a full-time executive secretary, Mrs. J. C. Harris of Decatur, and that organizational work of other chapters would move faster now than in the past.

14d(1) Ga.

He said that there were "recognized" chapters in Marietta and Gainesville as well as Atlanta at the present time, but that other groups would be recognized within four to six weeks.

State Looks Into School Bus Setup

Constitution

By GENE BRITTON

The state Board of Education Friday ordered a full report on Georgia's school bus situation, including the possibility of the board's talking over operation of the buses from county school systems.

Atlanta, Ga.

14d(1) Ga.

The study was ordered on the heels of a school bus accident in Colquitt County Thursday in which 51 children were injured at varying extent. It was the second serious school bus mishap of the month. Nine Negro children died early this month when a bus flipped into a farm pond in adjoining Tift County.

Sat. 3-21-59

Vice Chairman Henry Stewart of Cedartown asked Education department analyst Joe DeFoor to look into the advisibility of the board's taking the state's 4,721 buses under its direct supervision.

THOROUGH REPORT SET

He proposed the study after the board directed DeFoor and State School Supt. Claude Purcell to make a thorough report to the board at its next meeting on all phases of school transportation.

After the board meeting Friday, DeFoor told Stewart and newsmen that only two states—North and South Carolina—operate school buses under direct control of state school boards.

But school bus operation in those states costs about half the amount Georgia pays for transportation of its school children, he said.

UNDER COUNTY BOARDS

Last year Georgia spent $12,520,774 for school bus operation. Counties contributed approximately $200,000, he said.

Under the present system, school buses are under the direct supervision and control of county boards of education. In most cases, the county boards own the buses, but in many counties the buses are privately owned by the driver and the county board contracts for the services of both driver and bus. The state Board has a list of safety regulations, but local systems are not bound by law to observe them.

Constitution

Sat. 3-21-59

Dr. Purcell told the board he would also like to look into the feasibility of increasing liability insurance on the buses from $50,000 to $100,000.

14d(1) Ga.

Earlier Friday, Gov. Vandiver told his news conference he is "very much concerned" about the Tift and Colquitt County bus accidents.

He repeated a view he expressed after the Tift tragedy that "we ought to look to the next session of the legislature" for laws tightening school bus safety regulations.

Vandiver said he has conferred with the Department of Public Safety to determine what new laws may be suggested to the General Assembly.

He said he is also writing Attorney General Eugene Cook asking for a memo on exactly what the law is regarding school bus safety.

Talmadge Bill Would Limit U. S. Judges

14d(1) Ga.

Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Federal judges would be forbidden to ouch any case involving a state-upported school under a bill inroduced today by Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.).

The junior Georgia senator, in a speech prepared for delivery on the floor of the Senate, accompanied the introduction of the bill with an attack on the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision that racial segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

Talmadge criticized the court for citing "so-called modern authorities on sociology and psychology" in the decision and said two of the six principal authorities listed had Communist ties.

Thurs. 4-9-59

He said: "I wish to point out and to emphasize as vigorously as I know how that so long as that decision is allowed to stand this nation will never be free from the threat of judicial dictatorship and the Constitution and the rights of American people will forever be subject to the whims of the men who transiently occupy the Supreme Court bench."

The Talmadge bill would add the new section to the United States Code:

"No justice, judge or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine, or review, or to issue any writ, process, order, rule, decree or command with respect to, any case, controversy, or matter relating to the administration, by any state or any political or other subdivision of any state, of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by such state or subdivision."

NO MIX MOVES, LONG'S WARNING

Says Trouble Would Result in Louisiana

Times Picayune

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Russell B. Long [illegible] Monday that school integration difficulties encountered in Little Rock and Virginia "are only a 'drop in the bucket'" to those which would result if integration were attempted in Louisiana.

Asserting he is opposed to violence and doesn't want to encourage it, Long said that anyone familiar with conditions in Louisiana could predict trouble if integration were tried in the state.

"I think," he added, "that the great majority of our good colored people don't really want integration. What they want is good schools and decent schools for their children.

Tues. 4-7-59

"It's not our local colored people who are stirring up this trouble — it's paid agitators sent down from the North . . . I do hope that our good colored people will be sensible enough to not heed the advice of those agitators and those troublemakers . . . I hope that neither white men nor colored men heed the advice of those people."

Long made his comments in an address for radio broadcast in Louisiana.

Asked about the Democratic presidential prospects for 1960, Long said that there are a number of prospects and that most Southerners "kind of prefer Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) out of those being considered."

Pulse of the Public

Atlantan Wonders If Terrible Prospect Of Closed Schools Isn't 'Unnatural,' Too

Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Tue, 9-15-59

P. 4

14d(1)

Ga

Atlanta — Segregation being "as natural as the law of gravity" (letter to The Constitution), it seems clear that our legislators should act at once to preserve ways of behaving in accordance with gravity. And what about withholding state funds and tax exemption from any institution having the effrontery to deviate in the slightest from the law which Newton discovered?

"Negroes do not want segregation abolished" (same letter). How many of them have had a chance to say in secret ballot what they want in this matter? We know that many deeply desire the end of compulsory segregation. When an argument is on, with strong feelings and deep convictions on both sides, you cannot settle the argument by saying there is only one side, everyone agrees and only one view is the natural one. You are only declaring your conviction; you are not giving a reason for it.

One thing may well be felt as rather unnatural if and when it comes and that is closed schools. The question is not so much what you like or dislike. Rather it is what do you dislike the most? Especially after considering the alternatives calmly and responsibly.

CHARLES HARTSHORNE.

First Day Of School Is Tranquil

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Wed 9-9-59

Only 5 States Without 'Mixing'

P. 1-A

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Tuesday was the day when the majority of southern schools opened their doors for the fall term and in contrast to the troubles of recent years, there was scarcely a ripple of opposition to the integrated programs.

14d(1)

Ga

Token integration which started in Florida public schools in Miami area left only five states that have not accepted racially-mixed classrooms.

Integration spread to rural Virginia for the first time with the admission of 21 Negroes to Warren County High at Front Royal, along with more than 300 white children. The white pupils had boycotted the school last year, going to private classes and leaving the big high school to the Negroes. The whites abandoned the idea this fall.

The Front Royal integration was accomplished without incident, as was integration of classes in Charlottesville, Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The latter city integrated only a parochial school.

In Virginia 67 Negroes now attend 14 public schools.

North Carolina, in its third year of token integration, was smoothly into the second week of mixed classes. About 50 Negroes were in mixed school situations in seven cities.

Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina remained in the total segregation column. New Orleans is under a court order to produce an integration plan by March 1, 1960, and Atlanta must have one by Dec. 1, 1959.

Another court order was handed down Tuesday in Tennessee. Federal Judge William E. Miller instructed the Rutherford County School Board to produce within a week an integration plan for the county. Specifically the case involved a county-operated school for children of servicemen at an air base.

Private School Cost Is Cited By Educators

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

ATLANTA (AP) — Operation of private schools in the South to prevent integration would cost twice as much as public schools and probably lower the standards as well, two Atlanta educators reported Sunday.

Their findings are contained in a pamphlet prepared for the Southern Regional Council and released by the Council. The authors are Dr. Donald Ross Green, assistant professor of teacher education at Emory University, and Dr. Warren E. Gauerke, associate professor of teacher education at Emory.

P. 2-A

14d(1)

The authors said provisions for a private school system have been enacted into law in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia should the public schools be closed.

Tues, 9-1-59

The pamphlet was primarily concerned with what would happen if private schools were set up by giving tuition grants to all school-age children.

The educators compared private and public school costs in the Atlanta area and said that the average yearly cost per pupil is more than twice as great in private schools ($625) as in public schools ($265).

One of the more serious practical obstacles listed by the authors was deterioration of quality. "Contrary to popular opinion," they said, "the public schools even now are doing a better job, on the average, than the private schools. They cited Princeton tests to back up this thesis.

Other obstacles, they said, would be the loss of variety in the programs offered, the fact that it takes a year or more to obtain accreditation even under the best of circumstances, and the fixing of responsibility for school policies.

Cook Urges Drive To Kill School Suit

Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Wed. 8-19-59

P. 16

Atty. Gen. Cook Tuesday urged "every legal means possible" be used to persuade the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to drop their suit seeking to integrate Atlanta public schools.

Else, he warned in a speech at the Peace Officers Association of Georgia convention, the issue could be resolved with "violent and frustrating results" to both the white and Negro races.

"It would be dishonest to assume otherwise," he said.

"You and I know that our children will be educated," Cook added.

14d(1)

Ga

"The question of whether they will be educated on an integrated basis is yet undetermined. The ultimate determination of this question involves so many complicated and explosive factors that neither side of the issue can discuss it without apprehension."

Cook also launched an attack on Ralph McGill, the U.S. Supreme Court, the NAACP and the theory of "token integration" in Atlanta.

He said the pertinent question of those now advocating token integration is whether they have obtained from the NAACP "any guarantee that they will conduct themselves any differently if the schools of Atlanta are eventually opened to token integration.

"The fact is that the official spokesman of the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, is on record as saying that mere token integration would not be tolerated in the Atlanta school system."

"The truth is," he continued, "nobody would know how to count noses for such a formula if token integration were applied to any given school area."

The two-day convention of the state's law enforcement officers is being held at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel.

Lt. Gov. Byrd earlier told the peace officers they are faced with "a challenge, a danger, which is perhaps greater than any you have ever faced before" in the civil rights issue.

Byrd told them they may be called upon to act in a time of confusion, conflict and ill-feelings.

Sen. Talmadge notified the officers he would not be able to fill his speaking engagement at 9 p.m. Wednesday. Substituting will be Peter Zack Geer, Gov. Vandiver's executive secretary and a longtime friend of Talmadge.

Georgia Will Consider Segregated Classes Law

Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Thur. 8-20-59

P. 58

A plan for segregated classes in integrated schools —similar to an Arkansas statute—will be studied in Georgia, Gov. Vandiver said Wednesday.

Vandiver said if it is found that such a law would "be of help to us" in the battle against school integration, it will be proposed to the General Assembly in January.

14d(1)

But some legal observers in the state government, who declined to be quoted by name, expressed doubts that such a law would stand up in the federal courts.

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The idea was adopted into law in Arkansas and recently invoked in the Little Rock tumult.

Vandiver said he thought the idea was worth looking into and that he and his advisers would study it.

"If after careful study either that or any other bill would seem to be helpful to us it would be offered at the next session of the General Assembly," he added.

Meanwhile, Vandiver said he agrees with what Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said in an address Tuesday about violence being likely to result if the NAACP continues its pressure for integration of Atlanta schools.

"I'm afraid what he says is true," the governor said. "He didn't say anything new."

THE SEGREGATION SITUATION

Will Atlanta Be a Charlotte or a Little Rock?

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

11-8-59 P. 6

By EUGENE PATTERSON

THERE OUGHT TO be a way for people to talk some sense about this segregation situation.

To begin this effort, deliver me alike from the undoubting agitator and the rooted reactionary. Each diagnoses the same human ill differently and yet both prescribe the same dose to treat it—hell, hanging and calomel.

Eugene Patterson is executive editor of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Doctors, heal thyselves, and let the rest of us get on to the job of facing the fact that this deeply troubled state is coming close now to its time for straight and final thinking on its schools.

EVERY LEGAL STEP

The Atlanta school board has taken every legal step in the book to stay court's orders. The appeal seems doomed. A stay is doubtful. So the board, as ordered, has prepared a plan to submit in court by Dec. 1. It is a pupil placement plan, designed to control integration if it cannot prevent integration.

If the Legislature denies Atlanta this tool of control, then Atlanta's schools risk shutdown next September leading to probable shutdown of all other schools in Georgia soon after.

That is why it is time to think straight, and to stop kidding ourselves.

If anybody feels Georgia's public schools can be destroyed and replaced by private schools without stunting the minds of a generation of plain men's children (the rich won't suffer), let him explain how he plans to do it. No man has.

If the majority of Georgians want segregation, as they do, but don't want public schools destroyed, as they don't, the basic alternative is a pupil placement plan. We can face this now, or wait until it is too late.

The political probability is we will not face it now, but will close schools and then face it, which is really pretty silly.

So it is time to think out that point—whether Atlanta will be armed with a plan to act with order and dignity as did Charlotte, where one Negro is now enrolled in white schools, or be dragged down, disarmed, to the disorder and damage that degraded Little Rock, where eight Negroes are now enrolled in white schools.

It can be assumed many Georgians are against desegregation as rigidly as is Tom Waring, editor of The Charleston News & Courier, who is known as an adamant bugler for the budge-proof and hurler of defy.

Yet Mr. Waring made some valuable comments before the Charlotte Civitan Club Oct. 30. Let there be no misunderstanding about his context: He opposed integration and praised resistance. But in the course of his speech he said this:

"By recognizing reasons other than racial for separating some children from others in public schools, the court may have opened an avenue of escape from the worst evils of total mixing."

He went on to criticize pupil placement laws as allowing a "foot in the door" and said it "remains to be seen" how long the courts are content with token integration. Therefore, let "resistance continue, lest token integration turn into massive mixing," he said in the city which has token integration.

Then Mr. Waring made a statement to ponder.

SUPERIOR FORCE

"In my opinion," he said, "enrollment of a few Negro children in a white school under duress is not the same as acceptance of integration. It is, as I see it, a recognition of superior force—making the best of a bad situation."

Here, then, is something to cling to for the segregationist who feels as strongly as Mr. Waring does, but who has hitherto had nowhere to turn: You don't have to c

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ral services were he

integration. You may, if you'd rather, call it recognition of superior force—making the best of a bad situation. And continue to resist if you wish, but knowledgeably, and aware of the purpose, not kidding yourself that such resistance is going to achieve absolute immunity from court orders.

The only danger in Georgia is that we will kid ourselves.

Savannah parents ask integration

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 31-59

P. 7

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Tired of the school board overlooking previous requests, a delegation called on the body last Tuesday and demanded to know what plans Savannah has for desegregating the public schools.

The Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, pastor of First African Baptist Church and spokesman for 30 petitioners for integration, demanded that the board make a point blank answer — even if it is a refusal.

14d(9)

Savannah parents have come forward to fight for integration, it was indicated, because "we have not received the attention from the board that we deserve."

Ga.

THE MINISTER specifically told the board that the colored schools have no ROTC and not one accredited high school.

Robert Duffy, a board member, wanted to know if the colored parents would be satisfied, and wave integration demands, if the board eliminates the inequalities.

"We are here to ask you to obey the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

"Why should we believe that you would equalize the school system when you have not done it in the 50 years that the separate but equal doctrine has been recognized?" asked the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

THE PETITIONERS have threatened to sue if that board doesn't act.

A spokesman said that the parents will seek "an Atlanta-type" suit in Federal court. The Atlanta School Board presently is under order to have an integration plan by December.

Desegregation Plan Readied By Atlantans

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA (AP) — The Atlanta Board of Education plans to send its city school desegregation plan to the Jaunary session of the Georgia legislature.

Nov. 11-26-59

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd said Wednesday it would be accepted by him and House Speaker George Smith and passed on to the two bodies of the legislature.

P. 1

The school board is under court order to submit a school integration plan to U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper by Dec. 1.

It was reported that the board, during a closed meeting Tuesday, told House and Senate members from this area they should not offer the integration plan.

14d(1)

CONSIDER MATTER

If the legislature does not act next year, Judge Hooper might be willing to wait to see what the 1961 General Assembly does, the board theorized. Also, failure on the part of the legislature to consider the matter would not be the board's fault.

Ga.

The board of education will consider the plan formally Monday. It is patterned on the Alabama Pupil Placement Law. This law has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The proposal calls for assignment of pupils according to intellectual, scholastic and psychological standards.

The assigning would be done "without regard to race or color," but would also take into consideration such factors as the amount of friction that would be caused, or breaches of the peace, ill will or economic retaliation.

Under the plan there would be gradual desegregation of Atlanta schools beginning at the 12th grade in September, 1960, or in whatever year the plan becomes effective.

Delay Balked On Atlanta's School Plan

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta's request for more time to submit a school desegregation plan was denied Friday by U.S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper.

Sept. 11-28-59

P. 1

Hooper issued an injunction July 9 against the Atlanta Board of Education barring racial discrimination in Atlanta schools. He also gave the board until Dec. 1 to submit a plan for integration, but said it could be made contingent on action by the Georgia Legislature to legalize the plan.

14d(9)

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The board's attorneys said they needed more time because "the questions involved are questions of public importance and the rights and interests of a great many people other than the plaintiffs will be affected by compliance with the injunction and by the filing of the plan."

Hooper said effect of a delay "would be to defer the filing by defendants of a plan. . .until the judgment of the court in this case has been reviewed on appeal by the circuit court of appeals."

The injunction was appealed to the U.S. 5th Circuit Appellate Court but a date for a hearing has not been set.

To wait until that court could rule, Hooper said, "would mean that there could not be submitted to the approaching session (in January) of the Georgia Legislature any plans for its consideration."

He said "that the public interest would be better served" if the board's desegregation plan were submitted in Jaunary instead of waiting until a later session.

In remarks outside his formal decision, Hooper said he thought the board's attorneys were "pursuing a sane course" in asking for the say. This means, he added, that the appeals court would have to review the case and it "could not possibly be moot."

The school board has drafted a desegregation plan patterned on the Alabama pupil placement law and providing for gradual integration beginning with the 12th grade in September, 1960. It has not been approved by the board, however.

Mixed Washington Schools Praised

Post-Herald Mon 5-4-59

B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, May 3 (UPI) — The superintendent of the integrated public school system of Washington, D. C., said today racial integration has been good for schools in the nation's capital.

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Carl F. Hansen, appearing here for a discussion of five years of integration in Washington schools, said flatly that educational opportunities have been improved, juvenile delinquency among Negroes has dropped significantly, and teacher recruitment standards are among the highest in the nation.

"We are definitely assured in our own minds that where there is competence children soon forget whether teachers are Negro or white," Hansen said.

Hansen said that when Washington schools first desegregated the fact that there was a difference of race "tended to accentuate the problem of discipline, but by and large these were just the problems of children."

"Most of the schools have gone ahead with social activities," he said. "As many as 19,000 students have participated in spectator groups setting new patterns in group behavior. There is very impressive data showing a drop in delinquency."

Hansen took part in a round-table discussion sponsored by the Georgia Council of Human Relations. He was questioned by John A. Griffin of Emory University in Atlanta; Atlanta Atty. Devereaux McClatchey, and Harry Boyte, chairman of the Executive Committee of Hope, Inc., a group formed for improvement of the public school system in Georgia.

He said Washington, with 74 per cent of its total school population Negro, still has a few all-white and all-Negro schools but that he considers it "sound education management" to run an integrated system.

"I think it is fair to say that much of the concern of parents when we desegregated in 1954 was what would happen to the superior children," he said. "We assured parents that every child would have a maximum opportunity. I think we have succeeded in establishing this by ability grouping."

Court Lenient On Atlanta Integration

Herald Tribune

U. S. Judge Allows A 'Reasonable' Time

p. 4 Section 1

New York

ATLANTA, June 16 (UPI).— A Federal judge, mindful of the mountainous problems involved, ordered the Atlanta school board today to submit a school desegregation plan "within a reasonable time."

Judge Frank Hooper, in what was regarded as one of the most lenient Federal decisions yet rendered in a desegregation case, said he would allow the Georgia Legislature time to consider whatever plan is submitted before ordering it into effect.

Wed. 6-17-59

In a final decree based on a non-jury trial heard by him and Judge Boyd Sloan June 5, Judge Hooper said firmly that the continued operation of schools "with discrimination as in the past will not be permitted."

He recognized, however, that the city is bound by state laws which call for the closing of any integrated school, and he also noted the long practice, with the approval of the highest courts of separate schools for Negro and white children.

Gives Board Time

"In cases such as this a solution must be found for the particular conditions which exist," he said. "This court feels that it should give the defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued."

The Atlanta trial was based on the complaint of ten Negro parents who claimed their children were not permitted to attend the schools of their choice because of their race.

A. C. Latimer, school board chairman, declined to comment on the decree pending consultation with lawyers and a study of the document. Its leniency made it unclear whether the board actually would appeal the case.

Judge Hooper said he was only asking the board to produce a plan designed to "eliminate racial discrimination" in the schools. He said he would allow a reasonable time for it to be drawn and further time for the Legislature to study it. If the school board complies by submission of a plan, he said, then "the defendants would have done all they are able to do under the circumstances."

Cites Supreme Court

He said he was being guided by what he construed to be the "deliberate speed" intent of the Supreme Court in the 1954 school decision. He said his court feels the term "deliberate speed" means with "such speed as is consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order and with the preservation if possible of our common school system."

lanta Schools:
lm or Storm?

Atlanta Constitution

nta, Ga.

MARGARET SHANNON

unnatural sort of calm, not definable as y, has marked Atlanta's approach to the mem- day when it will tell a federal court how it's to end racial segregation in the city schools.

before the storm? May- re are different opin-

n, 11-8-59

official explains it as an 't - happen - here attitude. r calls it wait-and-see. Derthick, president of Atlanta Public School chers Assn., says:

p. 1C

There was a lot of disturb- a year ago. But the fever has passed. It's hard to tain a high fever. It has dissipated."

Within one group, however, storm has swirled relent- ly. The Atlanta Board of cation has known no letup pressure for months.

* * *

THE PUBLIC has not heard uch about this. It now devel- ps that the board has shed eavy sweat and tears in ses- ion after session in secret as sought to decide, first, how battle the school integration uit and, after the suit was lost U.S. District Court, what ort of desegregation plan to submit to Judge Frank A. Hooper by Dec. 1.

The disclosure last week of details of the plan to be offered nder Judge Hooper's order racked, very slightly, the lid that has been on school board ctivity.

What comes out is a picture a board that with very little rging might feel sorry for it- elf.

"I never saw nine people rking under more adverse ditions than now," said one rce, referring to the nine- mber board.

* * *

ODDLY ENOUGH, the fact this is the school board is going to have to suffer slings and arrows of out- eous indignation against in- ration isn't the trouble

"The "adverse conditions," it is explained, are two:

1. Going into the biggest crisis since they were founded back during Reconstruction, the city schools have a lame-duck superintendent. Miss Ira Jarrell, nearing retirement age, is leaving the post July 1.

2. With "a generation of litigation" portending, the school board doesn't have a lawyer to call its own. The attorneys handling the present suit include the city attorney, an associate city attorney and a special counsel employed by the city.

"No matter how good they are as lawyers, they aren't the board's," said one observer. "The board has troubles. It wants somebody to hold its hand."

* * *

THE SITUATION anent Miss Jarrell goes somewhat deeper than the simple act of her retirement. The 1957 election put an anti-Jarrell majority on the board — "ended a 16-year dynasty," in the words of one of the majority — and, whether justified or not, there is feeling that the superintendent has not gone all out for the new regime.

Some of the board members feel frustrated about the superintendency situation. How can they deal with a woman except in a gentlemenly way? And how can they help but realize that they can't shove the integration burdens off on her because (1) she won't be superintendent when the showdown comes, and (2) it's their responsibility anyway?

As for the teachers' attitude now, Mr. Derthick, teacher association president and principal of Henry Grady High School, said they "have a feeling nothing drastic is going to take place in the near future."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver's pledge that teachers will be paid for the duration of their contracts even if schools are closed was a settling influence, he said.

It may be an unrealistic view, but many teachers "don't really feel that anything is going to happen," Mr. Derthick said.

MISS IRA JARRELL
Leaving July 1

* * *

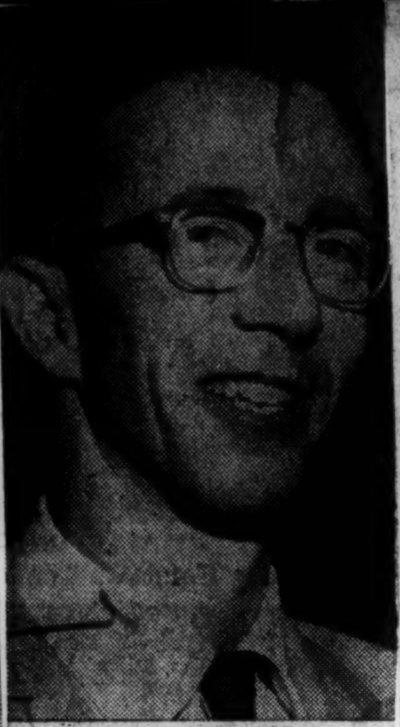
AS A PRINCIPAL, he has noted a decided tranquility among parents and students that was absent last school year.

"Why, then I'd have parents lined up asking whether to send their children to private schools," he said. "There's none of that now."

Warren G. Parsons, president of the Gate City Teachers Assn., to which 1,200 Atlanta Negro teachers belong, said the unrest about school closing has dwindled among them since last spring.

The longer the crisis has been drawn out, the less excitement there has been, he said.

Fear of violence or of possible displacement of Negro teachers in a desegregated system is not absent, but it is not prevalent, he said.



ROGER DERTHICK
Association President

* * *

AMONG administrative personnel, the highest one of whom is Miss Jarrell, the task of running a school system with 115,000 pupils is a busy one. It leaves little time to fret about what lies ahead, one top executive said.

"We've been living with this integration possibility for four or five years now," the executive said. "We have not forgotten it and cannot ignore it, of course, but we've got a job to do and can't sit around wringing our hands about it."

The Parent-Teacher Council, which got into a wrangle last school year over open, desegregated schools vs. closed schools, is officially silent at present.

"There's no less interest or concern," said one officer. "We will act at the proper time. But now is not the time. I don't believe the PTAs are any calmer, but we've had time to simmer down.

"It's still uppermost in our minds. Wherever two or three members are gathered together, the subject comes up in some form. But it's a wait-and-see proposition on the organization level."

* * *

THE TWO LARGEST organizations devoted to rallying people to the causes of (1) open schools, even if desegregated, and (2) segregated schools, even if public schools must close, have not flourished as much of late as they did last spring.

Both HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education), and the Metropolitan Assn. for Segregated Education keep asking for money, money, money. The last MASE meeting lacked some of the crowd and much of the revivalistic fervor of earlier gatherings. HOPE was unable to fill the small Red Cross auditorium last week with the Little Rock school board chairman as star attraction.

But none consulted about the pulse of the public was complacent about the present lull. None was sure it was here to stay. As one said:

"Anything can happen overnight."

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

udge Hooper Refuses elay in Offering Plan or School Integration

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

oard Told o Comply y Tuesday

Sat. 11-28-59

By JACK KAPLAN

effort by Atlanta ... to delay the sub- ... school ... U.S. Dis- ... Judge Frank A. Hooper de- ... plan for a stay.

Jack Savage and ... City Attorney Newell ... filed the request for a ... (stay) in Judge ... they ... 20 min-

...NCE

requested ad- ... "for the reasons that ... involved are ques- ... public importance and ... and interests of a great ... other than the plain- ... affected by compli- ... the injunction and by ... of the plan."

Hooper described the ... "pursuing a sane ... denied the request ... his July order com- ... board to submit the ... plan by Tuesday.

submitted in time to go before the Georgia Legislature which convenes in January.

JULY 9 RULING

The Atlanta Board of Education was ordered to submit the plan for desegregating city schools by Dec. 1, in a ruling handed down by Hooper July 9. The order was in the form of an injunction against the board barring further practice of racial discrimination in the school system.

14d(1)

The July order allowed the board to submit the plan to the Georgia Legislature for approval.

The Atlanta Constitution

The injunction was appealed to the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., but no date has been set for the hearing.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hooper said the effect of granting a supersedeas "... would be to defer the filing by defendants of a plan . . . until the judgment of the court in this case has been reviewed on appeal by the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Sat. 11-28-59

p. 12

Ga.

He said that to wait until that court had ruled would mean "there could not be submitted to the approaching session of the Georgia Legislature any plan for its consideration."

Savage said he was concerned that the appeals court might have said Atlanta school officials could not comply with an order to submit a plan without protest—and at the same time appeal from the effect of the order. This was given as another reason for the request for a stay.

REVIEW NECESSARY

Hooper said the appeals court would have to review the case and could not call it "moot" because the city attorneys had not tried to delay the submission of the plan.

14d(1)

A desegregation plan has been devised by the board, but not formally adopted as yet. The plan is based on the Alabama pupil desegregation in the 12th grade next fall.

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Here is the text of Judge Hoopers' order:

"The foregoing application for supersedeas by the defendants in the above-stated case having been presented to the court this day is hereby denied.

EFFECT OF ACTION

"The effect of granting this supresedeas would be to defer the filing by defendants of a plan of operation by the Atlanta school system until the judgement of the court in this case has been reviewed on appeal by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"That would mean that there could not be submitted to the approaching session of the Georgia Legislature any plan for its consideration.

"The court is of the opinion that the public interest would be better served by the submission to such Legislature of a plan at its approaching session in January, 1960, than to be deferred to a future session of the Legislature."

What Lies Ahead for Atlanta In School Desegregation Plan?

The Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 11-26-59

p. 20

Editor's Note: The Atlanta Board of Education has to date held all of its meetings concerning the city school desegregation plan in secrecy or behind closed doors. Here, compiled from competent legal and school sources, is an effort to answer some of the questions Atlantians are asking about what lies ahead in the school crisis.

By MARGARET SHANNON

Q. What is the present status of the Atlanta school desegregation plan?

A. The Atlanta Board of Education has completed the plan, although it has not formally adopted it.

14d(1)

Q. What comes next?

A. Before the end of this week, attorneys for the school board will ask U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper for a supersedeas in the school integration suit, they say.

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If granted, the supersedeas would have the effect of suspending Judge Hooper's decree in the suit until the appeal from his decision is disposed of. The Hooper decree ordered the Atlanta board to submit to him by Dec. 1 a plan for desegregating city schools.

Q. What happens if Judge Hooper does not grant a stay?

A. The board has scheduled a meeting for 10 a.m. Monday, Nov. 30, for formal adoption of the plan. The meeting is supposed to be open to the public.

Q. Then what?

A. On the next day, Tuesday, Dec. 1, the deadline set by Judge Hooper, the plan will be submitted to him.

Q. What will Judge Hooper do with it?

A. Judge Hooper said in his decree that, after the plan is given to him, he will set a hearing on it. This will give Negro attorneys for the group of parents who brought the suit a chance to object to features they do not like.

It is possible also that Judge Hooper himself might not accept some of the features of the plan if they did not, in his view, meet the standards for "a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation," as set down in his decree.

Q. Where does the Legislature come in?

A. Judge Hooper said in his decree that the plan "may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

The plan provides: "These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia permitting the same to be put into operation, and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval."

Q. When and how does the plan go to the Legislature?

A. The plan says: "Counsel are directed to transmit copies to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives upon authorization by the court" (Judge Hooper).

As of now, the board has not asked Fulton County legislators to introduce the legislation necessary to implement the Atlanta desegregation plan. Nor has it drawn up any bills to send to Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd as president of the Senate and Rep. George Smith of Emanuel County as speaker of the House.

The board seems to be taking the position now that it will have done enough to satisfy Judge Hooper if it sends copies of the plan to the two presiding officers.

Q. What would the Legislature have to do to legalize the Atlanta plan?

A. Repeal the state's myriad school segregation laws. Some lawyers say it would be unnecessary for the state Constitution to be amended to delete the school segregation provision because the Atlanta system was formed before 1877 and is exempt under another section of the Constitution apply to the early school systems in the state.

Q. If the Legislature does nothing, what then?

A. That's the big question. There is speculation that the federal courts might order the school board to proceed with the desegregation plan anyway. That would set the stage for a clash between federal and state authority.

What direction events would take then is a matter of much speculation. Numerous possible courses of action have been suggested, but it is too early to say which will jell.

Q. What is the status of the school board's appeal from Judge Hooper's decision?

A. Records in the case have gone to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. That court is expected to set a date soon for a hearing on the appeal. A February date is probable.

14d(1) 1959 GEORGIA

Integration Plan Discussed With Legislators Here

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 11-25-59

P. 1

No Action Taken at Closed Talk

By HERMAN HANCOCK

A plan for gradual desegregation [illegible] Atlanta schools in conformity [illegible] an order of the federal court [illegible] discussed behind closed doors [illegible] nearly two hours Tuesday by [illegible] and DeKalb County legis[illegible] and the city Board of Edu[illegible].

The board excluded reporters [illegible] and television camera[illegible]

Are Schools' Fate People's [illegible]? An editorial, Page [illegible].

[illegible] Marshfield appeared as [illegible] but did not attempt [illegible] the conference room on [illegible] floor of the City Hall [illegible] meeting was held.

[illegible] basically paralleling [illegible] placement law adopted [illegible] which has been held [illegible] on its face, sets up [illegible] of requirements for ad- [illegible] specifically exempts [illegible]

It is designed to meet an order of Judge Frank Hooper of the Federal Court of the Northern District of Georgia who some months ago ordered the Board of Education to file a plane to desegregate city schools.

The Atlanta Constitution

Emerging from the session, members of the board and legislative members said the matter had been presented but no action had been taken.

Atlanta, Ga.

Board President A. C. (Pete) Latimer has called a session of the board for 10 a.m. Monday at which time official adoption of the plan is scheduled.

Wed. 11-25-59

Attorneys representing the city will file a petition for a supersedeas with Judge Hooper before the Dec. 1 deadline extablished in his order for a plan to end segregation in schools here. If the writ is granted, the plan will not be filed since the judge's order would be suspended while the issue is being appealed to higher courts.

P. 1

Integration would automatically close any school in Georgia unless the state law is changed.

Latimer emerged from the conference room at one time to distribute copies of the plan to members of the press. The plan is almost an exact copy of one published the early part of the month by The Atlanta Constitution. The only noticeable change was in paragraph 12, with the new paragraph reading as follows:

"12. Beginning Sept. 1, 1960, or on Sept. 1 following favorable action by the General Assembly, student assignment in the Atlanta public system shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations, without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower gade; e.g., in 1961-62—grade 11, in 1962-63—grade 10, so forth until all grades are included."

Among the criteria set out in the plan are: available room and teaching capacity; availability of transportation facilities; the effect of admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs; the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils; the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum; the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil.

The psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved; the possibility of threat or friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will, or economic retaliation within the community; the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof,

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

11-28-59.

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Pa

DEDICATE NEW SCHOOL—At the Pearl Lee Smith School dedication were, front, where the portrait of Mrs. Pearl Lee Smith was unveiled were, front row, left to right: Samuel Powers, great-great-grandnephew of Mrs. Smith. Standing: Mrs. Mildred Hutchins, district P-TA president; Mrs. M. J. Woods, president of Georgia Conference of Colored Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Pearl Lee Smith, P-TA founder; Mrs. Sadie L. Cartledge, principal of Pearl Lee Smith School; Mrs. Naomi Major, president of Pearl Lee Smith P TA.

Pearl L. Smith In Dedication

The Pittsburgh

SAVANNAH, Ga.—An impressive dedication exercise was held last Sunday at Pearl Lee Smith School, with the Rev. F. D. Jaudon, pastor of St. Philip's Monumental Methodist Church, as guest speaker.

14dd Ga

Pittsburgh Pa

An outstanding feature of the program was a special tribute to Mrs. Pearl Lee Smith for whom the school is named. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Smith was unveiled during the exercises.

OUTSTANDING presentations were made by Mrs. M. J. Woods, president of Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Mildred Hutchins, District P-TA president; Mrs. Carrie Moore, president of Chatham County P-TA Council; Mrs. Naomi Major, preisdent of Pearl Lee Smith P-TA.

11-28-59

P. 4

Mrs. Sadie L. Cartledge is principal of Pearl Lee Smith School.

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

hool Plan eas Monday

nta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 12-13-59

P.1

By JOHN BRITTON

[illegible] for ten plaintiffs who won a public school de[illegible] class action in Federal Court earlier this year are [illegible] to strongly object Monday to a multiple-point pupil [illegible] plan already submitted to the judge by the defen[illegible] Atlanta Board of Education.

[illegible] E. E. Moore, Jr., has [illegible] that the plan, as [illegible]stood it, was unacceptable [illegible] the plaintiffs involved in [illegible]

[illegible] will have a chance [illegible] his objection to the [illegible] before presiding [illegible] A. Hooper Monday [illegible] a. m.

[illegible] earlier this month [illegible] and the de[illegible] Monday for a [illegible] placement method [illegible] proposed by the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] indicated that [illegible] be the time for [illegible] to voice their [illegible] the plan as submitt[illegible] He further in[illegible] of Educa[illegible] an opportun[illegible] merits of their [illegible] plan.

[illegible] plan was [illegible] the Board [illegible] special session [illegible] Dr. Rufus Clement [illegible] of Atlanta Uni[illegible] Negro mem[illegible] agreed to vote [illegible] expressed sev[illegible]

[illegible] to the court [illegible] a child who [illegible] another school [illegible] "qualifi[illegible] child's qualifi[illegible] upon by [illegible] or his [illegible] that are [illegible] to transfer [illegible] the pro[illegible] in[illegible] admission [illegible] established or [illegible] the [illegible] of peace or retaliation within the community; the possibility of threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others; the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school; the home environment of the pupil, and masses of other "qualifications."

And according to the proposal, the City Superintendent of Schools, subject to supervision and review by the Board, will have authority and be charged with responsibility for assignment, transfer and continuance of pupils among and within all public schools operated under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta Board of Education.

ALA. PLAN DUPLICATE?

Many officials have said that the proposal by the Atlanta Board of Education is almost an exact duplicate of the Alabama pupil placement plan that has already been ruled constitutional on its face by federal tribunals.

The Atlanta plan has been made contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the Georgia General Assembly permitting the rules to be put into operation, and it has already been submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

At the state capitol, Assembly officials "received" the plan but no further action by them has been reported since that time. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, meanwhile, has reaffirmed his campaign vow that no Negro child shall attend school with a white child as long as he is governor.

So the struggle in court tomorrow will no doubt be a showdown battle in the variations between what plaintiffs believe to be an adequate desegregation plan and what the defendant Board of Education has already submitted in the form of a long - discussed pupil placement plan.

ASK REJECT PLAN

The plaintiffs submitted to the court Saturday seven reasons why they feel Hooper and Judge Boyd Sloan, who sat with him on the case in an advisory capacity, should reject the Atlanta plan.

The complaints:

1. The plan is incomplete in that it concerns only one part of the court's order-pupil assignment-and ignores desegregation.
2. It avoids "the duty imposed on the defendants" to desegregate schools.
3. The plan's "inherent delays" makes it possible to provide for prompt and reasonable start at desegregation.
4. Two factors dealing with breaches of the peace as a result of desegregation are "constitutionally irrevelant."
5. The plan does not show that additional time is necessary to make a start toward full compliance with desegregation orders.
6. Portions of the plan are vague and indefinite.
7. The Atlanta plan cannot be made contingent on action of the legislature.

NO FURTHER ARGUMENTS

The Atlanta school board is not expected to produce further arguments at Monday's hearing but plaintiffs may amplify Saturday's action. Hooper is expected to take the arguments under advisement before saying whether he will accept the school board's plan.

Atlanta Plan Ends School Color Bars

New York Herald Tribune

Tue. 12-1-59.

No Full Integration, But Placement Rules

P.7

ATLANTA, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Atlanta School Board, in "good-faith" compliance with a Federal court order, proposed today that the city's 116,000 school children be admitted to classes "without regard to race or color."

The proposal, forwarded to Federal Judge Frank Hooper and to the state legislature, would establish a rigid pupil-placement plan and thus would not bring about wholesale integration.

Since the plan drops racial barriers, however, it runs counter to many Georgia state laws, which would have to be changed before it could be put to use.

Policy Statement

The Atlanta plan was adopted at a session during which the school board issued a policy statement and Dr. Rufus Clement, only Negro member, explained his affirmative vote.

The board said it would not attempt to suggest to the legislature the way it should handle the school problem but pledged "our efforts and energies in co-operation with the General Assembly to help resolve the matter in an orderly, peaceful fashion."

"This great conflict can and must be resolved," the board said.

Board vice-president Harold F. Jackson said the Atlanta school situation, as a result of Judge Hooper's desegregation order in July, had been "hanging heavy on our heads and hearts."

The board said that, regardless of developments, members would "continue to devote our time and energies toward the uninterrupted operation of the Atlanta school system."

Sees Inequities

It was in this spirit that Dr. Clement said he reached the decision to vote for a plan, parts of which he felt contained inequities.

Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta University (Negro), said the reality had to be faced that desegregation of any Atlanta school now would probably lead to closing all school in the city.

He said that "even a momentary embracement" of action that would lead to school closings is "almost unthinkable."

The educator said he indorsed the plan "in the profound hope that we may peacefully be able to resolve the present conflicts between our state and our overriding national laws . . . and with the hope that the inequities of the plan before us will eventually be corrected."

Rules Are Set Up

The Atlanta plan, which was immediately filed with the clerk of Federal court and sent to legislative leaders for action in the January session, sets up psychological and intelligence factors for handling admissions and transfers in schools. Also to be considered would be the effect on peace and economic well-being.

This is the phase of the plan that is against state law:

"Beginning Sept. 1, 1960, following favorable action by the General Assembly, student assignment in the Atlanta public school system shall be made in accordance with (pupil placement) rules and regulations and without regard to race or color."

New Decisions Affect Georgia Schools' Fate

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 12-16-59.

In Judge Hooper's statement that the people of Georgia must decide through their legislative representatives whether they wish to have schools or not, he cited Virginia decisions which would close all schools should one be closed.

Now come other decisions which have a bearing on the Georgia situation.

In Nashville, Tenn., a pupil placement plan to go into effect over a 12-year period has been held acceptable by the court having jurisdiction and the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the decision. The plan begins with the first grade and adds one grade a year.

Despite the extremists who would panic the people with deliberate distortion, no school will be overrun.

The Supreme Court also has struck down two laws enacted by the Arkansas Legislature. They are similar to those in Georgia and neighboring states. One gave the governor authority to close schools ordered to carry out a plan of desegregation. The other law also declared unconstitutional granted use of state funds to set up other schools.

This means that as soon as tests are made of similar Georgia laws, they, too, will be found unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has ruled out "evasive" schemes.

Judge Hooper has recommended to the Georgia Legislature that it permit decisions to be made at the local level without interference from the state.

In light of his statement and Monday's Supreme Court rulings, it is all the more imperative that the people of Georgia think rationally. It is no longer a matter of what we prefer but whether we will maintain public education.

School Arguments Are Heard In Court Here

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By JOHN BRITTON

U.S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper Monday took under advisement and further study the strong objections voiced by plaintiffs' attorneys against the proposed desegregation plan presented to the court by the defendant Atlanta Board of Education.

Dec, 12-15-59

Plaintiffs' attorneys, led by Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, an NAACP legal counsel, contended that the plan submitted by the board of education failed to comply with ially strong in her objections to a "prompt" and "reasonable" start be made toward "full compliance with the Supreme Courts 1954 ruling.

P. 1

The woman attorney was especially strong in he robjections to a section of the proposed plan that makes the implementation of any court - approved desegregation plan contingent upon permissive legislation enacted by the Georgia General Assembly.

1960

"QUALIFICATIONS"

She took exception to many of the "qualifications embodied in the Alabama - styled placement plan referring to them as either unconstitutional, nebulous or incapable of objective measurement.

Mrs. Motley contended that certain provisions of the plan provide "[illegible] unnecessary delays" and prevents a "prompt" and "reasonable' start toward full" compliance.

Atlanta Daily World

Presiding Judge Frank A. Hooper said he would take the objections and the placement plan under advisement and render a decision in the matter as quickly as possible. But he hinted that his decision on any plan would be steered towards a course that tended to be gradual, rather than "so quickly that it would cause violence."

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 12-15-59

Regarding legislative approval Mrs. Motley declared that the court approved plan submitted by the Atlanta school board cannot be made "forever contingent" upon approval by the General Assembly, "for the reason that the Atlanta Board of Education has the power, under state law, to operate the public school system of Atlanta and the power to make assignments of pupils."

P. 2

"As long as the Atlanta Board has his power," Mrs. Motley argued, "the injunction issued by this court enjoining it from operating the schools on a segregated basis and refusing admission to any school on account of race, and any plan approved by this court effectuating this decree, cannot be made inoperative because of the non-approval of the Georgia Legislature."

ONE PART ONLY

Still further attacking the provision of the proposed Atlanta plan, Mrs. Motley said the basic objection to the plan was that it is not in conformity with the order of the court "in that it deals with only one part of that order —that part which enjoined defendants from engaging in any and all actions which limits or affects admission of Negroes solely because of race."

Mrs. Motley said the Atlanta plan is incomplete because it does not, she said, present a systematic and effective method for achieving desegregation with respect to "designation of certain schools as Negro or white, the assignment of teachers, principals and other school personnel on a non-racial basis, the elimination of discrimination from the school program, the music program, sports and parent - teacher organizations, etc."

Dissecting the Atlanta plan piece by piece, Mrs. Motley specifically pointed to at least eight of the proposed "qualifications" and termed them either unconstitutional, irrelevant or nebulous.

Mrs. Motley said the unconstitutional provisions were those that took in consideration in the assignment of pupil; 1. the possibility of threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others; 2. the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will, or economic retaliation within the community.

The attorney said that cases derived from the Little Rock school issue had already closed the door on attempts to deny admission of Negro children to certain schools or classrooms because of the foregoing factors.

"ARBITRARY ACTION"

Then, the provisions of the proposed plan that deals with psychological qualifications of students was termed by Mrs. Motley "so irrelevant as to permit of arbitrary action."

She said the psychological factors as well as the morals, health and conduct stipulations are incapable of objective measurement, subject to varying interpretations, wholly subjective and, in certain instances, irrelevant and are .... "far too nebulous to be objectively determined."

As to morals, the defense attorney argued, "morals, conduct, health and personal standards are relevant only to a determination as to whether a child shall be admitted to school at all, and not with respect to whether a Negro can transfer from a Negro school to a white school."

Judge Hooper ,in explaining references in his original July order that suggested legislative approval for any court - approved plan, declared that his sole interest was in providing steps that would insure that schools would not be closed in the face of desegregation.

He said he wanted to give the Georgia people, through their legislators, a chance to speak out for what they want. The judge hinted that his idea of a good plan would be one that was gradual and would not cause violence through an abrupt, speedy type of "overnight" desegregation.

OBJECTIONS LISTED

Specifically, the objectives raised by plaintiffs' attorneys to the plan was listed as:

1. The present plan is incomplete in that it is concerned with only one part of the order of this court-pupil placement.

2. The plan avoids the duty imposed on defendants to desegregate.

3. The inherent delays embodied in the present plan makes a prompt and reasonable start impossible.

4. The burden on defendants to show that additional time is necessary, once a start toward full compliance has been made, has not been met.

5. Two of the factors which the plan requires consideration of are constitutionally irrelevant and may not be applied in this case.

6. Certain criteria which the plan requires shall be considered are so vague and indefinite, so dependent upon subjective judgement, and so irrelevant as to permit of arbitrary action in the circumstances of this case.

7. The plan cannot be made contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia permitting the same to be put into operation.

Judge Hooper said the plan and the objections will be taken under advisement. He noted that there will apparently be no need for another oral hearing on the issues in the case.

In an apparent attempt to get some definite committment from the judge regarding the decision date, Defense Attorney B. D. (Buck) Murphy told Judge Hooper that the state legislature begins its session January 11. Murphy implied that he would like for some type of plan to have court approval by the time the legislative sessions begin.

Georgia Judge Says Go Slowly

The Commercial Appeal P. 19.

Takes Atlanta Plan On School Integration Under Advisement

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

ATLANTA, Dec. 14.—A Federal judge said Monday the time will come when the "old practices" of segregation must end in Georgia.

Dec. 12-15-59.

However, he cautioned Negro litigants in a school integration case that he will not be pressured into decisions that would close schools and possibly lead to violence.

United States District Judge Frank A. Hooper took under advisement a pupil placement plan submitted by the Atlanta school board. Indications were he would not announce until after Christmas whether to accept or reject it.

Should Be Up To Cities

The jurist, in an impromptu address delivered from the bench with considerable feeling, expressed the belief that individual communities should have the right to determine whether to keep their schools open and integrated or close them.

Judge Hooper said the burden is on the people and their Legislature, not on the court, to arrive at a solution. He emphasized he wants the 1960 Legislature to have the chance to make a decision.

Under present Georgia law, it is illegal and unconstitutional to integrate public schools. Although there has been some sentiment for a local option plan as suggested by Judge Hooper, administration leaders have not become interested.

Judge Hooper ordered segregation policies ended in Atlanta schools at the close of a trial last July and directed the school board to submit a compliance plan by Dec. 1. At Monday's hearing he ordered plaintiffs — the Negro parents of school age children—to show cause why he should not accept the placement plan.

Negroes Ask Rejection

Attorneys for the Negroes asked the judge to reject the plan on grounds it was vague and unconstitutional. They said he should not consider the possibility of tension and violence resulting from desegregation and argued that the state Legislature has no control over what the Atlanta school system does.

With unusual feeling, Judge Hooper then declared that he could not ignore the tremendous social upheaval the case portends in Georgia.

He said he intends to comply with the United States Supreme Court's "deliberate speed" integration order but he fervently expressed the determination "to put just as much emphasis on the deliberation as on the speed."

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14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

'Don't Make Mistakes We Did,' Mother From Little Rock Urges Atlantans

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
14d(1)
3-4-59

[illegible] ARRIETTE WEINSTEIN

[illegible] anything, ANYTHING to [illegible] public schools open," a spokesman for the Little Rock Women's Emergency Committee urged Atlanta.

Mrs. Gordon Wilson, an attractive mother of three, arrived in Atlanta from Little Rock to address the meeting sponsored by Hope, Inc., at the Tower Theater Wednesday at [illegible]

"Atlanta has an advantage over our situation. Hope, Inc., [illegible] foresighted and planned before. I feel if we'd been that well organized when all of this started," Mrs. Wilson said, "we'd be that much further [illegible] than we are now in getting something accomplished."

"But," she added brightly, "the paper this morning had our first hopeful news," picking up a copy of the Arkansas Gazette.

Two items constituted this hopeful news. One was the announcement of the poll of Chamber of Commerce businessmen, with 77 per cent favoring "limited integration rather than closed schools."

HOPEFUL NEWS

"We had felt that the men would speak out from their organizations and so formed our woman's committee. But this is the first such group to come out with a stand on the problem."

The other item dealt with the [illegible] allowing Gov. Faubus to control the Little Rock school board. It was stopped in the [illegible]

"I understand that the purpose of this bill was to allow the board not to sign teacher contracts if the federal government opened the schools. Then, although the schools would be open, we would have no teachers."

[illegible] of the biggest problems [illegible] Little Rock women's group has faced has been a general apathy among the people presently unaffected by the school situation.

NINTH GRADE

"But we've gotten parents of ninth graders to realize that they will be faced with this same problem next fall. And if teachers do not sign new contracts next month, with the school situation as it is now, all students will be affected, even those in elementary schools still in operation."

Businesses polled by the Little Rock branch of the American Association of University Women all reported a loss in business—except moving companies.

Mrs. Wilson speaks from painful experience on the subject of public education.

"I have a tenth grade daughter who is now taking correspondence courses from the University," said Mrs. Wilson. "We didn't try to enroll her in the county school as we thought the federal government would soon have the schools opened again."

Now her daughter and many other students taking correspondence courses meet at the church with a teacher, paid by the parents, for four hours a day.

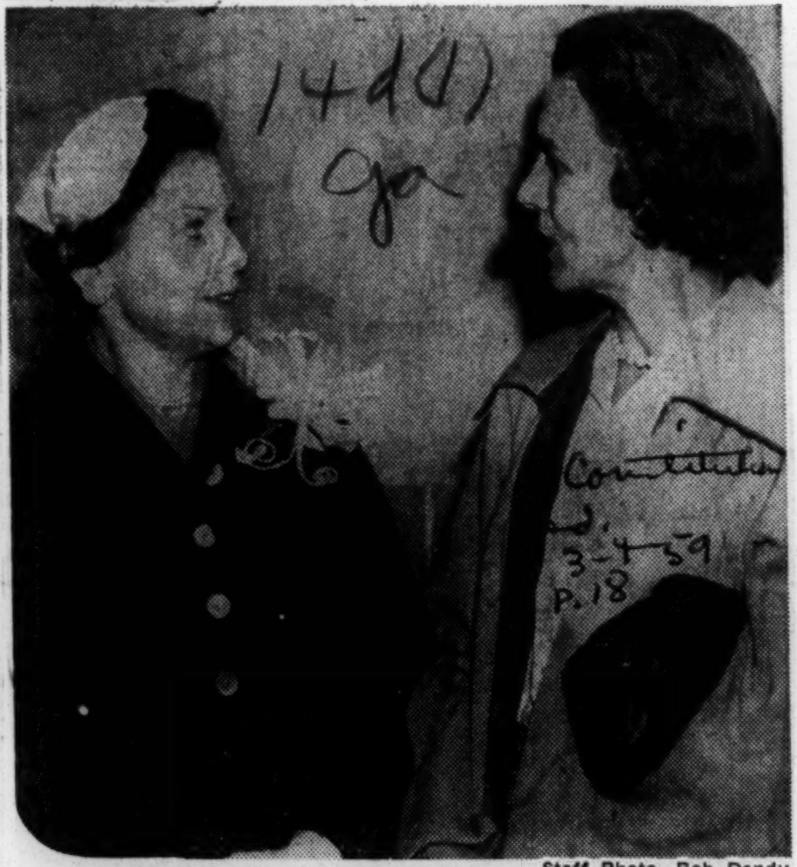
"Since all of the work is written, they then spend most of the afternoon and evening doing homework. The situation has really impressed upon the students the real value of an education. They are so afraid they will be behind if they have to transfer to another school next year."

"I'm here as much to GET ideas as to warn Atlanta against what we did or didn't do that was unsuccessful," she said.

She cited the committee's purpose briefly as, "We're for public education. We don't even ask our members if they are for segregation or integration."

However, in all the furor the school situation has aroused, at least one possible trouble has been averted.

"We are all surprised, even the juvenile court authorities, but there has been no increase in juvenile delinquency with all of these children out of school," said Mrs. Wilson.



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Constitution
3-4-59
P. 18

Staff Photo—Bob Dendy

MOTHERS DISCUSS SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Little Rock's Mrs. Wilson, Left, With Mrs. Thomas Breeden

Vandiver Political Death Seen If Schools Close

14d(1) Ga.

Atlanta Constitution

BY ALAN BILLON

Atlanta Ga.

DeKalb County Rep. James A. Mackay said Sunday that closure of public schools probably would be "political suicide" for Gov. Vandiver or any other politician.

Speaking before members and guests of Glenn Memorial Methodist Church, Mackay recalled statements by Sen. Talmadge placing public education on a level with personal freedom.

Mon
3-2-59

"Sen. Talmadge is way out in left field," Mackay said of the former governor's present stand on school integration, "and I think it more likely that Gov. Vandiver will go out into left field to join him, rather than his returning to the old position."

P. 6

Mackay was speaking at the second of five Sunday afternoon meetings being conducted by the church into the school crisis.

After a lengthy survey of the historical background of the legal aspects of the situation, Mackay explained that in his opinion it would be political suicide for any politician to close the public schools. "And I don't know any politicians who want to commit political suicide."

Mackay pointed out that the State Constitution of 1945, and rulings by state courts, have upheld the U.S. Constitution as the basic law of the land, "as amended, and as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Since 1954, when the Brown decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, Mackay said, refering to the DeKalb County School System, "We have wrought a miracle. There is now no Negro school that I could show you without a feeling of genuine pride." To the extent, he said, that some white schools have fallen into a sad state of disrepair due to the emphasis on Negro school buildings.

"If we had done it 20 years earlier, then the (Brown) decision probably would not have been handed down."

The crisis in the Atlanta system is not immediate, Mackay said, but will be facing the city squarely by September of 1960. The governor may at that time close the schools, but certain groups are planning to take the case to court and demand an injunction ordering the schools be kept open. Mackay said he believed that the injunction would be ordered.

The problem will be felt also in DeKalb County, although the county is less than 7 per cent Negro in population, because of the level of education and economic status of that segment of the population, Mackay said.

Force and violence might very well result in some counties, Mackay explained, but "I hope that we are at a point today where that is no longer a reasonable solution to the problem."

Segregation Laws Won't Meet Test, Ellis Arnall Says

Daily World
14d(1) Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs
1-15-59

ATLANTA — (UPI) — A former Georgia governor said Tuesday that the segregation laws enacted by the State Legislature in January would not stand up in federal courts.

Attorney Ellis Arnall, who has already said he will be available as a 1962 gubernatorial condidate if he feels he is "needed," said some of the legislators who voted Gov. Ernest Vandiver's segregation measures [illegible] have told him "It's just a sham."

Arnall cited a well-known [illegible] gration case (Calhoun vs. [illegible]) and said that "every man in [illegible] gia worthy of [illegible] yer knows what [illegible] (it) comes to trial in [illegible]

The [illegible]

schools but that "if we can't ve that, then I want as much gregation as possible."

Arnall made his remarks to a conference on state government at Emory University here.

Talmadge's Speech on School Bill

Atlanta

Constitution

Following are excerpts from the speech of Sen. Talmadge as he introduced a bill to remove the jurisdiction of federal courts over the administration of public schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed 4-8-59

P. 15

The framers of the Constitution knew the importance of a free courageous, virtuous judiciary. But they also knew that a pliant servile and time-serving judiciary would be a deadly enemy of free society and a republican form of government. Consequently, they were careful to set the Judicial Branch up as a coordinate and independent department of government but also were careful to put a check on it by vesting in Congress the authority to fix its jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court's Brown decision has done great harm to this nation because through it the court has shown its willingness to disregard our written constitution and its own decisions, to invalidate the laws of the individual states and substitute for them a policy of its own, supported not by legal precedents but by the writing of social scientists.

Every thinking American knows that surrender to the Supreme Court of the power to amend the Constitution at will, will vest in that tribunal power to make changes inimical to the public welfare and eventually will lead to a complete loss of control of the government by the people.

That is why, Mr. President, I am today introducing for appropriate reference a bill to add a new section to Chapter 21 of Title 28 of the United States Code which would read as follows:

"No justice, judge, or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine or review, or to issue any writ process, order, rule, decree, or command with respect to, any case, controversy, or matter relating to the administration, by any state or any political or other subdivision of any state of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by such state or subdivision."

However much some citizens may applaud the Brown decision, Mr. President, they will accept the manner in which it was handed down at the peril of exposing themselves to some future application of the same theory of legislation by judicial decree.

Unless the application of that concept of judicial lawmaking is stopped now by the enactment of legislation such as I am today proposing, the inevitable result will be to substitute for constitutional government a judicial oligarchy under which the Executive and Legislative Branches and the state and local governments will exercise only such powers as the Supreme Court deems fit to grant them.

Constitutional government as we heretofore have known it and the philosophy upon which the Brown decision was based are incompatible. So long as it is allowed to stand, the liberties and heritage of freedom which Americans in all regions so zealously cherish are in great jeopardy.

If the Brown decision is allowed to stand, Mr. President, then we have no Constitution and no laws—only what the Supreme Court on any given occasion may say the Constitution and the laws are.

Mr. President, I herewith introduce my bill and ask that it be read twice and appropriately referred.

Vote Group Denies Stand On School Integration

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri 4-10-59

P. 11

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — Denial that the Georgia League of Women Voters, which ended its convention here Wednesday night, had taken any action on integration in the public schools was made Thursday by Mrs. Edward Vinson of Atlanta, state president.

Mrs. Vinson declared the league does not intend to debate the merits or demerits of segregation but it believes the citizens of Georgia can find a way to "preserve the public schools in Georgia which will be legal and at the same time preferable to closing the schools. . ."

The public school section of a two-year program adopted by the league at an executive meeting of delegates Wednesday was announced by Mrs. Vinson as follows:

"Education. Promotion of citizen responsibility for measures to preserve and improve public schools in Georgia."

Mrs. Vinson said the program was adopted unanimously.

Discussing the program to guide the league during the next two years, Mrs. Vinson, who was re-elected president Wednesday night, said it contained four principal items.

Relative to the section on education, she said, the league has taken no position on segregation or integration and does not intend to debate the merits or demerits of segregation. "We believe the citizens of Georgia are as capable as the citizens of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, and can find a way to preserve the public schools which will be legal and at the same time preferable to closing the schools and thus denying to the vast majority of children in Georgia a chance for education. We think an educated, intelligent citizenry is at the heart of the southern way of life.

"The league has no formula. We do not know how this can be done but we are really confident that when the people of Georgia know the facts and understand the real meaning of the ruling of the supreme court we can work out a solution.

"We will work to bring out the facts and promote discussions, as we believe all people should discuss all sides of this issue. We think that if the people of Georgia really want no public schools they should fully evaluate the consequences of closing the schools and should be completely informed about various ways in which the schools can be maintained."

The league, in the matter of legislation, urged more equitable representation, more effective organization and procedure; and in elections it advocated an equitable system and commended Sens. Russell and Talmadge for their advocacy of an adjustment of the county unit system.

Georgia Group Gaining in Fight To Bar Public-School Closings

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 4-12-59

P. 61

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, April 11—One of the first organizations formed in the South to fight public school closure before it takes place is spreading across Georgia under the name of HOPE.

Its founding grew out of the reaction here to the likelihood that Georgia would follow Virginia and Arkansas in resisting racial desegregation by suspending classes.

One of the organization's leaders, Mrs. Walter Paschal, said members of the Atlanta League of Women Voters and the Parent-Teacher Association met here last November to consider the problem.

They faced the fact that if an order to desegregate resulted from a pending suit against the Atlanta school system, the schools would be shut down automatically under present Georgia laws.

Out of this and subsequent meetings came the organization of HOPE, which stands for Help Our Public Education, Inc. Chartered last December, it now has chapters in Atlanta, Gainesville and Marietta. Additional units are being established in twenty other communities.

The group's purpose can be summed up by the statement on a petition it is circulating throughout the state that:

"We, the undersigned, want public schools under any circumstances." The circumstance referred to is desegregation.

Harry Boyte, chairman of the organization's executive committee, told a recent rally here that the organization recognized that "preservation of public education means compliance with the United States Constitution."

To achieve its goal of "arousing public opinion before the schools shut down," Mr. Boyte said the organization had these aims:

¶To awaken Georgians through a program of public information to the danger to all schools in the state.

¶To provide an organization through which citizens could make their voices heard in the crisis.

¶To carry out a program designed to prevent schools from being closed and to reopen any that are closed.

Atlanta's School Case

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun. 6-21-59

P. 14

Two federal judges in Georgia have set June 5 for hearing of a case filed by 10 Negro parents in behalf of 27 Negro children. The parents had not applied for the children's entry into any specific school. The petition simply asks that the federal court enjoin the Atlanta school board from barring pupils on a basis of race.

The judges have already stated that the case will be a class action, meaning that if these Negro parents and children win, it could affect all Negroes in the community.

The Negroes have Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, and Constance Baker Motley heading their legal crew, backed by an Atlanta Negro. Mrs. Motley is the attorney who made such charges against the University of Alabama trustees that she wrecked any chance of successfully continuing the Autherine Lucy case.

The likelihood is that the two judges, Frank A. Hooper and Boyd Sloan, will make a ruling on the plea some time during the Summer. An appeal in any event will be likely. Since the Supreme Court is in recess most of the Summer and until October, it is not likely that the Atlanta schools will be put to the necessity of closing in the face of Negro demand for entry, even if the Negroes should win their case, at least not next Fall.

Thus another Southern community is forced to fight back in a school case. Georgia unfortunately at this time lacks the variety of methods possessed here in Alabama to allow all school systems to stave off integration. But it is certain that the Atlanta case represents a threat to all school systems in the South, for this Negro activist plan is all part of the same fabric. Each case is separate in each court. But in the broad campaign, engineered in NAACP New York offices, they all are linked and the aim is totally to destroy segregation in the schools, be the school isolated, part of a small system, or part of a large.

esegregation Order ppealed By Board

nta Unit

ld

y Meeting,

ham, Ala.

iscussion

8-15-59

TA, Ga. — (SNS)
of appeal of a June
Court order outlawing seg-
in the city schools and
uent order to present a
desegregation by Dec. 1
by the Atlanta Board of
Friday.

P 1

appeal, filed in the U. S.
Court Clerk's office here
forwarded to the U. S.
Appeals for the Fifth Cir-
New Orleans, La.
notice came just before the
deadline set by the Dis-
here for any appeals
June desegregation decis-
the July order for a de-
plan by Dec. 1.

July, Board of Educa-
President Gleen Frick in-
that he thought the full
would meet before any de-
made to appeal the de-
ruling and the Dec. 1

one board member said
that "to my knowledge
no full meeting of
discuss the issue of

MONDAY

met in its regular
night, however
not discussed

nor Board of Edu-
A. C. Latimer

decision to ap-
ruling with-
discussion of the
reported out of
weekend.

school board
16 to forward
records to the

court of appeals. Attorneys for the plantiffs who asked the court for an injunction barring the city from operating Atlanta public schools on a racially segregated basis, will have 10 days after the board's designation to make additional recommendations as to what records the appeals court should receive.

Urge Atlanta Not To Set Up Private Schools

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59

P 1

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Two university professors cautioned Monday that Atlanta would be in for multiple headaches if it adopts a private school system as an alternative to integrating schools.

The Georgia capital is faced with a school integration order that probably will become effective in 1960. Under state law integrated public schools would be closed but pupils could receive state grants for private education. At least six private systems have been chartered here.

Drs. Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke of Emory university reported in an analysis of private school plans made public Monday that costs per pupil are doubled and often tripled in private schools.

L. R. FAILURE

The cost factor was emphasized recently when the Raney High school, a private operation in Little Rock, Ark., was forced to close for lack of funds. Shortly thereafter it was announced that Little Rock would operate integrated schools this year.

Provisions for private schools financed in part by state grants are on the law books in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

The educators, who prepared their study for the southern regional council, insisted that "contrary to public opinion," public schools today are "doing a better job" than private institutions.

They said that aside from financial burdens a private system would cause deterioration of quality education, do away with generalized education suited to the needs of all children and remove responsibility for school policy.

BY ATTY. GEN. COOK

Violence, Frustration Seen In Georgia Integration Fight

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 8-19-59

P. 23

ATLANTA, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said today that if the NAACP insists on employing its present practices to integrate public schools "no one can safely assume that the issue will be resolved without violence and frustrating results" to both white and Negro races.

"It would be dishonest to assume otherwise," Cook told the annual meeting of the Georgia Peace Officers Assn.

He said the ultimate question facing Georgia is whether children will be educated on an integrated basis.

"The ultimate determination of this question involves so many complicated and explosive factors that neither side of the issue can discuss it without apprehension," he said.

Moslems Under Study

But he added he is certain of one thing: If the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, aided and abetted by those who have embraced their objectives, continued to employ the forces of our federal government in their efforts to inflict upon an unwilling people their unholy revolutionary doctrine of intimate social association in our public schools, no one can safely assume that the issue will be resolved without violence and frustrating results to both the white and Negro races.

Cook disclosed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, for the past three years, have had under surveillance a group known as the Moslems.

He said this membership, totaling 250,000, is dedicated to overthrowing "white supremacy in the United States by 1970."

Cook said that Moslem organization maintains headquarters in Atlanta and relies on the exploitation of race riots to obtain their insane and barbarous objectives.

Atlanta Case Discussed

The state official pointed out that the state has not been made a party to the pending Atlanta school integration case. However, he added, "you may be assured that neither the governor nor I have nor will for one moment brush it aside as being a matter of local concern only."

"I long since decided that while the public education of our children is of primary importance, of no less importance today is the basic racial problem involved in all school segration cases," he said.

Cook asserted, "You and I know that our children will be educated, either by means of public or private institutions, or both, and that they will be educated either on a racially separated or integrated basis, or both."

Herald P. 7-A
Miami, Fla.

Private Education Would Be Costly

By CLAUDE SITTON
The New York Times Service

ATLANTA—A switch from public to private education in the South to avoid racial desegregation would double or triple costs and lower standards, according to a recent study.

Another danger cited would be the opportunity for special interest groups to "indoctrinate children with their own particular brand of religious, political, social and economic beliefs."

Furthermore, it was argued that scuttling the public schools would cut off the influx of new industry into the affected areas and stunt the region's growth.

Fri. 8-14-59

★ ★ ★

THESE FINDINGS were released here by the Southern Regional Council, the inter-racial organization sponsoring the study.

The authors of the report entitled "If the schools are closed: a critical analysis of the private school plan," are Dr. Donald Ross Green, assistant professor of teacher education, and Dr. Warren E. Gauerke, associate professor of teacher education, both of Emory University.

They seriously questioned the legality of shutting public schools and substituting individual tuition grants for all school age children. Such proposals have been enacted into law in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

They contended that there would be little if any control over the quality of instruction. This would result from the necessity to eliminate any state action that might provide grounds for court action.

★ ★ ★

THE EDUCATORS said most or all of the following would have to be dispensed with:

1. Compulsory attendance laws.
2. State supervision of facilities, curricula, personnel and spending of grants.
3. State accreditation requirements.
4. Special services and the furnishing of textbooks, supplies and equipment.

They pointed out that in the Atlanta area the average yearly cost per pupil in the public system was only $265, while it was $625 in the private schools.

In addition to the increase to be expected from this difference, Drs. Green and Gauerke said there would be a multitude of other costs. These would stem from the loss of federal funds, the possibility that students in sectarian schools would be ineligible for grants, the need to buy buildings and equipment.

School Plan Brings Fate Step Nearer

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Ga.
Sun, 11-29-59

By MARGARET SHANNON

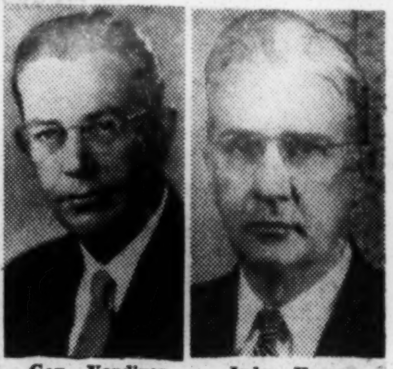
The official adoption of a school desegregation plan, scheduled Monday, will be a fateful step for the Atlanta Board of Education.

P. 4

But it will not speed up, any more than already expected, the chain of events that will some day bring a showdown on the question of whether the city's schools will be closed or integrated.

The reason is that U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper's denial of a supersedeas (stay) was expected by the board and its attorneys.

But they wanted to give it a try for legal, political and public relations reasons.



Gov. Vandiver Judge Hooper

* * *

THE BOARD IS scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. Monday to adopt the desegregation plan it has been working on for weeks. The plan features pupil placement rules and makes its use contingent on Georgia General Assembly enactment of enabling legislation.

Tuesday is the deadline set by Judge Hooper for submission of the plan to him. He is supposed to be holding court in Rome Tuesday, so the plan probably will be filed without fanfare in the federal court clerk's office.

After that, it's Judge Hooper's move.

He said in his July 9 order against the school board that after the plan is filed, "a further hearing will be held in this cause, at which time the defendants (the Atlanta Board of Education) may offer such evidence and arguments as they may desire in support of said plan and the plaintiffs (the group of Negro parents who brought the integration suit) may offer such evidence and arguments with respect to the plan as they may be advised to present."

* * *

THE HEARING probably will come before the General Assembly convenes Jan. 11, if Judge Hooper's order denying the supersedeas can be correctly interpreted as meaning he intends to insist that the 1960 Legislature be given a chance to act.

There doesn't seem to be much doubt about that. He said flatly that he is of the opinion the public interest would be better served by submitting the plan to the 1960 Legislature rather than a later one.

This was reminiscent of Judge Hooper's attitude as expressed in his first ruling on the case—his preliminary opinion June 5 when he said he was going to hold racial segregation in the schools unconstitutional.

* * *

HE SAID then:

"To make any other ruling would only add to the confusion which already exists in the minds of so many of our good citizens, and to build up in the breasts of our citizens hopes of escape which would soon be torn to shreds by rulings of our appellate courts on review. This court feels that any such ruling could accomplish no good, but only cause irreparable harm to our state and her people."

Between now and the legislative session, it is safe to predict, there will be much talk, private and public, about what the General Assembly will or won't do.

There already have been some talks with Gov. Ernest Vandiver and administration leaders. But neither the governor nor any of his close lieutenants has indicated the administration will change its rigid anti-integration position.

* * *

SOME LEGAL SOURCES in state government recently have been saying the chances are good that the showdown between state and federal authority can be delayed until 1961, instead of coming in the fall of 1960.

And Judge Hooper's denial of the supersedeas did not upset their thinking too much; they'd expected that.

They envision enough time-consuming in appeals to bring about the delay.

The Atlanta case already has gone to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, but no hearing has been set on it yet.

The Atlanta Journal

AFTER THE appeals court ruling, the losing side will go on to the U.S. Supreme Court, no doubt.

Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-29-59
P. 24

But even after all this is accomplished, the state legal sources are figuring what about the legal rounds that would be set off if Judge Hooper ordered the board to proceed with the desegregation plan even if the Legislature adjourns without legalizing the plan. How much time would they take?

Right now, it's anyone's guess.

(X)

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

Atlanta Mayor Wants Schools Open

Miami Herald

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield has pledged to fight to keep public schools open in the face of state laws that would close them if they are ordered integrated.

14d(1)

"I refuse to see Georgia go through another period of ignorance," Hartsfield told a cheering civic club meeting here.

Miami Fla.

The executive said his own father was left schooless after the Civil War and "came to Atlanta ignorant and uneducated."

"I don't want to see another generation of Georgians like that," he said.

Hartsfield also returned to one of his favorite subjects — clashing with the state of Georgia.

Jan 1-4-59

He said the state does not treat the cities fairly as do other states and may force Georgia cities out of competition for business and industry because of this attitude.

P. 2A

"Six times I have been to the White House to discuss cities' problems with the President," he said. "Never has the governor of Georgia called the cities together to discuss their problems."

Atlanta citizens obtain charter for private school

News

ATLANTA, Jan. 17—(AP)—A group of Southwest Atlanta citizens has obtained a charter for Arlington Schools, Inc., to operate a private elementary and high school.

Though no building site has yet been chosen, the school is scheduled to be constructed and ready by next September.

It will be available to pupils in Southwest Atlanta, College Park, East Point and Hapeville.

Mrs. W. C. Meredith Jr., a director of the corporation, said citizens of the area have been discussing the need for a private school for some time and that the current school crisis "probably served as a spark to hurry us up.' "

Sun 1-18-59

P. 2

THE PURPOSE of the school, she said, would be "to develop a school for the average and above average students to better qualify them for college entrance tests."

She added that financial details have not been worked out, but the sponsors have received pledges of support and are confident the project can be financed.

The new school corporation is headed by Hasson Calloway, an Eastern Airlines pilot.

A SIMILAR non-profit organization to operate private schools in all sections of Atlanta, previously has obtained a charter; one new private school has been established in Northwest Atlanta; a Cobb County group has obtained a charter to operate a private school in Marietta; and a Baptist church group has voted to study the possibility of the church establishing a private school in West Atlanta.

May Include Fields Other Than Income

Atlanta Constitution

The ~~proposed~~ plan to permit state ~~income~~ tax ~~deductions~~ for donations to private schools may be expanded to include ~~other~~ forms of ~~taxation, the speaker~~ of the Georgia House of Representatives said Sunday.

14d(1)

George Smith, speaker, appeared with Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd on Press Gallery, a panel program presented on WSB-TV. Sponsor of this week's program was The Constitution.

"The income tax plan could be just a beginning," Smith said. "We want to see how that works out."

1-19-59

$40,000,000 YEARLY

Byrd said that some $40,000,000 was raised each year in the state by the income tax. (Schools cost the state about $160,000,000 annually.)

P. 1

Byrd pointed out that there were "154 or 155 counties in Georgia where there will never be any integration problem—at least not in my lifetime. It's just the big counties where there is a problem. So we wouldn't have to have private schools all over the state, just in a few counties."

Neither Byrd nor Smith could foresee any opposition to Vandiver-sponsored bills in either house. Smith said the bills should "be out by the end of the week."

"I don't know of a single obsructionist in the Senate," Byrd said. As lieutenant governor, Byrd presides over the Senate.

OUTLINES JOB

Byrd outlined the job of legislative counsel, a position which one of the bills authorizes.

"He will help in preparing legislation and will advise legislative committees in both houses concerning bills. It will be a full time job," the lieutenant governor said.

Constitution

Smith said that he saw no indication for a special session of the legislature this summer. He said that the Governor's Commission on Reorganization and Economy would make its report by Aug. 15 so that the governor could have time to study the report fully before next year's legislature meets.

14d(1)

"But this timing of the report is no indication of a summer session," Smith said.

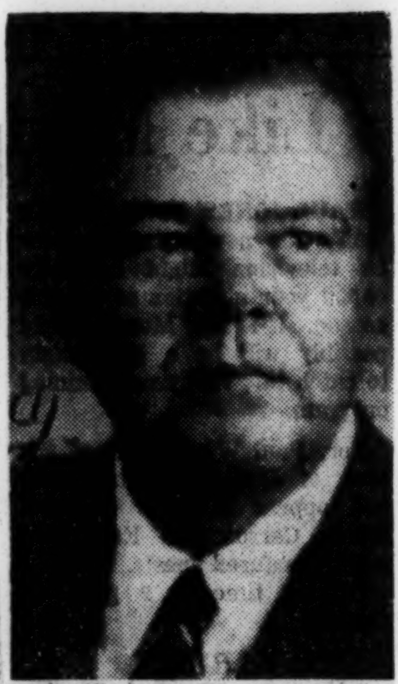
Mon. 1-19-59

Byrd pointed out that much reorganization was already being done by executive decree.

Smith outlined a plan by which tax funds marked constitutionally for the Highway Department could be expended for other departments. "We might put the Parks Department, Game and Fish Commission, the Forestry Department and maybe some others in a Department of Interior and put that under the Highway Department," the house speaker said.

Byrd said that "bringing alive the finance committee will make the legislature a full partner with the governor in financial matters of the state. The committee will actually have veto power over recommendations of the governor. Governor Vandiver has recommended giving the legislature a voice in the preparation of the budget."

Smith and Byrd were questioned by George Boswell, associate editor of The Constitution, and Bruce Galphin, political writer for the paper. Ralph McGill was moderator.



TELLS TAX PLAN

Speaker Smith

NO OBSTRUCTIONISTS

Lt. Gov. Byrd

Georgia University Students Prefer "Open" Schools

Atlanta

ATHENS (SNS)—A recent survey of 200 students at the University of Georgia disclosed that the majority of Georgia students would prefer to continue their education rather than have the schools shut down in the face of integrated classrooms.

Atlanta Jour.

The result of the poll of 200 students, printed in the Red and Black student newspaper Friday, indicated that 60 per cent prefer integration to closing the schools.

(X)

14d(1)

"Should the courts decide that a Negro must be admitted to the University of Georgia, would you rather see the school closed than attend mixed classes?" was the question put to 200 students picked at random on the north and south campuses.

Sat 1-18-59

The breakdown of opinion ran as follows:

NO—60.5 per cent.

YES—29.5 per cent.

No Opinion—7.5 per cent.

Didn't wish to express opinion—2.5 per cent.

Editors of Red and Black said most of those polled said they don't want integration, however, most are in favor of "mixing" rather than closing.

Vandiver Says No Schools In Georgia To Be Given U. S.

News

Charleston, S.C.

Jan. 1-16-59

P. 8B

14d(1) Ga

ATLANTA (AP) — Rebel yells and a prolonged ovation Thursday greeted Gov. Ernest Vandiver's pledge that he has "no intention of turning Georgia schools and colleges over to the federal government for any purpose, anywhere, at any time."

The new governor, in his first state of the state address to the General Assembly, set forth a six-bill package of segregation measures he is asking to be enacted into law "so that our way of life may be preserved in Georgia."

The external problem "of ever-increasing (federal) encroachment upon the rights and powers of the states," is not the only one Georgia faces, Vandiver said. "It also has an internal problem brought on by "an indifferent, irresponsible and profligate spending policy."

The dilemma must be solved by economy, reorganization and honesty in government, he said. "The empire builders, the dreamers, the wasters, the log - rollers and the treasury raiders have had their day."

He also ran over the states financial position and pointed out that a retrenchment is necessary if the state is to remain fiscally sound.

The segregation measures he outlined are ready for introduction in the legislature Friday.

In his discussion of the state's fiscal position, Vandiver asked the legislature to consider repeal or revision of the constitutional amendment calling for allocation of gasoline taxes to the highway department.

If the state had to send some 22 million dollars to the highway department under this amendment, he said, it would cause chaos in the state's finances.

Vandiver attacked authority type financing, saying that such debt now totals over 312 million dollars on which the state must pay over 29 million annually. Roads were built this way, he said, "at two or three times the cost, and only a little quicker."

Vandiver said his honesty in government bill would plug loopholes in state purchasing procedures and halt authority type financing.

GOV. ERNEST VANDIVER

Rebel Yells Greet Him

Private Schools Far Better Than Public, Pittman Says

By JAMES SHEPPARD

Constitution

P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

14d(1)

Jan 1-9-59

Closing of the public schools "would contribute 20 years to the advancement of education in this state," a former president of the Georgia States' Rights Council declared Thursday night.

"Money used for private education gets better results than money used for public education," asserted R. Carter Pittman, Dalton attorney who was scusseeded last year by Roy Harris as chief of the States' Rights Council in Georgia.

Two other attorneys who debated the school crisis with Pittman at an Emory University forum took exception to his attack on the public school system.

They are Rep. James A. Mackay of Decatur and former Rep. Hamilton Lokey, of Atlanta.

A fourth panelist, Charles J. Bloch of Macon, a leading constitutional lawyer and a leader in the States' Rights Council who shares Pittman's stand as an outspoken segregationist, was unable to appear on the forum. His plane was grounded in Jacksonville, Fla., due to weather conditions. The Emory University chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, an honorary scholastic-leadership society, sponsored the forum. It was entitled "The Future of the Georgia Public School System."

"If there is a holiday in Georgia's public schools, it would be a holiday in disguise," said Pittman. ". . . Then we could get Karl Marx and John Dewey out of our schools!"

The audience which filled Glenn Memorial auditorium on the campus laughed at Pittman when he said:

"George Washington never went to public school a day in his life."

That same audience later applauded Lokey when he said:

"It is true George Washington never went to a public school; he never rode in an automobile either.

"Once the schools are closed," Lokey said, "it will take years to return them to their present standard."

Judge Doubts Wisdom Of Private School Plan

14d(1) Ga.

Constitution State News Service

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

1-29-59

P. 9

STATESBORO — A Georgia judge said here Monday that a private school plan in Georgia would leave a "high percentage of children uneducated and with no possible way to get an education."

"Education today just costs too much," he said.

Judge J. L. Renfroe, 82, of the Ogeechee Circuit, said at the opening of the Bulloch Superior Court that the "mass of the people cannot afford textbooks and lunches, let alone support schools."

Judge Renfroe, stressing that he favors segregation, said the federal courts are "knocking down segregation laws like 10 pins in a bowling alley. "I have serious doubts that it (a private school plan) would be held legal," he said.

He told the jurors that Georgians must be concerned with the segregation plight without hate and emotion.

"It's a very emotional issue. You can't discuss it without angering people. Yet we need people with the courage to speak out constructively on the problem."

The judge said in an interview that he was "just an old man trying to get along. I can remember going to private schools and I remember how my daddy had to pay for us. . . . I don't think there's anything that could take the place of our public education system.

"The majority of our people could not afford a private system."

He pointed out that he was not a constitutional lawyer, but felt the Alabama placement law "comes nearer to meeting all the objections being raised to school segregation laws than any other law." The Alabama law sets up standards for individual students without denying children the right to enter a school because of race.

He said he was pessimistic about the Virginia law, which was overturned in the courts under its wording in the state constitution. The Virginia law attempted to close any one unit of the school system when it became integrated leaving segregated schools open.

"You can't close one school without closing the others. I think that's what they would rule in Georgia, too."

Judge Renfroe said he urged jurors to be concerned with inflation, national defense and segregation.

"France and the South American countries have learned what inflation is, and it should be a lesson that we must hold the line. I just asked the jurors to encourage using money sensibly and wisely for national defense.

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

(X)

A CASE UP

U.S. Allow Deduction for vate Schools?

DAVIS
ashington Correspondent

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

, Jan. 24—The Internal Revenue Service here is
n which will mean lots of money to Georgians
ome to the state in large numbers.

nstitution

makes a cash gift to private schools deduct
income tax? P. 1-c
a hint on the answer when the IRS makes a
case. Atlanta, Ga.
know, Front Royal, Va., put under an integra-
tember, chose to run private schools instead of
people are paying for the operation out of their

1-25-59

occurred to the officers of the Front Royal
ially called the Warren County Educational
might declare contributions deductible for
purposes.

* * *

the officers of the foundation, led by a young
Gibb, filled out IRS Form No. 1023. It is
which an organizations bids for exemption

is important to the foundation that the deduc-
has plenty of money to finish this school year,
times, it will need more.
income tax purposes should attract large con-
most needed, he says.
the Warren County application reposes at the
Revenue Service in Washington.
division presumably is debating the merits
in time will issue a finding. It will say
County Educational Foundation is eligible
it isn't.
the negative, then the IRS will so notify Mr.
officers of the foundation. They will then come
the technicalities of why the foundation

procedure, it will try to give Gibb and the
to get in line with the IRS regulations before

* * *

1023, it is apparent that an institution
an educational outfit must:
political; must not engage in propaganda
seemingly, must be non-controversial.
to decide just what this terminology
such as the case of the Warren County
Georgia foundation which might apply.
Warren petition for four months. To a
time, but a spokesman says the tax
a thousand applications of this type

says, it works on them with all deliberate speed. That is what they are doing now.

This Virginia ruling, like a number of Virginia rulings in recent times, will be meaningful for Georgia as a precedent.

As for the state government of Virginia, it has already shown its feelings. Contributions to the Warren County institution have been declared deductible from Virginia state income tax.

Integrate by Grades, Atlanta Pastor Asks

Atlanta Constitution

By KAY McLEOD

An Atlanta minister Sunday called for a plan of gradual desegregation of Georgia's public schools beginning in the first grade.

The Rev. Leon Smith, pastor of the Park Street Methodist Church, said, "Our public schools are more important than our custom of separation of the races and the schools must be maintained even if the only way means desegregation."

Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Mr. Smith said that while he believes "the Supreme Court is rushing the change too fast, the churches have been too slow in advancing brotherhood.

Mon. 1-19-59

P. 1

"We have repeated God's will that 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' without doing much to bring brotherhood about," he said.

"God's word repeatedly tells us there is neither 'Greek nor Jew, bound nor free', and if these words were written today they would read 'neither black nor white, rich nor poor'."

The pastor of the West End church outlined a plan for desegregation beginning in the first grade "with a limited number of carefully screened students moving up one year at a time."

He said that objective research studies show that small children do not have prejudices until they are taught "whom to hate" by adults.

Constitution

The Rev. Smith said another advantage of beginning integration in the first grade would be that by the time of desegregation in the high schools "we would know if we wanted to return to the old boys-girls system."

Mon. 1-19-59

He said any plans for integrating schools should include a voluntary pupil placement plan such as Louisville, Ky., which has to permit transfer of pupils to another school if desegregation seems harmful to a particular individual.

The Rev. Mr. Smith's sermon topic was "What Is God's Will for Georgia in 1959?"

He praised Gov. Vandiver's campaign for honesty in government but urged the governor and other state officials to consider the school issue in the terms of the Georgia motto: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.

"Do we increase wisdom by closing schools? Do we uphold justice when we teach defiance of law? Do we meet the present problem with moderation?" questioned the Rev. Mr. Smith.

"The dictionary defines wisdom as sound judgement which is characterized by open mindedness in seeking solutions to problems.

"One definition of justice is administration of law. Moderation is characterized by a willingness to observe reasonable limits. Moderation has a quality of reasonableness, calmness, and not going to extremes."

The LaGrange-born pastor said that two of his sons attended an integrated school in New Jersey while he was serving as a student pastor there.

Growing doubt on the workability of the untried segregation laws has set the fires of public concern crackling in Atlanta.

White groups including ministers, teachers, physicians, scientists, parent-teacher associations and the Fulton County grand jury have issued statements decrying the prospect of school closings. Town hall type meetings at churches and schools have produced many resolutions calling for a change in the official, inflexible position.

P. C

And there was Mayor Hartsfield's stand that a vote of the people should determine the fate of their schools.

Griffin flayed the veteran Atlanta mayor, declaring he "cannot throw in the towel for me or any other Georgian."

Hartsfield stood his ground and said the 1954 vote was based on a belief that the private school system would work. Because of the later ruling against such evasions, the mayor said, "it now is a simple question of whether hundreds of thousands of white Georgia children shall be able to read and write.

"Let the state give us exactly what they are asking the federal government to do for Georgia. Let the people of Atlanta be the jury to decide the fate of their own schools."

State Rep. M. M. Smith plans to introduce the local option bill in the Legislature because "it's now simply a question of whether or not we want public schools. And I want public schools."

'RESISTANCE' LAWS URGED IN GEORGIA

Governor Offers 6 Measures Designed to Strengthen Segregated Schooling

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 — Gov. Ernest Vandiver, in his first message to the Georgia Legislature, proposed today six new measures aimed at preserving racial segregation in the State's public schools.

One of the bills appeared to answer proposals for "local option" on school integration for Atlanta and other large cities of the state. It would prohibit "any political subdivision of the state having an independent school system from levying ad valorem (property) taxation for the support of "mixed schools."

1-16-59

Mr. Vandiver's other proposed measures would:

¶ Allow citizens credit on state income tax

tions" to "bona fide private schools" which are organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes after such institutions have been certified in accordance with law."

P. 14C

¶ Authorize the Governor to close a single public school within a system "should it be ordered integrated and to close the school from which the pupil ordered integrated came or might normally could have attended." This would be in addition to the authority already held to close an entire school system.

¶ Permit the Governor "as conservator of the peace" to close any unit in the university system "when he deems it necessary to preserve and keep the peace."

¶ Authorize the Governor to name legal counsel in school cases and to pay fees and court costs.

¶ Set age limits on students enrolling in the university system, "except where special dispensation is made."

Governor Vandiver said he "has no intention of turning Georgia schools and colleges over to the Federal Government for any purpose, anywhere, at any time during the next four years."

P. C

Meanwhile, orders have gone out to all schools in the state university system to suspend admissions indefinitely. The Governor suggested this in the face of a Federal Court decision last Saturday that barred race as a reason for barring admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta.

(X)

There are now no Negro students in any of Georgia's white schools.

Court Order Issued

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Federal Judge Boyd Sloan signed an order today directing Georgia State College to stop refusing admission to Negro applicants on the ground of race or color.

It followed Judge Sloan's decision Saturday in a suit brought by three Negro women.

They tried to enroll at the college in June, 1956, but were rejected for failure to meet entry requirements, including alumni endorsement of their character.

Suit Attacks Norfolk Plan

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15—A suit was filed in Federal District Court here today

Council's announced plan to end all public schooling beyond the sixth grade as of Feb. 2.

The action was filed by Archie L. Boswell, a lawyer, on behalf of forty-two school children and forty-seven parents, all of whom would be affected by the new school-closing plan.

Six of the city's secondary schools have been closed since September because of a Federal Court order calling for the enrollment of seventeen Negro students in the schools. The City Council's resolution, if carried out, will close four more schools outright and close down seventh grades in thirty-two others. Thirteen of the schools are all Negro.

Leader Says State Firm In Closings

Atlanta

Constitution

Despite the Virginia integration moves, the Georgia legislature has not changed its attitude "one whit" and would rather see all schools in Georgia closed than have any integration, Rep. W. P. Trotter said Sunday.

Atlanta, Ga.

Trotter, who is an administration leader in the house, appeared on Press Gallery (WSB-TV) panel, sponsored this week by The Constitution. Appearing with him was Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta attorney and former representative in the General Assembly.

Mon. 2-2-59

Lokey took the opposite side of Trotter's view. "A solution we can live with is a pupil-placement law similar to that in force in North Carolina," Lokey said. "That state has no more than 10 Negroes integrated into its school system."

P. 1

Lokey also warned that the Norfolk, Va., decisions were plain that if one school is ordered closed by state law because of integration, eventually all the schools in the state would be closed.

"The question is all wrapped up with taxation," Lokey said. "There must be equal protection under the law, and schools which probably would never have any sort of integration problem will be closed right along with the schools in Atlanta."

Trotter, whose home is in LaGrange, said local authorities must find some way to get a closed school out of a system. He said that Georgia's tuition grant law had not yet been tested in the courts, and that the actual mechanics of continuing education for the thousands of school children if the schools are closed has not been worked out.

Both men praised Sen. Talmadge's proposal for a referendum for a constitutional amendment highly. "This has cleared the air," Lokey said. "I was one of those who asked for a similar step when I was in the legislature in 1956."

Constitution

Trotter said that all states should have the right to run their schools with the same guarantee as the new state of Alaska. He said that it would probably take a court case to determine what the intentions of Congress were when they wrote into Alaska's statehood charter that she would have absolute control of her schools.

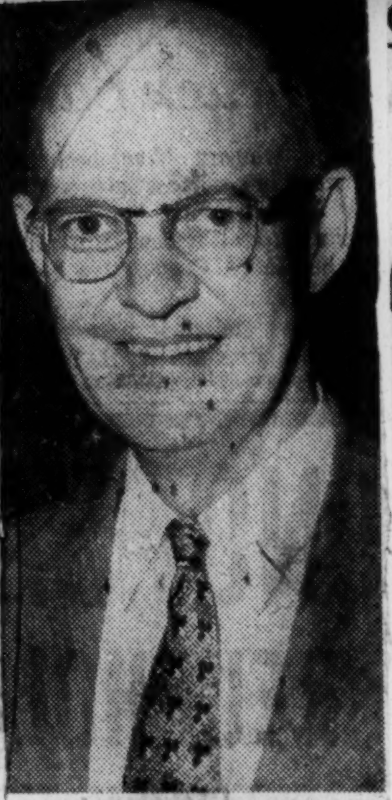
Mon. 2-2-59

Lokey pointed out the impasse the Atlanta Board of Education would be in if the federal courts granted an injunction forbidding segregation in schools here.

"A Negro child who lived in a school district where there was a white school could apply for admission to that school. The board would have to admit him, or be held in contempt of federal court," Lokey said. "And then if the student was admitted, the school would immediately be closed by state law."

Trotter pointed out that Negroes would be hit as hard as the white people every time a school closed. He was emphatic in his explanation that the legislature has not changed from its position of absolutely no integration.

Trotter will become director of the Department of Public Safety after the General Assembly closes.



ASKS PLACEMENT
Hamilton Lokey

ASSEMBLY UNMOVED
Rep. Trotter

GEORGIA EDITORS SPEAK:

Will Token Integration Provide Breathing Spell?

Atlanta Constitution

Macon News

Atlanta, Ga.

GOVERNOR VANDIVER wound up the 1959 session of the General Assembly with the assertion to members of the House and Senate: "We want no integration in Georgia—neither token nor total."

This may be confusing in some quarters since we have been told the first begets the second. But since it appears we are about to be shoved by the Supreme Court off of the brink and into mixed schools one of these Septembers soon, the subject needs some elaboration.

Sun. 3-1-59

A "token" is something that serves as a symbol. Token integration would be a symbol of mixed schools even if it consisted of only one colored school child integrated and 700,000 white and 300,000 other Negro school children segregated.

Token integration has been tried in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. It will likely soon be tried in Florida. Token integration does not mean a state's mixing troubles are over. The NAACP, which justifies its existence by integration efforts, will not be satisfied until there is a 50-50 mixture. But the point is that the court, not the NAACP, will decide if token integration is compliance with the law.

P. 7-B

14 A

Ga

In order to keep the public schools open, Georgia may soon have to agree to permit token integration in Atlanta. This won't completely satisfy the NAACP, but it will provide a lengthy breathing spell for us as well as for the court which has seen its grandoise hopes for swift and comprehensive integration fade before the unified and firm opposition to widespread mixing on the part of Southern whites.

Waycross Journal-Herald

THE GENERAL Assembly has completed its "honeymoon" session of the Vandiver administration.

Generally speaking, sweetness and light prevailed during the 40 days.

Perhaps the most significant contribution of this Legislature was its concern with state finances and government morality.

The so-called "honesty" measures should curb corruption. Georgians are sick and disgusted over the revelations of the past several months. Nothing makes today's hard-pressed taxpayer so angry as to hear that his money is being poured down the drain, or into somebody's pocket.

Appointments of Gov. Vandiver, made while the General Assembly was in session, have been excellent. In truth the success or failure of any administration depends on the calibre of officials with which the governor surrounds himself.

The session just concluded laid the groundwork for a constructive program over the next four years. . . .

14d(1) 1959 GEORGIA

chool Board Adopts $24,974,457 udget; Elects Nine New Teachers

By JOEL W. SMITH

Atlanta World

Atlanta Board of Education adopted an operating get of $24,974,457.60 for elevated a resource er to a principalship and nine new teachers on night at a special held at the City Hall.

he Board reconvened to adopt General Fund Budget for 1959 ccordance with the Budget Law 1957 and the history-making get includes some $491,234 to be ibuted for expansion during per departmental requests. he Expansion Fund will be considered for action by the Board ording to departmental needs. tentative distribution is as follows: Special Education, $75,000; ctional Services, $12,500; Audio-Visual Education, $76,622; Ra- 40,000; Lighting, $75,000; Re- Teachers, $53,920; Increase nstructional Supplies for Ele- School, $40,000; and In- for Maintenance and Oper- $118,192.

P. 1

THORPE SCHOOL EN FEBRUARY 2

new Oglethorpe Elementary erected on property don- the Board of Trustees of University to the Board of tion, will open on February 2 an enrollment of 520 pupils staff of 20 teachers.

students will come from the schools: the old Ogle- Elementary School, 215; E. Elementary School, 232; R. Carter School, 73.

ROBINSON NCIPAL

mendation of Dr. Ira superintendent, Mrs. Eve- Robinson, resource teacher was elevated to a prin- and assigned to the new school. Mrs. Robinson the bachelor and mas- from Atlanta Univer- done additional study and Columbia univer-

to 1956, Mrs. Robinson matics, English and Booker T. Washington and has been a resource teacher since 1956. She was on leave during the 1952-53 academic year to study on a John Hay Whitney Fellowship.

BOARD ELECTS NINE OGLETHORPE TEACHERS

Dr. Jarrell also recommended that nine teachers now employed in the Atlanta University private school—Oglethorpe be elected to first-year probation, effective February 2.

These teachers include: Mrs. Vivian R. Beavers (Fisk and Atlanta Univ.); Mrs. Harriet N. Chisholm (Morris Brown and Atlanta Univ.); Mrs. Catherine N. Harris (Spelman and Western Reserve); Mrs. Annie Maude Idlett (Morris Brown); Mrs. Theodora F. James (Spelman); Mrs. Dorothy B. McGirt (North Carolina College); Mrs. Callie Mae Montgomery (Morris Brown and Atlanta Univ.); Mrs. Julia K. Neal (Morris Brown and Atlanta Univ.); and Mrs. Virginia T. Whatley (Spelman).

DR. HALE SPOKESMAN FOR OGLETHORPE PTA

Dr. William H. Hale appeared before the Board as spokesman for a delegation from the Oglethorpe PTA. Included in the requests from this group was that the entire faculty be transferred to the new school; that the teachers be permitted to continue with the same classes; and that the students be allowed to complete their education at Oglethorpe.

Board President A. C. Latimer explained to Dr. Hale and the PTA delegation that the Board was in a position to grant at least 98 per cent of these requests. Board members Glenn Frick and L. J. O'Callaghan also disclosed that the Board had made numerous concessions including a special recommendation to waiver the 35-year-age-limit for hiring new teachers.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, also a member of the Board but speaking as president of Atlanta University, explained that that matter had been under consideration for a period of four years. He disclosed that during a discussion of the transfer definite agreements were made, and that all of these agreements have been kept by the School Board.

In other action, the Board voted to sell the old Philadelphia School

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Atlanta's School Problems Reaching Hour Of Decision

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Sun. 1-11-59

P. 7B

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Slowly the hour of decision creeps up on Atlanta.

Will it begin to send its white and Negro children to the same schools, or will it shut down its school system to prevent integration?

The answer at the moment appears to be that the schools will close if a U.S. District Court orders integration, as they have in several communities in Arkansas and Virginia. Nearly 100,000 children of both races would be affected here.

But the Atlanta situation reflects a difference. For the first time, there is organized and widespread sentiment which says, in effect, "closing the schools is too high a price to pay."

GROUPS PLEAD

Groups of clergymen, educators, scientists, physicians and parents have urged that public schools be saved even if it means some classroom integration.

And, again for the first time, some public officeholders are demanding that Atlantans be allowed to decide the fate of their own schools.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield called for a vote by the people. He said: "If the people of Atlanta want to destroy their educational system, they should have the right to make that decision themselves."

To implement the mayor's stand, a bill for local option is planned for introduction in the Legislature when it convenes next week.

EFFECTIVITY DOUBTED

It is doubtful that these moves can be effective. State laws establishing the procedures can be changed only by the Legislature. And Georgia's Legislature is dominated by rural areas where devotion to white supremacy is generally more unyielding than in the larger cities.

Gov. Marvin Griffin, who was elected four years ago on a pledge that there would be no integration, says the proposed measure "has about as much chance of passing as ice cream has of surviving the fiery furnace."

Griffin yields the executive chair Jan. 13 to quiet-talking Ernest Vandiver, now lieutenant governor, who shares Griffin's views on segregation.

Even in the unlikely event that the Legislature grants local option to Atlanta, it is far from certain that the rank and file of voters would follow the leaders seeking to save public schools.

NORTHERN SECTION

For one thing, sentiment against school closings thus far has come mostly from the Northern sections of the city where economic levels are higher and Negroes fewer.

But Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, wife of a former legislator and one of the incorporators of HOPE Inc. — Help Our Public Education — is among those who won't concede defeat.

"We wouldn't have started if we hadn't thought we had a chance," she says. She reports support for the voluntary, nonprofit group, chartered only last month, has come from all areas of the city. Ultimately HOPE plans a campaign for statewide support.

Most people speaking out for preservation of the public schools see classroom integration as undesireable and hope that such mixing will be kept within modest bounds until the idea is more generally accepted. But they insist that disruption of public education is too high a price to pay for die-hard resistance to change in Southern social patterns.

UNDER ATTACK

Segregation in Atlanta classrooms already is under direct attack in two key suits in U.S. District Court, one involving a college and the other grade schools.

Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta was ordered opened to Negroes by U. S. Dist. Judge Boyd Sloan in a ruling on applications from three Negro women. He struck down key wording in entrance forms which the University System has managed to block admission of Negroes.'

The ruling, handed down Saturday could affect other units of the University System. An immediate effect, as soon as the Negroes are permitted, would be loss of state funds by those units ordered integrated.

Much more significant is a suit filed a year ago by 10 Negro parents in behalf of 23 children seeking admission to grade schools.

Judges Sloan and Frank Hooper have promised trial soon enough for "a decision prior to the September 1959 opening of the Atlanta schools, and in time for an appeal by either side prior to such opening."

15-SCHOOL SHUTDOWN

An order to integrate in this case would bring a shut down order for all 115 schools in the Atlanta system, with its 95,000 pupils. Closed Arkansas and Virginia schools had about 15,000 pupils.

Up to now no school in Georgia has been ordered integrated since the Supreme Court in May 1954 ruled that integration should proceed "with all deliberate speed" under orders from district courts.

Georgia's political leaders are committed solidly to a last-ditch fight against any school integration. They have a stockpile of special laws which ultimately may include one final drastic proposal—outright sale of public schools to private interests. Such a measure reportedly has been prepared for introduction at the legislative session.

But there is growing doubt that such a plan would be legal, just as there is doubt as to how long other segregation measures would hold up under challenge in federal courts.

LEASING VOTED ON

Georgia voters in 1954 voted 210,488 to 181,148 for a constitutional amendment permitting the leasing of public schools to private firms if integration is ordered. A legislative enactment o 1956 provides for closing of al the schools in a district if ever one is ordered to integrate.

But a recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court struck a body blow at such laws. The court warned on Sept. 29 that "evasive schemes for segregation" involving use of public funds for private, segregated schools cannot be used to circumvent the basic integration decision.

Gov. Griffin has said that the state should cling to its private school plan until it is actually outlawed by the federal courts.

Gov.-elect Vandiver has vowed: "There will be no mixing in the classrooms come hell or high water." He adds that the state won't be stampeded into choosing between no schools and integrated schools, but he hasn't yet spelled out how he will avoid this hard choice. He says that the plans he will offer the Legislature will not include any local option privileges.

Northside PTA Opposes Closing

By MARION GAINES

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 1-8-59

P. 1

Members of the Northside High School PTA have voted by a more than 5-to-1 margin in favor of maintaining public schools even at the cost of limited integration.

Eugene R. Martini, president of Northside PTA, said the grass-roots poll showed a 515-to-90 preference for keeping open public schools rather than closing them in the event they are orderd desegregated by federal courts.

Results of the PTA poll at Northside, which is located at 2875 Northside Dr., NW, in one of the city's more well-to-do sections, were disclosed Wednesday on the eve of the Atlanta PTA Council's meeting where results of similar polls at other schools will be announced.

The trend of thinking in the city's Northside area apparently is overwhelmingly for keeping the schools open.

The vote of parents in two other schools — both in North Atlanta — was revealed earlier.

The vote at John Carey School, 1157 Sixth St., NW, was 148 to 52 and at Sarah Rawson Smith, 370 Old Ivy Rd., NE, it was 477 to 48.

The combined vote at the three schools was 1,110 to 190.

Regarding the significance of the Northside balloting, Martini said he believes "it pretty strongly indicates that parents of Northside students wants to keep Northside High open even if it means being forced to accept some limited degree of integration."

Constitution

Martini said slightly more than 600 parents participated in the Northside PTA poll. "That's about half of our total membership," he added.

Thurs. 1-8-59

Northside PTA members were asked to indicate whether they favored keeping open or closing public schools, assuming the public school system cannot be maintained without some degree of integration.

They also were asked to vote on whether the Atlanta PTA Council should take a stand on the segregation issue. Martaini said 531 answered this question "yes" and 77 responded "no."

The results of other PTA pools are scheduled to be announced by the Atlanta PTA Council at 10:30 a.m. Thursday at Minnie Howell School.

NEGROES TO WIN CASE, IS BELIEF

Action to Close Georgia Schools Expected

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

ATLANTA (AP) — James W. Dorsey, former United States district attorney here and now chairman of the legal committee for Hope, Inc., has predicted Negroes would win their suit to get into Atlanta schools.

At the same time he said that while Hope as an organization does not intend to start litigation to close all schools in the state should Atlanta's be closed, he expects individuals sympathetic with Hope's aims to do so.

14(a)(1) 9a

Fri. 1-9-59

Dorsey, who resigned as district attorney Dec. 31, made the statement in an interview during a Hope press luncheon where the announcement was made that a professional director has been hired by the save-the-public-schools organization.

P. 34

Asked about the pending suit in which Negroes seek the right to attend any school in the city, white or Negro, Dorsey said, "I don't see how they can miss."

He added that the does not believe that the approach used in Atlanta will hamper the Negroes' chances of success.

It had been the subject of speculation previously that some organization like Hope would file a suit to close the schools statewide should the governor order Atlanta's schools closed to preserve segregation.

GEORGIA EDITORS SPEAK:

School Crisis Concerns South Georgia Minister

Constitution

Waycross Journal-Herald

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-22-59

P. 7 E

A WAYCROSS minister has expressed the concern over the school crisis that many other apprehensive parents in Georgia share.

In a refreshingly frank "open letter to Governor Vandiver," published in the Sunday church bulletin, the Rev. A. Jason Shirah, pastor of the First Methodist Church, said he, as the father of four children, was greatly concerned over the talk of the mass closing of Georgia schools.

The letter, which the pastor mailed to the governor recently, is devoid of sanctimoniousness, but rather suggests some soul-searching on this great issue confronting our state.

"I am tainted with prejudice," the pastor confessed, "but one thing is more important to me than my prejudice and that is the education of my children. In this I feel that I am not alone." . . .

14(a)(1) 9a

Augusta Herald

THE STATE BOARD of Regents has requested Attorney General Eugene Cook to interpret the state's present "college age limit" law, since there appears to be considerable doubt as to just how it should be applied.

It might here be suggested that they go even further and ask that the makeshift law be repealed altogether.

Already this piece of legislation is causing headaches within the University System of Georgia, with prospects of more to come. . . .

We see no need, pending Mr. Cook's ruling, of a special session to amend or repeal this law. If the Legislature were called back into session every time it passed a bad piece of legislation, it could conceivably be in session in perpetuum.

But there is only one way to classify the age-limit law as it now stands. It is a bad law. And it should be stricken from the books at the very outset of the next General Assembly.

Macon News

THE DISCLOSURES of what was going on in state government even when Marvin Griffin was still in the gubernatorial saddle were bad enough. Since then, with administration stalwarts out and records available for checking, new findings have raised eyebrows, in the phrase of the politicians, from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light.

And in the middle of all this, Griffin testifies before the Fulton County grand jury and later tells reporters Georgia needs more psychiatrists.

We couldn't agree more. A whole freight train load of psychiatrists would be needed to analyze why Georgians put up with the Griffin crowd as long as they did.

Negroes' Suit Will Be Won, Says Expert

Advertiser

14(a)(1) 9a

Montgomery, Ala.

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Thurs.

1-8-59

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P. 3-A

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It had been the subject of speculation previously that some organization like HOPE would file a suit to close the schools statewide should the governor order Atlanta's schools closed to preserve segregation.

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

estine Sibley

eorgia Mothers Must Decide urning Question of Schools

Atlanta Constitution

oman I admire very much has been embroiled recently in s and conferences and discussion groups aimed at one keeping the public schools open.

Atlanta, Ga.

conviction that the women of Georgia are the ones going to have to take some decisive action on that project, aside both those who cry out against integration and those out against segregation. Whatever your convictions on matters, says she, if you are a mother the fact that your may lose his school is a threat that takes precedence over

Tues. 2-10-59

that is so, I have told her, the women will be heard from. care enough to rise up and speak out, to make a plan and leadership from elected officials, let them be heard.

far if women have spoken out it has been no more than a They, too, seem to be nervously, fearfully marking time writing off to private schools.

P. 21

Occasionally there is a letter to the editor from a concerned and my own mail now and then has some slight mention problem. The morning mail contained a letter from a formerly taught in integrated schools in the north.

there anything we as parents can do before it is too late? putting a great deal of trust in your newspaper because thinking and good writing of so many of you, it is going to take more than that to change the legislature. I am no public speaker nor am I what is material' but if it will accomplish anything I and present petitions. Can we DO anything?"

mother's experience as a teacher and her attitude as a interesting. She thinks that the root of the objection to the fear of dating between the races and racial

feel that the Negro race is of necessity inferior,' fact I know that many members of it are vastly in intellect. But I feel that a marriage between strikes against it at the start because it is rarely by either race. Now let me say this: For several in an integrated senior high school in the north. instance of dating between the races or any mar- boys and girls of different races as a result of at- schools, I did not hear of it.

I attended a PTA meeting where Dr. Charles Al- speaker. He made the statement that we cannot pro- from everything, that we cannot be with them all we must raise them to think for themselves and wrong by themselves. I am going to have to trust to date or marry some shiftless, immoral white trust them in a school where there are Negroes Chinese or Mohammedans, then I am admitting schools, have failed somewhere to help them see marriage is apt to be between those of like race, religion, environment."

This mother wants action. She is ready to work to keep the schools going—and she doesn't live in Atlanta. Are there others? Are women concerned or not? I'd like to hear.

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5 SEGREGATION BILLS ADVANCE IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The Georgia Senate voted quick approval today of four new segregation bills asked by Gov Ernest Vandiver. They were sent to the House, which had passed another measure.

Journal

Wed.

1-21-59

The House bill, adopted 186 to 5 after argument, would prohibit localities from levying property taxes to support integrated schools.

Representative Raymond Reed urged an amendment to guarantee at least a year's [illegible] to teachers made jobless by integration. He was shouted down by a voice vote.

Newport News

Va.

The bills adopted by the Senate would:

¶Let the Governor close a single integrated school and the school from which a Negro pupil transferred to a white school.

P. 16C

¶Let the Governor close any unit of the state university system to maintain order.

¶Authorize the Governor to provide defense counsel at state expense for local officials involved in integration suits.

¶Set the maximum age for enrollment at state universities at 21 years for undergraduates and 25 for graduate students.

Mr. Vandiver said previously the bill on age had been drawn because Negroes seeking to enter the university system almost always were above the normal age for enrollment.

Atlanta citizens obtain charter for private school

News

ATLANTA, Jan. 17—(AP)—A group of Southwest Atlanta citizens has obtained a charter for Arlington Schools, Inc., to operate a private elementary and high school.

B12A

While no building site has yet been chosen, the school is scheduled to be constructed and opened by next September.

It will be available to pupils of Southwest Atlanta, College Park, ~~East Point~~ and Hapeville.

Mrs. W. C. Meredith Jr., a director of the corporation, said citizens of the area have been discussing the need for a private school for some time and that the current school crisis "probably served as a spark to hurry us up."

1-18-59

Birmingham

Ala.

THE PURPOSE of the school, she said, would be "to develop a school for the average and above average students to better qualify them for college entrance tests."

She added that financial details have not been worked out, but the sponsors have received pledges of support and are confident the project can be financed.

The new school corporation is headed by Hasson Calloway, an Eastern Airlines pilot.

A SIMILAR non-profit organization to operate private schools in all sections of Atlanta, previously has obtained a charter: one new private school has been established in Northwest Atlanta; a Cobb County group has obtained a charter to operate a private school in Marietta; and a Baptist church group has voted to study the possibility of the church establishing a private school in West Atlanta.

Private school foundation seen as Georgia plan

ATLANTA, Jan. 17—(AP)—Creation of a statewide private school foundation may be the next step in Gov. Ernest Vandiver's segregation program.

It was reported Saturday that such a fundation will be set up soon after passage and approval of the administration bill to permit contributions to private schools to be deducted from state income tax bills.

Three outstanding citizens are reported to have been chosen to direct the foundation, which would set up private schools if public schools are closed by integration orders.

News

Birmingham

Ala.

THE BILL TO permit deduction of contributions to private schools from state income taxes is one of the Vandiver segregation package, introduced Friday.

Sun.

1-18-59

It is in the administration-dominated House state of republic committee and may get speedy action there when the committee meets Monday morning prior to opening of the second week of the 1959 legislative session.

Vandiver leaders have set a timetable calling for administration bills to get committee action Monday and begin coming up for third reading and voting Tuesday.

Bills passed by either the House or Senate Tuesday, if rushed immediately to the other House conceivably could be ready for final passage by Thursday.

1-18-59

However, with the Legislature scheduled to quit early Thursday to attend the new State Farmers Market dedication and then leave on the annual junket to the coast, final legislative action on any bills more than likely will be put off until the following week.

Senate Okays Schools Tax Ban by 48-1

By GENE BRITTON

The Senate Wednesday crushed an effort by Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta to block passage of the administration's "tax ban" segregation bill.

Constitution

The Senate passed 48-1 its substitute version of the House-approved measure which would keep Atlanta and other cities which operate independent school systems from financing integrated public schools.

P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Vandiver is expected to sign the measure into law as soon as the House gives final okay to the Senate substitute bill. As it now stands, the bill forbids municipalities to levy taxes for the support of integrated schools but would allow taxation for segregated schools within the independent system, even though one or more of its schools may have been closed because of court orders to integrate.

Thurs. 1-29-59

ADDRESSES SENATORS

Sen. Brown told his fellow senators the "present emergency does not justify the bill.

"It should be left up to the local systems as for what purpose they use their tax money," he said. "It's their money and they should be allowed to use it."

He referred to a speech before the U.S. Senate Tuesday by Sen. Talmadge to substantiate his [illegible]. He quoted the junior senator as calling it a "fundamental fact" that schools are "local institutions." He said Talmadge, in proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to return control of schools to state and local governments, was urging local option.

'WHAT I'M ASKING'

"Gentlemen, that's what I'm asking," Brown said.

Sen. Robert Culpepper Jr. of Camilla, a Vandiver stalwart, disagreed with Brown's interpretation of Talmadge's speech. When Talmadge referred to local option, Culpepper contended, he meant on the state level rather than on the city or county level.

Brown pointed out that Atlanta has approximately 110,000 children in its independent public school system—or about 10 per cent of all children of school age in Georgia.

"We should not preclude the elected school officials of Atlanta from following the will of the majority of people in Atlanta," he said.

Constitution

Culpepper argued that unless the Senate went along with the bill "we may as well undo everything that's been done" in "all other safeguards". He urged the senators to "close every loophole and put everybody on the same footing".

Thurs. 1-29-59

CITIES RESPONSIBILITY

One reason to go along with the measure, he said, is because of "the great responsibility" on Gov. Vandiver and the governor has urged its passage.

Sen. Carl Sanders of Augusta, floor leader, said the bill simply upholds provisions of the state Constitution which forbids operation of racially mixed schools.

A skirmish of larger scale developed in the upper house Wednesday over a non-administration measure dealing with juvenile delinquents.

The Senate voted 24-12 to send back to committee a bill by Sen. Clarence R. Vaughn Jr. of Conyers (representing DeKalb, Rockdale and Gwinnett counties) to provide that any delinquent child should be confined only in a state training school.

It was the first time this legislative season that more than two votes have been cast in opposition to anything in the Senate.

ALSO PROVIDES

Vaughn's bill would also provide that if a juvenile delinquent should be given probation, he would have to serve out the period of probation within the territorial jurisdiction of the court which sentenced him.

Vaughn argued that smaller counties are being overrun with delinquents found guilty in other counties and sent to foster homes in smaller counties. The small counties have to foot the bill for educating them, frequently in public school classrooms with children of the county, he said.

He said no county "should be made a dumping ground" and that each county "should take care of its own dirty linen."

Sen. John Greer of Lakeland asked Vaughn if the bill would mean that a family from one judicial circuit could not take custody of a delinquent child from another. Vaughn said it would.

READ A LETTER

Sen. Brown read a letter into the record from Fulton Juvenile Court Judge W. W. Woolfolk asking for defeat of the bill. In the letter, Judge Woolfolk pointed out that in 1957 his court had 4,400 cases before it, of which 173 were ordered sent to training schools. But, he said, the schools had room for only 83. Judge Woolfolk requested a public hearing.

Sen. Charles Pannell of Chatsworth said he opposes the bill because there is not room in the training schools for all the children that need help.

He said he would vote to raise taxes "or do anything else for the benefit of the children of Georgia—whether delinquent or not" since there apparently is no money available for building additional juvenile schools.

CHATSWORTH ADDED

"Until we've got guts enough to build the homes to keep them in, this bill would only restrict those people like Judge Woolfolk who are working their hearts out to do something for our children," he added.

He said he was reminded of "the old lady who had a lot of children and couldn't do all she wanted to for them, but did the best she could."

Sen. Vaughn replied that he agrees "in substance," but, "It's not up to the smaller counties to bear the burden for what the state of Georgia should be doing."

"If we pass up the problem today," he said, "it will be the same thing over and over again."

Fulton Solons Disappointed With Vandiver School Closing Measures

Members of the Fulton County delegation in the General Assembly Friday were apparently disappointed in the "school closing" proposals of Gov. Ernest Vandiver in his State of the State message to them Thursday.

Fulton Rep. M. M. "Muggsy" Smith put a five-bill package of anti-school closing legislation in the Georgia House hopper. His bills proposed a constitutional amendment, a bill to give the state a student placement law like Alabama's and three bills repealing existing segregation laws.

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Admitting that his bills have a "one-in-a-thousand chance" of passage, Smith said his proposals will "do a far better job of keeping the schools open for a while" than those proposed by Gov. Vandiver. He added: "I don't think anything he (Vandiver) proposed will stand up in the face of the law."

BROWN'S STATEMENT

Senator Charlie Brown declared: "After hearing the strong statement of Gov. Vandiver regarding segregation, I am certain there is no hope or chance of legislation being passed which will allow certain areas to have educational institutions according to the desire of that particular area and would at the same time allow the remaining areas of the state to have only segregated systems.

"I am dedicated to public schools for all our children. It grieves me to think of the future of our state without this great institution."

Sat. 1-17-59

Gov. Vandiver proposed six new segregation bills which (1) would give the governor power to close single schools instead of a whole school district in case of court integration orders and give him the power to also close the Negro school from which transferred pupils might come; (2) would prohibit cities from levying taxes for operation of mixed schools; (3) authorize the governor to close University System units "to preserve and keep the peace, dignity and good order of the state;" (4) to hire legal counsel to fight integration suits; (5) set a maximum age for college enrollees, and (6) allow taxpayers to deduct from their state income tax the full amount of contributions to private schools.

PROPOSES ECONOMY, HONESTY

Gov. Vandiver also proposed several bills to establish "honesty" and economy in government. They include "anti-corruption" legislation to curb "influence peddling," defining 25 different crimes involving actions by officals, employees and influence-seekers.

In his speech to the legislators, Vandiver hit again at former Gov. Griffin's surplus fund spending, and promised to give the Legislature more voice in fiscal affairs by activating the Finance Commission. He listed "instance after instance of corruption" during Griffin's administration.

2-Room School Aide Atlanta Integration Pu

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 6-13-5

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ATLANTA — (UPI) — A few years ago the city of Atlanta inherited by reason of a city limits expansion a two-room, unheated, untoileted Negro schoolhouse.

The school was soon abandoned, its pupils being transported by bus to a county Negro school several miles away — and a considerable distance further than the nearest white school.

On such a foundation Negroes built their case that led to a federal court order Friday enjoining the Atlanta school board from "further discrimination" in the operation of city public schools. The board was directed to produce within a "reasonable time" a plan for compliance with the cour's order.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield urged the 1960 legislature to adopt laws that will permit the capital city to "decide the fate" of its own schools and pupils.

Hartsfield was renewing a plea that failed to pass when brought before the 1959 legislative session — a plan of local option on desegregation.

Judge Frank Hooper, in handing his order to the school took note of the difficulties arising out of such a transition in the deep South.

Hooper closely questioned several witnesses in an effort to learn if any steps at all were being taken to comply with the 1954 Supreme Court school decision. He concluded, however, that it was obvious Atlanta schools were strictly segregated — despite denials by defendants that this is by official regulations — and said the 10 Negro plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction.

In recent months numerous groups in Atlanta have issued statements urging contination of public schools regardless of integration. But state government officials have given no sign they are ready to relent on Georgia's ironclad laws.

The state contends there was a mandate from the people on this score in 1954 when Herman Talmage was governor. A constitutional amendment authorizing the use of state money for private schools was ratified at Talmage's urging.